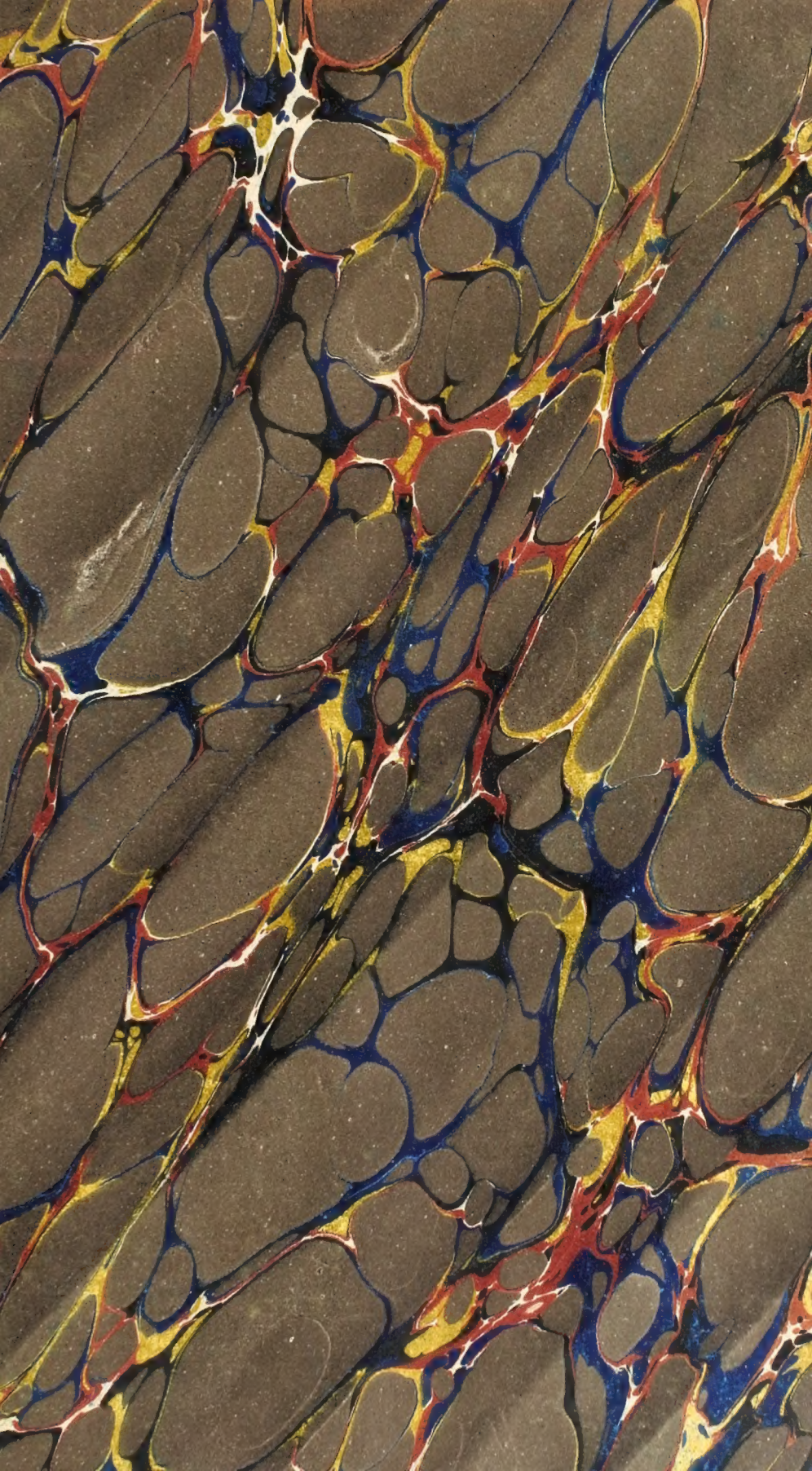




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CAR. I. TABORIS.





ENGLAND & WALES
Delineated.

Historical, Entertaining & Commercial.

Alphabetically arranged

By Thomas Dugdale, Antiquarian.

ASSISTED BY WILLIAM BURNETT, CIVIL ENGINEER.




[1850?] WARKWORTH HERMITAGE.
NORTHUMBERLAND.

Drawn and Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.

London, Published by L. Tallis, 5, Jewin Street, City.



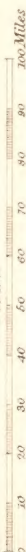


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ENGLAND & WALES

With its Railroads & Canals.

SCALE



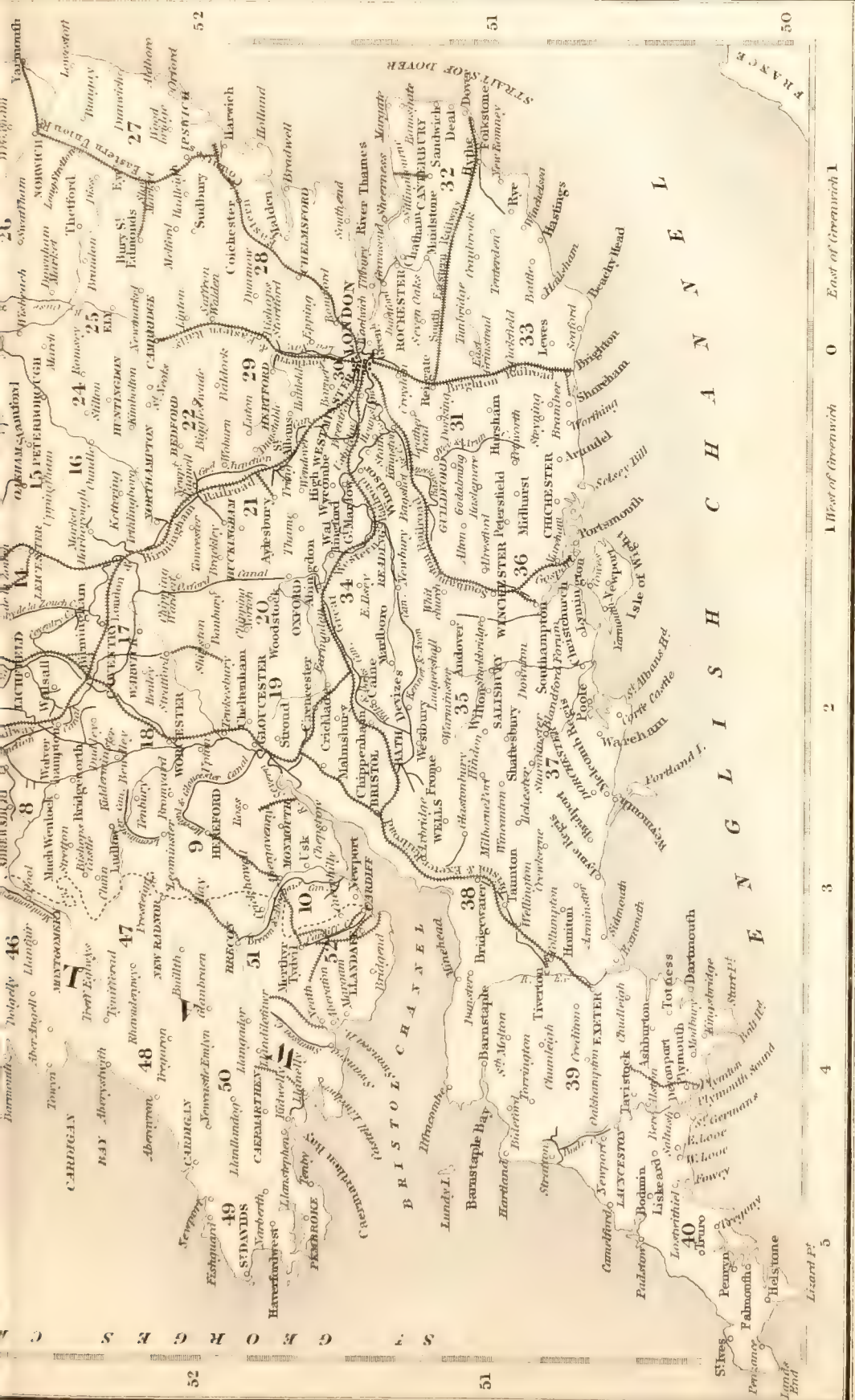
EXPLANATION

Cities as
County Towns
Borough Towns
Market Towns
Rail Roads
Canals

COUNTIES

- 1 Suffolk
- 2 Essex
- 3 Bedfordshire
- 4 Middlesex
- 5 Surrey
- 6 Kent
- 7 Sussex
- 8 Berkshire
- 9 Wiltshire
- 10 Hampshire
- 11 Dorsetshire
- 12 Somersetshire
- 13 Devonshire
- 14 Cornwall
- 15 Finche
- 16 Denbighshire
- 17 Glamorganshire
- 18 Anglesea
- 19 Merionethshire
- 20 Montgomeryshire
- 21 Radnorshire
- 22 Cardiganshire
- 23 Pembrokeshire
- 24 Carmarthenshire
- 25 Brecknockshire
- 26 Glamorganshire





Engraved for Dugdale's England and Wales Delimited.

Printed and Published by J. Dugdale, at the 'Three Kings' Press, No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

ENGLAND AND WALES DELINEATED:

HISTORICAL, ENTERTAINING, AND COMMERCIAL.

EXPLANATION OF THE LETTERS SUBJOINED TO THE NAMES OF PLACES.

bo....borough	hun...hundred	ra....rape	W.....West
chap...chapelry	la....lathe	ti....tithing	N.....North
co....county	lib....liberty	to....township	S.....South
dis....district	m. t. ....market town	vil ....village	S. E. .. South-East
div....division	pa....parish	wap....wapentake	S. W....South-West
ext. p. ....extra parochial	pre....precinct	ward...wardship	N. E....North-East
ham...hamlet	qr....quarter	E.....East	N. W....North-West

E. R. York.—N. R. York.—or W. R. York.....East, North, or West Riding of Yorkshire.

Map	Names of Places	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Popu- Lond lation.
34	Abbas Combe pa	Somerset ...	Wincanton .3	Milborne Port6	Shaftesbury .8	105 448
15	Abbenhall..... pa	Gloucester..	Newnham .4	Mitchel Dean 1	Monmouth .13	116 235
33	Abberbury*..... pa	Salop	Shrewsbury.8	Melverly . .3	Montgomery15	161 179
42	Abberley..... pa	Worcester ..	Bewdley...6	Tenbury ...11	Kidderminst. 8	125 59
11	Abberton..... pa	Essex	Colchester..4	Witham ....12	Maldon. ....13	47 203
42	Abberton..... pa	Worcester ..	Pershore ...6	Alcester....8	Worcester .10	103 90
29	Abberwick..... to	Northumber	Alnwick ...3	Wooler.....14	Rothbury...7	311 135
58	Abber-cwm-Hir... chap	Radnor	Rhayader .6	Knighon...15	Presteign...18	186 368
9	Abbey-Dore..... pa	Hereford ...	Hereford .11	Hay.....14	Ross.....16	140 533
17	Abbey-Holm†..... pa	Cumberland	Wigton.....6	Allonby ....7	Carlisle ....17	309 3056

* **ABBERBURY**, or **Alberbury**, a parish and township, partly in the hundreds of Cawrse and Deythur, in the county of Montgomery, and partly in that of Ford, in the county of Salop. Warine, sheriff of this county in the reign of Henry I., founded an abbey for black monks, a cell to Guardmont, in Limosin, which, at the suppression of alien priories was bestowed by Henry VI. upon the college founded by Archbishop Chiechley. Benthall, Eyton, Rowton, Amaston, and Wollaston, are all townships of this parish. At Glyn, in this parish, is the celebrated Old Parr's cottage, which has undergone but little alteration since his time; it is timber-framed, rare, and picturesque, within view of Rodney's Pillar on Bredden Hill, in Montgomeryshire. In Wollaston Chapel is a brass plate, with his portrait thus inscribed: "The old, old, very old man, Thomas Parr, was born at the Glyn, in the township of Wennington, within the chapelry of Great Wollaston, and parish of Alberbury, in the county of Salop, in 1483. He lived in the reigns of ten kings and queens of England, viz. King Edward IV., King Edward V., King Richard III., King Henry VII., King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James I., and Charles I.; he died in London, (sixteen years after his presentation to King Charles,) on the 13th of November, 1635, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, on the 15th of the same month, aged one hundred and fifty-two years and nine months. At the age of one hundred and five, he did penance in the church of Alberbury, for criminal connexion with Catherine Milton, by whom he had offspring."

Old Parr's cottage and birth-place, who lived in the reigns of ten kings and queens.

Did penance at the age of 105.

† **ABBEY-HOLM** is a small town in the ward of Allerdale. The original consequence of this little town was derived from an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded here, about the twelfth century, by Henry I. of England, as the crown rolls imply. Its benefactors were many in number, and by the magnificent grants and privileges with which it was endowed, it acquired so much importance, that during the reigns of

**ABBEY-
HOLM.**

The Abbey
destroyed
by the acci-
dental firing
of a daw's
nest.

Michael
Scot, the
magician.

Scottish
legends.

The fiend
horse.

French
King's con-
cession.

The witch
of False-
hope.

Edward I. and II. its abbots, though not mitred, were frequently summoned to sit in parliament. The abbey was pillaged and burnt during the incursion of Robert Bruce, but afterwards rebuilt with great magnificence; few vestiges, however, of its monastic buildings now remain. From the ruins the Parochial Chapel was formed, and there yet stands a part of the church in its original form. During the reign of Henry VIII. the abbey was chiefly dilapidated; the church continued in good condition till the year 1600, when the steeple, one hundred and fourteen feet high, suddenly fell down, and by its fall destroyed great part of the chancel. Its total ruin was nearly accomplished by an accidental fire five years afterwards. This fire took place on April 18, 1604, and was occasioned by a servant carrying a live coal into the roof of the church, to search for an iron chisel; the boisterous wind blew the coal out of his hand into a daw's nest, by which the whole was ignited, and within less than three hours it consumed both the body of the chancel and the whole church, except the south side of the low church, which was saved by means of a stone vault. Almost due-west from Abbey-Holm, in a strong situation near the sea coast, are some remains of Wulstey Castle, a fortress, which was erected by the abbots to secure their treasures, books, and charters from the sudden depredations of the Scots. "In this castle," observes Camden, "tradition reports, that the magic works of Sir Michael Scot (or Scotus), were preserved, till they were mouldering into dust. He professed a religious life here about the year 1290, and became so versed in the mathematics, and other abstruse sciences, that he obtained the character of a magician, and was believed, in that credulous age, to have performed many miracles." The story of Michael Scot forms a beautiful episode in Scott's "*Lay of the Last Minstrel*," the notes to which furnish some curious information respecting that extraordinary personage. Sir Michael Scot, of Balwearie, we are told, flourished during the thirteenth century, and was one of the ambassadors sent to bring the Maid of Norway to Scotland, upon the death of Alexander III. His memory survives in many a legend; and in the south of Scotland, any work of great labour and antiquity is ascribed either to the agency of *cald* Michael, of Sir William Wallace, or the devil. The following are amongst the current traditions concerning Michael Scot:—He was chosen, it is said, to go upon an embassy, to obtain from the King of France satisfaction for certain piracies committed by his subjects upon those of Scotland. Instead of preparing a new equipage and splendid retinue, he evoked a fiend in the shape of a huge black horse, mounted upon his back, and forced him to fly through the air towards France. When he arrived at Paris, he tied his horse to the gate of the palace, and boldly delivered his message. An ambassador with so little of the pomp and circumstance of diplomacy was not received with much respect, and the king was about to return a contemptuous refusal to his demand, when Michael besought him to suspend his resolution till he had seen his horse stamp three times: the first stamp shook every steeple in Paris, and caused all the bells to ring; the second threw down three of the towers of the palace; and the infernal steed had lifted up his hoof to give the third stamp, when the king rather chose to dismiss Michael, with the most ample concessions, than to stand to the probable consequences. Another time, it is said that, while residing at the tower of Oakwood, upon the Ettrick, about three miles above Selkirk, having heard of the fame of a sorceress, called the Witch of Falschope, who lived on the opposite side of the river, Michael went one morning to put her skill to the test, but was disappointed by her positively denying any knowledge of the necromantic art. In his discourse with her, he laid his wand inadvertently on the table which the hag observing, suddenly snatched it up and struck him with it. Feel-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lon	Popu- lation.
16	Abbots Ann pa	Hants	Andover 2	Salisbury . . 16	Stockbridge . 6		66	562
11	Abbots Bickington . . pa	Devon	Holsworthy . . 6	Torrington . . 9	Hartland . . 13		220	77
35	Abbots Bromley* . . . pa	Stafford	Uttoxeter . . . 7	Lichfield . . 10	Stafford . . 11		129	1621
12	Abbotsbury† pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . 10	Bridport . . . 10	Weymouth . 10		127	874

ing the force of the charm, he rushed out of the house; but as it had conferred on him the external appearance of a hare, his servant, who waited without, hallooed upon the discomfited wizard his own greyhounds, and pursued him so close, that, in order to obtain a moment's breathing to reverse the charm, Michael, after a very fatiguing course, was fain to take refuge in his own common sewer.

Fair, October 29, for horses and horned cattle.

* **ABBOTS BROMLEY.** The hobby-horse dance, an ancient custom, was observed here till the civil war.—Ten or twelve of the dancers carried, on their shoulders, deers' heads, painted with the arms of Paget, Bagot, and Welles, to whom the chief property of the town belonged. The horns yet hang up in the church, but the custom is now discontinued. The parish includes Bromley, Bagot's liberty, and Bromley Hurst township. Bagot's park is the deer-park of Lord Bagot, whose seat is at Blithesfield.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday before Mid-lent Sunday, May 22, September 4, for horses and horned cattle.

† **ABBOTSBURY** consists of a single parish, divided into three streets, nearly in the form of the letter Y, lying in a valley surrounded and protected by bold hills near the sea. There is a tradition that this place was called Abodesbyry by St. Peter himself, in the infancy of Christianity, but it is more probably supposed to have derived its name from the magnificent abbey, originally founded here, in the early part of the eleventh century. The ruins of the abbey (which was once large and splendid, but is now nearly demolished), consist of a large barn, a stable, supposed to have been the dormitory, a porch which belonged to the conventual church, the principal entrance, a portion of the walls, and two buildings conjectured to have been used for domestic purposes. The barn, which, when entire, was the largest in the county, is now so dilapidated, that only a part of it can be used. The church, in which Orens and his wife, the founders, were buried, is, with the exception of the porch and a pile of ruins under some neighbouring elms, totally destroyed; but the numerous chantries and chapels which belonged to it sufficiently prove its ancient magnificence. On an eminence, at a short distance from the town, stands a small building called St. Catherine's Chapel, which is supposed to have been erected about the time of Edward IV., and which from its height and lofty situation, serves both for a sea and land mark. Abbotsbury Church appears to have been built a short time before the reformation; the pulpit is pierced by musket balls, said to have been fired by Cromwell's soldiers, at the officiating minister, whom, however, they missed. But it is more likely to have occurred at the time of Sir Anthony Astley Cooper's attack on the royalists, at the siege of Sir John Strangeway's house, in 1651. About a mile to the south-west of Abbotsbury, is the "decoy," where great quantities of wild fowl are annually taken. But the object which most engages the attention of strangers, in the neighbourhood of this town, is the celebrated "swannery," which, not long since, was the property of the Earl of Ilchester. In the open or broad space of the fleet are kept six or seven hundred swans, formerly one thousand five hundred, including hoppers—a small species of swans, who feed and range, and return home again.

Fair, July 10, for sheep and toys.

ABBEY-HOLM.

Hobby-horse dance

Tradition of St. Peter

A ruined abbey.

St. Catherine's chapel, a sea mark.

Wild fowl decoy, and swannery

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Abbotsham m. t. & pa	Devon.....	Bideford ... 2	Torrington .. 7	Barnstaple.10	204	386
44	Abbotside, H. & Low pa	N. R. York.	Askrigg 0	Middleham .. 7	Richmond.12	248	762
34	Abbot's Isle	Somerset...	Ilminster.... 4	Ichester 11	Taunton ... 10	133	380
11	Abbot's Kerswell ... pa	Devon.....	Newton Bush2	Totness 7	Torquay ... 6	189	442
18	Abbot's Langley*... pa	Herts.....	St. Albans... 4	Watford 4	Hemel Hemp6	17	1980
34	Abbot's Leigh	Somerset...	Bristol ... 3	Bedminster.. 3	Keynsham.. 9	116	360
15	Abbotsley	Hunts.....	St. Neots ... 4	Huntingdon 12	Potton..... 4	58	369
42	Abbot's Morton ... pa	Worcester..	Evesham 4	Alcester 8	Pershore... 6	99	236
12	Abbot's Stoke	Dorset.....	Beaminster.. 3	Crewkerne... 10	Bridport... 6	143	587
16	Abbotston..... pa	Hants.....	Airesford... 4	Basinstoke 12	Winchester. 9	57	248
33	Abdon	Salop.....	Ludlow 9	Bridgenorth 11	Ch. Stretton 9	153	170
53	Abenbury Fecham... to	Flintshire..	Wrexham ... 4	Chester..... 10	Mold..... 7	187	111
52	Abenbury Vawr... to	Denbigh....	Wrexham ... 3	Llangollen .12	Mold..... 8	187	214
50	Aber†	Caernarvon.	Bangor..... 6	Aberconway .9	Caernarvon15	240	552
51	Aberaeron	Cardigan...	Aberystwith 17	Lampeter... 14	Cardigan... 23	208	....
51	Aberarth..... vil & pa	Cardigan...	Lampeter... 14	Aberystwith 14	Tregaron... 13	222	978
56	Aber Bechan..... to	Montgomery	Newtown... 2	Montgomery 7	Welsh Pool 11	178	....
52	Aberwhiler	Denbigh....	Denbigh.... 4	St. Asaph... 3	Caerwys... 4	208	487
54	Aberavon†	Glamorgan.	Neath..... 6	Bridgend... 14	Swansea... 11	192	572
48	Aberbaidon..... ham	Brecknock..	Abergavenny 5	Crickhowel.. 3	Brecon.... 14	148	1781
50	Aberconway§	Caernarvon.	Bangor..... 15	Llanrwst... 12	Caernarvon24	236	1245

English-
man made
Pope.

Ferry to
Anglesea.

Laven sands
dangerous.
The bell
constantly
toll'd in
foggy wea-
ther.

Romantic
glen, and
waterfall.

Singular
account of a
Salmon.

The Cono-
vium of the
Romans.

* ABBOTTS LANGLEY. Before the Conquest, and till the dissolution of the monasteries, this place was in the possession of the abbots of St. Albans. About the time of Henry I., Nicholas Breakspear, a native of this place, was advanced to the rank of cardinal, and at length became pope, by the title of Adrian IV.; being the only Englishman that ever attained that dignity. He died, not without suspicion of poison, in 1158.

† ABER (which signifies the mouth of a river, port, or harbour) is situated on the river Gwynnregyr, which here discharges itself into the Irish Sea. The native Welsh princes had a palace at this place, some remains of which are shewn as the residence of Llewelyn ap Griffith. It is one of the ferries to Anglesea, and a convenient place from which to visit the formidable Penmaen Mawr mountain. The passage from hence across the Laven Sands to Beaumaris is by no means safe, as the sands frequently shift; but the large bell of this village is constantly rung in foggy weather, in the hope that its sound may serve to direct those whom imperious necessity obliges to cross under all disadvantages. Two miles from this pleasing village, following the banks of the stream, which flows through highly picturesque scenery, there is a most romantic glen, and a very fine waterfall; the upper part of this cataract is sometimes broken into three or four divisions, by the rugged force of the impending cliff, but the lower one forms a broad sheet, and descends about sixty feet, in a very grand style.

Mail arrives 3.15 A. M., departs 9.32 P. M.—Inn, Bull.

‡ ABERAVON is situated at the mouth of the river Avon, on Swansea Bay, and has a harbour for small vessels. Although no charter exists for a market, one has been held here, more than a century past. There is a ridiculous belief, amongst the people of this place, that every Christmas Day, and that day alone, a large salmon presents himself in the river, and allows himself to be caught and handled by any one who chooses; but it would be considered an act of impiety to detain him.

Fair, April 30.

§ ABERCONWAY is an ancient fortified town, beautifully situated upon the estuary of the river Conway. The town is nearly of a triangular shape, and is thought by some to have been the Conovium of the Romans. The annals of this place commence no earlier than with the history of its castle, which was erected in 1284, by command of Edward I., as a security against the insurrections of the Welsh. Soon after its erection, the royal founder was besieged in it, and the garrison almost reduced by famine to surrender, when they were extricated by the arrival of a fleet with provision. At the commencement of the civil

wars, it was garrisoned on behalf of the king, by Dr. John Williams, Archbishop of York. In 1645 he gave the government of the castle to his nephew, William Hockes. Two years after, Prince Rupert superseded the Archbishop in the command of North Wales. He endeavoured to obtain redress from the king, but failed. Enraged at this injury, he joined Mytton, and assisted in the reduction of the place. The town was taken by storm, August 15, 1646, but the castle did not surrender till November 10. This fortress remained in tranquillity till a grant was made of it, by King Charles, to the Earl of Conway and Kilulta; when he had scarcely obtained possession, before he ordered an agent to remove the timber, iron, lead, and other materials. It was held on lease, by Owen Holland, Esq. from the crown, at an annual rent of six shillings and eightpence, and a dish of fish to Lord Holland, as often as he passed through the town. Thus, unprotected, it has suffered material injuries from wind and weather, and is reduced to a state of rapid decay. The ruins are remarkably picturesque, and very extensive. The town was surrounded by high massive walls, twelve feet thick, strengthened at intervals by twenty-four circular and semi-circular towers; these, with the four principal gateways, remain in tolerable preservation. There are scarcely any remains of the Cistercian Abbey, founded by Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, in 1185. The church contains a few modern monuments, belonging to the family of the Wynnes, formerly of this place. The font appears ancient; it is composed of black marble, curiously carved, and supported by a cluster of pilasters, standing upon a pedestal. In Castle Street is a very old house, called the college, which has a singular window, decorated with several coats of arms of the Stanley family. A day school is also kept in an ancient mansion, called Plas Mawr, situated near the market place, which was erected in 1585, by Robert Wynne, Esq. of Gwyder. The river Conway rises out of Llyn Conway, at the south extremity of the county, in the mountains of Penmachno. The ferry is of importance, as it lies upon one of the great roads from London to Ireland, but is justly considered a dangerous passage, and many are the accidents which have occurred. On Christmas Day, 1806, the boat conveying the Irish mail coach, was lost, and all the passengers, including the coachman and guard, were drowned, except two. At the Ferry-house a noble bay is formed where the tide enters the river. In this view, indeed, there are all the ingredients of a sublime and beautiful landscape. Few rivers, in England or Wales, in so short a course as twenty-nine miles, present so great a variety of beautiful scenery. Below Luna Hall, the falls of the Conway exhibit a noble cataract, about fifty feet; the stream of water, shooting directly from one aperture in the solid rock to a considerable distance, descends into a rocky basin, surrounded by hanging woods. One mile below this town, at Trefriw, the river becomes navigable, and contributes to the supply of the surrounding county. In Conway town there still exists a pearl fishery, and a chain suspension bridge has been recently erected in lieu of a dangerous ferry. The vale of Conway teems with interesting objects. Upon the west side is the abrupt termination of the Snowdon chain, down the declivities of which, through innumerable chasms, fissures, and channels, rush the superfluous waters of the lakes above, to mingle with the parent ocean. The principal employment of the poor, in this neighbourhood, is gathering the different species of fuci, commonly called sea-wreck, thrown up by the tide, or growing upon the breakers. This wreck they put into a kind of square fireplace, made upon the sand, and heat it till it becomes a liquid and forms a cake; when further baked or burnt it resembles cinders, and is called barilla or impure fossil alkali; in this state it is sold to manufacturers of soap and glass.

ABERCON- WAT.

Town taken
by storm, in
1646.

Curious
tenure—
6s. 8d. and a
dish of fish.

Cistercian
Abbey,
founded by
Llewelyn
ap Jorwerth
in 1185.

The ferry
considered
dangerous;
loss of the
Irish mail
and 14 pas-
sengers, in
1806.

Falls of the
Conway
present a
noble cata-
ract, shoot-
ing from a
solid rock.

Pearl
fishery and
suspension
bridge.

Manufac-
tory of
barilla.

Market, Friday. — Fairs, March 26, April 30, June 20, August 19, September 16, October 20, and November 15. — Inns, Harp, Bull's Head, and White Lion. — Mail arrives 2 A. M., departs 10 1/2 P. M.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
54	Aberdare*.....pa	Glamorg...	Mer. Tydvil .6	Bridgend ..18	Brecon ....20	182	3961
50	Aberdaron.....pa	Caernarvon.	Pwllheli ...16	Nevin .....16	Bardsey Isle .5	258	1389
54	Aberddaw, East...ham	Glamorg...	Cowbridge ..5	Bridgend ..10	Llandaff ...12	179	....
55	Aberdyfi.....to	Merion.....	Aberystwith 9	Towyn .....5	Machynlleth 9	217	....
58	Aberedwy†.....pa	Radnor.....	Builth .....4	Hay .....12	Radnor ....13	169	344
50	Abererch.....pa	Caernarvon.	Pwllheli ...3	Crickieth ..8	Nevin .....8	234	1365
45	Aberford†...m. t. & pa	W. R. York.	Tadcaster ...6	Leeds .....8	Ferry Bridge 9	186	925
47	Aberffraw.....pa	Anglesea...	Bangor ....17	Newborough 6	Holyhead ..12	258	1367
26	Abergavenny§ m. t. & pa	Monmouth...	Monmouth .17	Crickhowell .7	Usk .....9	145	4230

* ABERDARE. *Fairs*, for cattle, April 19, Whit-Monday, November 14.

Ruined castle—the retreat of Llewelyn, the last native Prince of Wales.

His horses shoes re-versed.

Betrayed by his smith.

His army routed, and himself slain.

His head sent to the King of England.

Here the famous battle of Towton was fought.

Gobanium of the Romans.

Tudor's Gate.

† ABEREDWY. This delightful village derived its name from its situation, near the junction of the River Wye and Edwy. Nothing in nature can exceed the beauty of the neighbouring scenery. The Edwy descends through lofty walls of rock; in some places, broken into crags, which frightfully overhang the abyss. Near the place are the ruins of a castle, the retreat of the last native Welsh Prince, Llewelyn ap Gruffydd. The object of Llewelyn's journey to Aberedwy was to consult the chief persons of the district, upon the best means of successfully opposing the King of England, then invading Wales. On his arrival he found himself disappointed. Instead of meeting with friends, he was surrounded by the enemy. Edmund Mortimer and John Gyffor, acquainted with his route, marched from Herefordshire, with their troops to meet him. The enemy were numerous—resistance was in vain—Llewelyn withdrew to Builth. The mountains being covered with snow, he caused the shoes of his horse to be reversed, in order to baffle pursuit, but the treacherous *smith* betrayed him. Llewelyn broke down the bridge of Builth, but was closely followed by the English forces, who fruitlessly attempted to gain it. Sir Elias Walwyn crossed the river, with a detachment, about eight miles below, at a place called Little Tom's Ferry Boat, and coming unexpectedly on the Welsh army, routed them. Llewelyn himself was attacked and slain, unarmed, in a narrow valley, not two hundred yards from the scene of action. Adam Francon, the murderer of Llewelyn, took no notice of his victim, but joined in the pursuit of the Welsh. Returning with the view of plundering the slain, he discovered the wounded person was no other than the Prince of Wales; for on stripping him, he found a letter in cipher and his privy seal. The brutal Francon, overjoyed that the Welsh prince had fallen into his hands, cut off his head, and sent it to the King of England, and thus perished the last native Prince of Wales.

‡ ABERFORD is situated upon the River Cock, on the great northern road, on the banks of which river was fought the famous battle of Towton, in 1461, so called from a village in the vicinity. The town consists of a long straggling street, in the north of which are the remains of a Norman fortification, called Castle Carey; and the whole is in the line of the ancient Roman road. This town is curiously situated, as respects township: the west side is in Aberford-cum-Parlington; the east of the same end is Lotherton-cum-Aberford, and the north of the river is Aberford alone.

Mail arrives 4.11 P.M., departs 8.46 A.M.—*Inn*, Swan.

§ ABERGAVENNY, (the ancient Gobanium of the Romans,) and its environs, have strong claims to the traveller's attention. Its castle and delightful terrace overlook the rich vale of Usk; its church, abounding in costly sculptured tombs, its beautifully variegated mountains, all conspire to render this place particularly attractive. This town was once fortified, and many portions of the work remain, particularly Tudor's Gate. The western entrance is furnished with two portcullises





Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
26	Abergavenny....hun	Monmouth..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30818
52	Abergele...m. t. & pa	Denbigh....	St. Asaph..7	Holywell...17	Aberconway 12	224	2500	
49	Abergorlech....chap	Caernar....	LlandiloVar 7	Lampeter...9	Caernar....14	209	.....
49	Abergwilly...to & pa	Caernar....	Caernar...2	Llandilo Var 15	Newcastle..16	214	2675	
56	Aberhafesp.....pa	Montgomery	Newton....3	Llanymdloes 11	Llanfair....10	180	535	
56	Aberhaly.....to	Montgomery	Llanfair....6	Newton....5	Montgomery 10	180	.....
49	Abermarles.....to	Caernar....	Llandovery. 7	Llangadock..3	Lampeter...14	198	.....
48	Aberlyfni.....ham	Brecknock..	Hay.....4	Brecon.....11	Builth.....12	160	100	
49	Abernant.....pa	Caernar....	Caernar...4	Llanhaearn. 10	Newcastle..11	222	664	
54	Aberpergwm....chap	Glamorg...	Neath.....10	Brecon....20	Merthyr Tyd 13	183	.....
56	Aber-Rhiw.....pa	Montgomery	Welsh Pool. 5	Montgomery. 4	Newtown...9	172	2429	
51	Aber-Porth.....pa	Cardigan...	Cardigan...7	Newcastle...9	Lampeter...24	235	485	
48	Aberyskir.....pa	Brecknock..	Brecon....4	Llandovery. 16	Builth.....14	173	110	
51	Aberystwith*.m. t. & pa	Cardigan...	Tregaron...15	Machynlleth 18	Aberlleflyn. 5	208	4128	
26	Aberystwith.pa & chap	Monmouth..	Abergaven..7	Crickhowell. 7	Pontypool...8	153	5992	
4	Abingdon...m. t.	Berks.....	Oxford.....6	Wallingford. 11	Wantage....10	56	5259	

and remarkable for the beautifully composed landscape seen through it. The style of building which forms the remains of this fortress marks its origin to have been subsequent to the Norman epoch. Excursions are frequently made to Blaenavon Iron Works, about six miles distant, which employ upwards of four thousand men. The mountainous territory containing these mineral treasures of iron, was demised by the crown to the Earl of Abergavenny, and is held under a lease by Hill and Co. A principal excursion from Abergavenny is that which leads northwards to Llanthony Abbey, a majestic ruin, seated in a deep recess of the black mountains, at the very extremity of Monmouthshire. Abergavenny is a place of much resort, being the thoroughfare from the west of Wales to Bath, Bristol, and Gloucestershire. Its principal manufacture is flannel, and its annual fairs for cattle are well attended.

ABERGAVENNY.

Blaenavon Iron Works. 4000 men employed.

Llanthony Abbey, a majestic ruin in the black mountains.

Mail arrives 2 P.M., departs 11 A.M.—*Inns*, Angel, and Greyhound.—*Bankers*, Hill and Co., draw upon Esdaile and Co.,—Jones and Co., draw upon Williams and Co.—*Fairs*, May 14, lean cattle and sheep; 1st Monday after Trinity, linen and woollen cloths; September 25, horses, hogs, and flannel.—*Market* Tuesday.

* **ABERYSTWITH**, a market town and seaport in the hundred of Glenaur Glynn, and also a township in the parish of Llanbadarn Vawr. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ystwith and Rhyddol, at which the former falls into the sea in the bay of Cardigan. The building of a castle, of which some vestiges remain, is attributed to Edward I. It stands on a craggy eminence projecting into the sea at the west of the town, and affords a magnificent view of the whole line of Welsh coast within the bay of Cardigan. The streets are steep and uneven.—The houses, which are principally formed of dark slate, present a very singular appearance. For some years past its celebrity, as a summer retreat and bathing-place, has been annually increasing, which is greatly contributed to by the beauty of the neighbourhood, and the commanding prospects around. The roads to it have been made excellent, and the customary amusements of plays and assemblies during the season add to the attractions for summer visitants. There was formerly a herring fishery, and the practice of fishing is still carried on with considerable advantage by the natives. About seven miles north of Aberystwith, on the sea coast, a considerable extent of land, has, by drainage, been recovered; twelve miles of embankment have been formed; and two navigable cuts, with a road of three miles and a stone bridge completed.

Fine bathing-place.

Twelve miles of embankment.

Mail arrives 7 A.M. departs 5 P.M.—*Fairs*, 1st Monday in May and November, chiefly for hiring servants.—*Bankers*, W. Davis and Co., draw on Esdaile and Co.—*Inns*, Gogerddon Arms, Old Lion, and Talbot.—*Markets*, Monday and Saturday.

† **ABINGDON**, at the very edge of the county of Berkshire, was called Shovesham, by the Anglo-Saxons, until the foundation of the abbey, from which period it began to assume the name of Abbauden,

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
37	Abinger.....pa	Surrey.....	Dorking....4	Guildford...10	Ockley.....5	27	767
15	Abinghall.....pa	Gloucester..	Newnham..6	Mitchel Dean 1	Monmouth..12	116	231
28	Abington.....pa	Northam....	Northam....2	Wellingboro .9	Moulton...3	67	151
6	Abington, Gt. & Lit. pa	Cambridge..	Linton.....3	Cambridge..9	Newmarket.12	50	594
6	Abington in the Clay pa	Cambridge..	Royston....5	Potton.....7	Cambridge..15	42	251
23	Ab Kettleby.....pa	Leicester....	MeltonMow.3	Leicester...16	Loughboro..13	108	331
15	Ablington.....ti	Gloucester..	Fairford....5	Cirencester..7	Northleach .7	85	101
10	Abney.....ham	Derby.....	Tideswell..5	Sheffield....14	Chapel-Frith 8	161	111
49	Above Sawdde.....ham	Caermar....	Llangadock 1	Llandovery .7	Llandilo Var. 8	195	805
22	Above Town.....div	Lancashire..	Garstang..11	Burton.....11	KirkbyLons.15	240	591
22	Abram.....to	Lancashire..	Wigan.....4	Bolton.....9	Chorley.....11	197	511
15	Abson with Wick. chap	Gloucester..	Bristol.....8	Sodbury.....5	Marshfield..4	107	824
21	Abthorp.....chap	Northam....	Towcester..3	Brackley....9	Banbury....15	63	477
54	Aburthin.....pa	Glamorg....	Llantrissant 8	Bridgeend...7	Cowbridge...1	173	....
24	Aby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Alford.....2	Louth.....9	Horncastle..12	142	204
46	Acaster Malbis.....pa	W. R. York..	York.....4	Selly.....8	Tadcaster...8	190	707
46	Acaster Selby.....to	W. R. York..	.....5	.....7	.....8	190	201
22	Acerrington, New.....to	Lancaster..	Blackburn..4	Haslingden..5	Burnley.....8	208	4960
22	Acerrington, Old. chap	Lancaster..	.....6	.....4	.....6	208	1323
30	Achurch.....pa	Northam....	Thrapston.4	Oundle.....4	Kettering...12	73	289
43	Acklam.....pa	N. R. York..	New Malton 6	Gt. Driffield.15	York.....14	210	827
41	Acklam.....chap	N. R. York..	Yarm.....5	Stockton....2	Guisboro...9	244	371
29	Acklington.....to	Northam....	Alnwick....8	Morpeth....13	Rothbury...13	300	285
45	Ackton.....to	W. R. York..	Pontefract.3	Wakefield...5	Leeds.....9	174	51
45	Ackworth*.....pa	W. R. York..	.....3	.....7	.....11	174	1660

ABINGDON. or the Town of the Abbey. This monastery, the monks of which were Benedictines, was founded by Cissa, an Anglo-Saxon monarch, in 675. During the reign of Alfred it was demolished by the Danes, and remained in ruins till King Edgar partly restored it, in 954. Ethelwold, the abbot at that time, erected and embellished the church, and his successors contributed to its increase. After the Conquest, the wealth and grandeur of the abbey were equal to any similar foundation in England. William the Conqueror kept Easter in the abbey, A. D. 1084; and here was educated his youngest son, Henry, surnamed Beauclerc, afterwards King Henry I., in whose reign, one of the most eminent characters who received sepulture within the abbey, was the celebrated Jeffery of Monmouth, author of the British History,—a work, from which some of our best poets have derived materials for their sublime compositions. Shakspeare's Lear, and Milton's Comus, were both supplied from Jeffery's history. He flourished in the reign of Henry I. Among the natives of Abingdon, whose talents have rendered their possessors eminent, was Sir John Mason, a statesman of the sixteenth century. His memory is the more worthy to be revered, because, from a very obscure origin, his genius and perseverance advanced him to the rank of privy-counsellor, ambassador to France, and chancellor of the University of Oxford. His father was a cow-herd and his mother, sister to one of the abbey monks, who attended to his early tuition, and sent him to Oxford, where he became a fellow of All Souls' college. While in this situation, the liveliness of his temper occasioned him to be chosen to compliment Henry VIII. on his visit to the University, in the year 1523, which being executed in a most graceful manner, engaged the favour of the monarch, who promoted him to the honourable offices above-mentioned. He died in 1566, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

Mail arrives 2.49 A. M., departs 12.10 A. M.—*Fairs*, 1st Monday in Lent, May 6, June 20, August 6, September 19, cattle; Monday before Old Michaelmas, statute, and December 11, horses and cattle.—*Bankers*, Knapp and Co., draw on Williams and Co.—*Inns*, Crown and Thistle, and Queen's Arms.—*Markets*, Monday and Friday.

Quakers' school.

* ACKWORTH is a parish and township, in the upper division of Osgold Cross Wapentake, nominally divided into higher and lower Ackworth. It is celebrated for its Quakers' School, which was purchased in 1777, with eighty-five acres of land, from the trustees of

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu. lation.
27	Acle*.....m. t. & pa	Norfolk...	Norwich...11	Yarmouth...9	Loddon...8	121	820
45	Acomb.....pa	W. R. York.	York...2	Wetherby...10	New Malton 20	201	882
29	Acomb East.....to	Northumb..	Corbridge .15	Aldston Moor 9	Hexham...11	275	36
29	Acomb West.....to	Northumb..	.....5	.....18	.....3	275	523
17	Aconbury†.....chap	Hereford...	Hereford...4	Ross.....9	Ledbury...14	130	163
21	Acrise.....pa	Kent.....	Folkstone .4	Dover.....8	Canterbury.11	67	194
7	Acton.....to & pa	Chester.....	Nantwich...2	Tarporley...9	Middlewich.11	166	3928
7	Acton.....to	Chester.....	Northwich..4	Frodsham...7	Chester.....15	177	309
52	Acton.....to	Denbigh....	Wrexham...1	Holt.....5	.....9	190	215
25	Acton.....pa	Middlesex..	Harrow.....8	Brentford...3	Uxbridge...10	5	2453
29	Acton.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick.....8	Rothbury...8	Morpeth...10	300	91
36	Acton.....pa	Suffolk.....	Lavenham...3	Sudbury.....3	Bildeston...8	57	565
42	Acton Beauchamp. pa	Worcester..	Bromyard...4	Worcester...11	Ledbury...10	122	239
33	Acton Burnell†. to & pa	Salop.....	Wenlock...7	Shrewsbury..7	Ch. Stretton. 7	155	381

the Foundling Hospital, and rendered a seminary for the children of the more humble class of Friends. The number of pupils, is one hundred and eighty boys, and one hundred and twenty girls.

ACKWORTH

* ACLE. *Market, Thursday.—Fair, Wednesday before Michaelmas day.*

† ACONBURY. At this place a nunnery of the order of St. Augustine was founded by Margery, wife of Walter de Lacey, in the reign of King John. The Cliffords were large benefactors to this house, which, at the dissolution, possessed £75. 7s. 6d. per annum. There are some remains yet standing, occupied as a farm house. On the summit of Aconbury Hill, a bold and extensive eminence, well wooded, and commanding a charming view over the adjacent county, are traces of a large encampment.

Nunnery.

‡ ACTON BURNELL is celebrated for the remains of an ancient castle, founded by Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, a man of eminent abilities, first treasurer, and afterwards chancellor of England, who was much employed by King Edward I. in Welsh affairs. He died at Berwick, in 1292, and was buried in the cathedral at Wells. The castle is a quadrangular building, with a square tower at each corner. The hall in which King Edward I. held his parliament, in 1283, was 183 feet long, by 41 broad, but the gable ends only remain. The Statutum de Mercatoribus enacted here, is from that circumstance better known as the Statute of Acton Burnell. The successor of the bishop, at the castle, was Sir Edward Burnell, son of Philip Burnell and Maud, daughter of Richard Arundel. He served in many actions in Scotland, under Edward I., and always appeared in great splendour, attended by a chariot decked with banners of his arms. He was summoned to parliament from the fifth to the eighth year of Edward the second's reign, and died in 1315. In 1346, the castle came into the possession of Nicholas Lord Burnell, who died in 1352, and is buried in the church under an altar tomb, inlaid with his effigy in brass. In the reign of Henry VI. the Lovell family were in possession of this estate, which was forfeited by Lord Lovell, in consequence of his adherence to King Richard III. Henry VII. being seated on the throne, granted Acton Burnell, together with other estates in this county, to Jasper Tudor, Earl of Bedford; after whose death it reverted to the crown, and Henry VIII. granted it to Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, distinguished for his valour at the battle of Flodden. Sir Humphrey Lee, of Langley, in this parish, was created a baronet, May 3, 1620. Acton Burnell Park is now the residence of Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart. whose family have been seated here from the time of Charles II., when Sir Edward Smythe, of Esh, in Durham, created a baronet, Feb. 23, 1660, married the daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Lee, Bart. of Langley. The mansion, on a verdant lawn, bordered by a shrubbery, presents a handsome elevation of fine white stone, having a noble Ionic portico, under which is the carriage entrance.

Edward I. held his parliament here in 1283.

Lord Burnell's effigy in brass on the altar tomb.

The seat of Sir E. J. Smythe.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu- Lond.</i>	<i>lation.</i>
7	Acton Grange.....to	Chester...	Warrington.4	Northwich.10	Runcorn...5	183	148	
15	Acton Iron.....pa	Gloucester..	Chip.Sodbu.2	Thornbury..7	Bristol.....9	112	1372	
33	Acton Pigott.....chap	Salop.....	MuchWenlo.6	Shrewsbury..8	Ch. Stretton.9	154	....
33	Acton Reynold.....to	Salop.....	Shrewsbury.8	Wem.....6	Drayton....12	152	173	
33	Acton Round.....chap	Salop.....	Wenlock....3	Bridgenorth..6	Ludlow....17	145	203	
33	Acton Scott.....pa	Salop.....	Ch. Stretton.4	Bish. Castle.10	Ludlow....10	155	204	
35	Acton Trussell...to&pa	Stafford....	Penkridge..3	Stafford....4	Lichfield..15	131	551	
15	Acton Turville...chap	Gloucester..	Tetbury...11	Chippenham.12	Sodbury....5	102	236	
35	Addabston.....pa	Stafford....	Eccleshall..4	Newport....5	Hodnet.....7	152	601	
31	Adderbury East to&pa	Oxford.....	Banbury....3	Deddington..3	Aynhoe....4	70	2473	
33	Adderley.....pa	Salop.....	Drayton....4	Whitchurch..8	Wem.....12	157	468	
29	Adderston.....to	Northumb..	Beiford....3	Alnwick....12	Wooler....10	319	322	
17	Adforton.....to	Hereford....	Ludlow....8	Presteign....8	Knights....8	150	218	
9	Addingham.....pa	Cumberland	Kirk Oswald.2	Penrith.....8	Aldstn Moor.12	291	719	
45	Addingham.....pa	W. R. York.	Skipton.....5	Ottley.....8	Keyhley....5	213	2251	
37	Addington*.....pa	Surrey.....	Croydon....4	Westerham..10	Bromley....5	12	463	
5	Addington.....pa	Bucks.....	Winslow....2	Buckingham.5	Bicester...11	50	74	
21	Addington.....pa	Kent.....	Maidstone..7	Rochester..8	Wrotham....3	27	206	
28	Addington, Gt. to&pa	Northamp..	Thrapston..4	Kettering...7	HigamFerrals.5	70	282	
28	Addington, Lit. to&pa	Northamp..	.....5	.....8	.....4	70	264	
21	Addisham.....pa	Kent.....	Wingham...3	Canterbury..6	Sandwich...6	62	390	
45	Addle†.....to&pa	W. R. York.	Leeds.....5	Ottley.....6	Bradford....8	205	1063	
45	Addle-cum-Eccup...to	W. R. York.	.....5	.....6	.....8	291	703	
45	Addlingfleet†.....pa	W. R. York.	Snaith.....11	Burton.....2	Howden....6	170	478	

ACTON,
BURNELL.

Behind the house is the deer-park, on a finely wooded eminence, affording one of the most beautiful prospects in the county. The chapelry of Ruckley and Langley is in this parish.

Coronation
custom.

* ADDINGTON is on the borders of Kent. Addington Place, a seat erected by Alderman Trecothick, in 1772, was purchased in 1807, for the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The manor of Addington is held by the feudal service of finding a man to make a mess, called Gerout, in the king's kitchen, at the coronation, and serving it up in his own person at Westminster Hall. In the reign of William the Conqueror, Addington appears to have been held by Tezelin, cook to the king, which accounts for the origin of the required culinary service. The Archbishop of Canterbury is now the claimant of the service alluded to. Near the village is a curious cluster of tumuli, or mounds of earth raised over the bodies of the slain, about twenty-five in number, of inconsiderable height. One of them is nearly forty feet in diameter, two are about half that size, and the rest very small.

Cluster of
tumuli.

Roman archi-
tecture.

† ADDLE. The church in this town is considered to be one of the most perfect specimens of Roman architecture remaining in England. In 1702, the traces of an ancient Roman town, with fragments of urns, and of an aqueduct of stone were found in the adjacent moor.

Boundary
between
Yorkshire
and Lin-
colnshire.

‡ ADDLINGFLEET. A parish and township in the lower division of Osgold Cross, including the townships of Fockerby, Haldenby, and Eastoft. The village is situated very near the junction of the Trent with the Humber, the latter river being one of the largest in the kingdom, formed by the united waters of the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, Aire, and other minor streams. At this part it is about a mile broad, it is the Abus of Ptolemy. It runs towards the east, washing the port of Hull, where it receives the river called by the same name; from thence, taking a south-easterly direction, it expands itself into an estuary nearly seven miles across, and mingles with the German ocean. This river, which, with very few exceptions, receives all the waters of Yorkshire from the Ouse, and the greater part of those from the midland counties from the Trent, commands the inland navigation of very extensive and commercial parts of England; namely, those of the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, and Avon; it also forms the boundary between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

<i>Mag.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>					<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu. lation.</i>
7	Adlington .....to	Cheshire	Macclesfield 6	Stockport... 6	Altringham. 10	172	1066		
22	Adlington* .....to	Lancaster	Wigan 4	Chorley 4	Bolton 9	264	1082		
24	Addlethorpe .....to & pa	Lincoln	Alford 7	Spilsby 11	Wainfleet. . 9	134	176		
15	Adlestrop .....pa	Gloucester..	Stow 4	Burford.... 11	Moreton 6	86	196		
22	Admarsh .....chap	Lancaster	Burton 11	Kirkby Lon. 15	Garstang ... 12	240	....	
5	Adstock .....pa	Bucks	Winslow ... 3	Buckingham 4	Bicester 11	52	445		
28	Adstone .....ham	Northamp...	Towcester.. 7	Daventry... 8	Brackley ... 10	67	166		
8	Advent .....chap	Cornwall	Camelford . 2	Bodmin 10	Launceston 15	230	246		
45	Adwalton† .....ham	W. R. York.	Bradford ... 4	Leeds 7	Huddersfield 8	192	....	
31	Adwell .....pa	Oxford	Tetsworth . 2	Thame 5	Watlington . 4	41	48		
45	Adwick-on-Dearne .ch	W. R. York.	Rotherham . 6	Barnsley ... 8	Doncaster ... 7	167	145		
45	Adwick .....pa & to	W. R. York.	Doncaster . 4	Thorne 10	Pontefract.. 9	166	918		
12	Aff-Piddle .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester . 9	Bere Regis . 4	Blandford . 12	111	442		
7	Agden .....to	Chester	Malpas 3	Whitchurch . 3	Nantwich ... 11	177	104		
7	Agden .....to	Chester	Knutsford . 6	Warrington. 10	Altringham . 1	179	99		
43	Agelthorpe .....to	N. R. York.	Middleham . 3	Bedale 6	Masham 4	226	188		
8	Agnes, St. I .....chap	Cornwall	Truro 9	Redruth 7	Falmouth ... 14	256	6642		

* **ADLINGTON.** Through this township runs the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. It contains several coal mines. Adlington Hall, the seat of Sir Robert Clayton, Bart., was rebuilt about 1780; it stands in a low situation, on the borders of an extensive park, and contains some very good pictures, amongst which is a head of Charles I., taken after death. Ellerbeck Hall is the seat of John Hodson, Esq. In this neighbourhood is Park Hall, the seat of R. P. German, Esq. The inhabitants of Adlington are chiefly employed in the cotton manufactories of the vicinity.

+ **ADWALTON** formerly possessed a market which is now disused. On Adwalton Moor, a battle was fought, in 1642, between the Earl of Newcastle, commanding for the king, and the parliamentary general, Lord Fairfax, in which the latter was defeated.

Fairs, February 6, March 9, Easter Thursday, Thursday fortnight after Easter, Whit-Thurs day; and every second Thursday thence to Michaelmas, for lean cattle; November 5, and December 23.

‡ **St. AGNES** is situated on the Bristol Channel. The town and parish, including a considerable mining district, is thickly strewed with the cottages of the miners. It is more frequently called Lighthouse Island, from a very high and strong lighthouse erected here, to warn the mariner from the rocks, which are more numerous about this than any other of the Scilly Islands. This building is upwards of sixty feet high, and stands on the most elevated ground. The light is produced by twenty-one parabolic reflectors of copper, plated with silver, and having each an argand lamp in its focus. The reflectors are disposed of in three clusters, of seven in each cluster, and the frame in which they are fixed stands perpendicularly to the horizon, on a shaft united to a machine below, which makes the whole revolve every two minutes. By this motion the light progressively sweeps the whole horizon; and by its gradual intermission and increase, it is readily distinguished from any other. Its brilliancy is also extraordinary; and by these combined efforts its benefits are greatly increased, as the seaman is at once rendered completely sensible of his situation. This light was designed by the ingenious Mr. Adam Walker, (lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy,) under whose inspection it was constructed. The lighthouse itself is of stone, and was erected, as appears from an inscription over the door, by Captain Hugh Till, and Captain Simon Bayley, in the year 1680. The charges attending the light are defrayed by the Trinity House. At St. Agnes is a pilchard fishery. St. Agnes' Beacon, six hundred and sixty-four feet above the level of the sea, is formed out of an ancient cairn, or tumulus of stones; near which, a summer-house has been built, from whence is a fine view of St. Ives, and an extensive sea prospect. Near the same

Seat of Sir.
Robert
Clayton,
Bart.

Battle
fought here
in 1642.

Very high
and strong
lighthouse.

St. Agnes'
Beacon.

St. AGNES.

Birthplace
of John
Opie, the
painter.

First at-
tempts at
portrait
painting.

Genius fos-
tered by Dr.
Walcot.

Anecdotes
of Opie.

Introduc-
tion to the
King.

Opie's rela-
tion of his
interview
with
royalty.

Royal eco-
nomy.

spot is St. Agnes' Well, of which many miraculous stories are in circulation, from its presumed holy and sanative properties.

This place gave birth to John Opie, whose persevering genius advanced him to the highest rank in his profession. He was born at Harmony Cot, in May 1761. The opening years of his existence indicated that he must plod through life in the dull occupation of a carpenter, as successor to his father and grandfather. He distinguished himself at a very early period, for originality and strength of mind, and at twelve years of age commenced an evening school in St. Agnes, teaching arithmetic and writing, and reckoning amongst his scholars some who had nearly doubled his years. His first humble attempts at portrait painting were with a smutty stick, against the white-washed wall of his paternal cottage, where he exhibited, in *dark colours*, very striking likenesses of the whole family. His next step was to draw with ochre on cartridge paper. He was apprenticed to his father, but from some unascertainable cause was turned over to a sawyer; and it was literally in the bottom of a saw-pit that Dr. Walcot, better known by the appellation of Peter Pindar, (who had previously seen and admired some of Opie's rude drawings,) first beheld this untutored child of genius, under whose patronage he was protected, and his fame promoted. After visiting Exeter, (where he was persuaded to change his surname, which originally was Hoppy, to that of Opie,) finding his success was commensurate with his abilities, it was soon determined they should be brought to act in a wider sphere; and, in 1780, the Doctor and his pupil repaired to London, where not agreeing as to the mode of living together, they separated, and although their attachment had been cemented by long-continued kindness, subsequently to this period, yet they were never after cordially united. The opinion Opie entertained of the services which he had received from the Doctor, may be gathered from the following curious *note of hand*, which was said to be in the possession of the latter: "I promise to paint, for Dr. Walcot, any picture or pictures, he may demand, as long as I live; otherwise, I desire the world will consider me as a ungrateful son of a , John Opie." It is not certain that he ever deviated from this voluntary obligation, but it is matter of pleasant remark, that he always made his friend pay eighteen-pence for the canvass! Opie was as fortunate in London as he had been at Exeter. To Pindar, however, he was indebted for his introduction to public notice. Through him his pictures were shown to Mrs. Boscawen, by whom Opie was introduced to the late Mrs. Delaney, who procured for him the notice of King George III. An opportunity was contrived for the royal family to see his picture of the *The Old Beggar Man*; soon after which, Opie was honoured with a command to repair to Buckingham House. The artist's account of this interview was given in the following characteristical manner to Walcot, who has often been heard to relate it with great humour. "There was Mr. West," said Opie, "in the room, and another gentleman. First, her majesty came in; and I made a sad mistake in respect to her, till I saw her face, and discovered by her features that she was the queen. In a few minutes his majesty came hopping in. I suppose," said Opie, "because he did not wish to frighten me. He looked at the pictures and liked them; but he whispered to Mr. West—tell the young man I can only pay a gentleman's price for them." The picture which his majesty bought was that of *A Man Struck by Lightning*. The price given was £10, with which Opie returned to the Doctor full of spirits. His friend, when he heard the story, said, "Why, John, thou hast only got £8. for thy picture." "Indeed, but I have though," cried Opie, "for I have got the £10. safe in my pocket." On this he showed him the money. "Aye," rejoined the Doctor, "but dost thou know his majesty



HERTFORDSHIRE

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
9	Aglionby .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle ...3	Brampton ...6	Penrith ....18	302	107		
22	Aighton .....to	Lancaster ..	Clitheroe ...6	Blackburn ...7	Preston ....12	210	1980		
43	Aikber .....to	N. R. York ..	Middleham .5	Richmond ...6	Bedale .....4	231	43		
46	Aike .....to	E. R. York ..	Beverley ...6	M. Weighton 9	Gt. Driffield .7	190	86		
9	Aikton .....to & pa	Cumberland	Wigton .....4	Carlisle .....9	Abbey-holm .7	309	753		
24	Ailsby .....pa	Lincolnshire	Gt. Grimsby 4	Caistor .....9	Barton .....15	165	....	
28	Ailsworth .....ham	Northamp..	Peterboro .4	M. Deeping .9	Stamford ...9	83	289		
43	Ainderby Myers. .to	N. R. York ..	Catterick...3	Richmond...4	Middleham...7	222	....	
43	Ainderby Quernhow to	N. R. York ..	Thirsk .....6	Northallerton 8	Ripon .....7	217	107		
43	Ainderby Steeple to & pa	N. R. York ..	Bedale .....5	.....2	Darlington .12	223	802		
9	Ainstable .....pa	Cumberland	Penrith ....11	Carlisle ....11	Kirk Oswald 5	295	....	
46	Ainstie .....dis	W. R. York ..	.....	.....	.....	199	8740		
43	Aiskew .....to	N. R. York ..	Bedale .....1	Northallerton 6	Richmond ...9	223	586		
44	Aismondersly.....	W. R. York ..	Ripon .....1	Aldborough .5	Masham ....7	212	....	
22	Ainsworth .....to	Lancaster ..	Manchester.7	Bury .....3	Bolton .....8	189	1584		
9	Ainthorn .....to	Cumberland	Wigton ....10	Carlisle ....12	Gretna Green 8	315	203		
22	Aintree .....to	Lancaster ..	Liverpool...6	Ormskirk ...8	Prescott ...10	212	247		
41	Airton .....to	W. R. York ..	Settle .....6	Skipton .....6	Arnecliffe ...7	230	179		
43	Airyholme .....to	N. R. York ..	New Malton 7	York .....16	Helmsley ...6	223	....	
43	Aisenby .....to	N. R. York ..	Borobridge .6	Ripon .....6	Thirsk .....5	211	....	
43	Aislaby .....to & pa	N. R. York ..	Whitby .....2	Scarboro ...18	Pickering ...15	237	462		
13	Aislaby .....to	Durham	Stockton ...4	Darlington .11	Yarm .....1	244	143		
24	Aisthorpe .....to & pa	Lincoln	Lincoln ....7	Gainsboro .12	Kirton .....12	140	89		
29	Akeld .....to	Northumb..	Wooler .....2	Coldstream .9	Kirk Newton 3	322	171		
5	Akeley .....to & pa	Bucks.	Brackley .9	Buckingham 3	Sto. Stratford 6	59	291		
36	Akenham .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich ....4	Woodbridge .9	Needham ...7	73	119		
16	Albans, St*.....bo & to	Herts.	Watford ....8	Dunstable .12	Hatfield ....6	21	4772		

has got the frame for nothing, and that is worth £2." "D....it, so he has," cried Opie—"I'll go back and knock at the door, and ask for the frame; D....it, I will." He was actually about to put his resolve into execution, till dissuaded by the Doctor. Popularity naturally followed this notice of royalty. The ladies, however, soon deserted him, as his likenesses were not flattering; for where Nature had been niggardly, Opie refused to be liberal. He afterwards became better acquainted with the art of pleasing them; a change which has been attributed to Mrs. Opie, who used to stand over him, and endeavour to make him sensible of the graces of the female form. It was in the year 1786, that Mr. Opie became known as an exhibitor at Somerset House; soon after which he aspired to academical honours, and ultimately attained the rank of Royal Academician, and afterwards succeeded Fuseli, in the professorship of painting. He was twice married, but at what period his first hymeneal union occurred we are not informed—it was inauspicious. His second marriage, which took place on May 8, 1798, was more fortunate; and in the society of the late Mrs. Opie, the amiable author of many beautiful and interesting literary compositions, he enjoyed a delightful relief from the toilsome duties of his profession. Mr. Opie was in the daily acquisition of wealth and fame, and rapidly advancing to the very zenith of popularity, when his mortal career was suddenly closed by death, on Thursday, April 9, 1807, in the forty-sixth year of his age. "As a portrait painter he has great claims to praise, particularly in his men, which are firm, bold, and freely delineated, and occasionally well coloured. His women are heavy, inelegant, and chiefly accompanied with a hardness that destroys all beauty."

St. AGNES

First known as an exhibitor at Somerset House, 1786.

Died in 1807

* St. ALBANS is situated on the river Ver, or Muss, and consists of three parishes; parts of two of which, extend beyond the limits of the borough. It is said to have been the site of the ancient British metropolis of Cassibelanus, and is very near that of the ancient Roman Verulam, mentioned by Tacitus, being the same as the Saxon Watlingceaster, so called because seated on the road called Watling-street. It was here that Queen Boadicea made her celebrated assault on the Romans, and failed, after an immense slaughter of seventy thousand men. In 795, Offa, king of Mercia, erected an abbey here, in memory of St.

Originally the British metropolis.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
38	Albourn.....pa	Sussex.....	Hurst.....2	Brighton...8	Cuckfield...6	42	362
33	Albrighton...to & chap	Salop.....	Shrewsbury.4	Weir.....7	Ellesmere...12	157	1054
33	Albrighton.....pa	Salop.....	Shillnall....6	Bridgnorth10	Wolverham.7	137	98
27	Alburgh.....pa	Norfolk.....	Harleston...3	Bungay....5	Norwich...16	103	586
31	Albury.....pa	Oxford.....	Tetworth...3	Thame.....4	Wheatley...3	45	239

ST. ALBANS

King Offa's extraordinary vision, which induced him to build the abbey.

St. Alban's body found after a lapse of 491 years; a golden circle placed round his head.

Duke of Gloucester's body found nearly entire.

Alban, the British protomartyr, who was born here in the third century. He served in the Roman army, but was converted to Christianity by a monk, named Amphilabus, and suffered during the Dioclesian persecution, A. D. 303. The abbey subsequently obtained great privileges, and became very rich, the revenues at the dissolution amounting to upwards of £2500. per annum. Monastic foundations had their origin in this country, about the time of St. Augustine, who came from Rome, to convert the Pagan Saxons to Christianity; and when Offa ascended the throne of Mercia, about twenty great monasteries had been founded in England, and about the same number of episcopal sees established. Offa's zeal prompted him to do what many of his crowned predecessors had done; but being undetermined whom to select as the patron saint of his establishment, it is recorded that, while at the city of Bath, an angel appeared to him in the silence of the night, desiring him to raise out of the earth the body of Alban, the first British martyr, and place his remains in a suitable shrine. Even the memory of Alban had been lost for three hundred and forty years; but the king assembling his clergy and people at Verulam, an active search was made for his body with prayer, fasting, and alms; when it is said a ray of light was seen by all to stand over the place of burial, similar to the star that conducted the magi to Bethlehem. The ground was therefore opened, and, in the presence of the king, the body of Alban was found. Offa is said to have placed a golden circle round the head of the deceased, with an inscription, to signify his name and title, and immediately caused the remains of the saint to be conveyed to a small chapel, without the walls of Verulam, as the town was then called, until a more noble edifice could be raised for its reception. This is said to have occurred on the 1st day of August, 791, four hundred and ninety-four years after the martyrdom of Alban. Offa afterwards made a journey to Rome, and obtained the desired privileges of his intended foundation, with great commendations for his zeal and piety, from the pope, when he undertook to build a stately church and monastery, to the memory of St. Alban. From this abbey the town originated, which early obtained considerable importance. The abbey church, which claims particular attention for its size, beauty, and antiquity, is constructed of Roman brick, to which age has given the appearance of stone. A stone screen, erected before the communion table, in 1461, is much admired for the richness and lightness of its sculpture. The tombs of the founder, Offa, and that of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, are shown here; and, not many years ago, the leaden coffin, containing the body of the latter, was opened, and the corpse found nearly entire. The Roman antiquities discovered on the site have been very numerous. The effect of the venerable abbey, when seen from a distance, is extremely imposing; situated upon an eminence, its massive towers rise majestically above the houses of the ancient town, which is well known to have derived its first importance from the Romans, since which, it has increased chiefly under the protecting influence of successive abbots of this rich and powerful monastery. The prospect of its mouldering ruins, forces upon the mind a melancholy train of reflection on the instability of all human institutions.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 25 and 26; October 10 and 11, for horses, cows heep, and hiring servants.—Luns, Angel, and White Hart.—Mail arrives 10.15 p. m. Departs 4.30 a. m.





Map	Names of Places.	County.	*Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu lation
18	Albury	pa Herts	Bp Stortford 5	Standon 4	Buntingford .7	35	631
37	Albury	pa Surrey	Guildford .6	Dorking 7	Godalming .7	29	929
27	Alby	pa Norfolk	Aylesham .6	Cromer 5	N. Walsham .6	126	346
12	Alcester	lib Dorset	Shaftesbury.1	Sherborne .16	Salisbury .20	101	227
39	Alcester*....	m. t. & pa Warwick ..	Warwick .16	Stratford ... 8	Bromsgrove 12	103	2405
38	Alciston	pa Sussex	Seaford 5	Hailsham .5	Lewes 7	64	266
19	Alcæbury	pa Hunts	Huntingdon 4	Kimbolton .8	Stilton 9	63	765
19	Alconbury West	chap Hunts .....	..... 5	..... 8	..... 8	63	441
27	Aldbrough	pa Norfolk	Aylesham .5	Cromer 6	Holt 9	126	275
43	Aldbrough	to N. R. York.	Richmond .7	Darlington .5	Bernard Cas 10	240	522
46	Aldbrough	to & pa E. R. York.	Hull 11	Hornsea 6	Hedon 6	185	620
45	Aldbrough†... pa & to	W. R. York.	York 18	Thirsk 10	Ripon 6	207	2447
41	Aldbourn†... to & pa	Wilts.	Marlboro... 7	Ramsbury .3	Swindon 8	73	1418
18	Aldbury	pa Herts.	Tring 3	Dunstable .7	Berkhampt. 4	34	695
22	Aldecliffe	ham Lancaster ..	Lancaster .2	Garstang .10	Kirk.Londs. 17	238	96
36	Aldeburgh§... m t.	Suffolk	Orford 5	Saxmundha. 7	Dunwich ... 10	94	1341

* ALCESTER is situated at the confluence of the two small rivers, Alne and Arrow, having a bridge over each. It is supposed to have been a Roman station; Roman coins, urns, and similar relics, having been frequently found here. The Roman way of Icknield Street also passed through it, and from its situation it is deemed the Alana of Richard of Cirencester. It was anciently a borough by prescription, and of some note in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when it became the property of the Beauchamps, and afterwards of the Grevilles. The church is a fine gothic structure; the market is well supplied with corn; and the manufacture of needles is very extensive. Here is a Free School, founded by Walter Newport, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and various alms-houses and small charities, originating in different benefactors. Traces of the site of an abbey, founded in the reign of King Stephen, to the north of the town, are still visible.

A Roman station.

Many relics of antiquity found.

Traces of an abbey founded by King Stephen.

Market, Tuesday.—Mail arrives 9½ A.M., departs 8½ P.M.—*Imm, Angel.*—*Fairs, March 20, June 23, Tuesday before April 5, May 18, 2nd Tuesday in July, for cheese.*

† ALDBOROUGH. *Fair, September 4.*

† ALDBOURN. *Market, Tuesday.*

§ ALDEBURGH is pleasantly situated in the valley of Slaughton, and bounded on the eastern side by the sea, which has made considerable encroachments, and nearly washed a street away. The river Ald runs on the south side, and forms a convenient quay. The town is mean in construction, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen and seafaring people. Soles, lobsters, and other fish are abundant. It is remarkable as the birth-place of the late Rev. George Crabbe, emphatically styled the *Poet of the Poor*, who was born December 24, 1754. His father was an officer in the Customs, and at first gave him an education, merely suitable to follow the same pursuit; but when his prospects brightened, he removed his son to a classical seminary, where he was instructed for a surgeon and apothecary, to which profession he was in due time apprenticed, but relinquished all views of establishing himself in practice. At a very early period he became a versifier; and among his precocious attempts was a prize poem, on *Hope*, which was inserted in the *Lady's Magazine*, then published by Mr. Wheeble. Crabbe came to London, in 1778, with £3. in his pocket, and made versification his chief study. His first published work was *The Candidate*, a poem, in quarto, which came into the world anonymously, in 1780, and was favourably received. A short time afterwards, his poverty and poetry induced him to seek the patronage of Edmund Burke, to whom he submitted a large quantity of miscellaneous composition; he had no introduction to Mr. Burke, excepting his own letter, stating his circumstances; no recommendation but his distress, and yet his application was attended with success. His patron introduced him to some of the first men in the country, and soon

Birth place of the Rev. George Crabbe, the poet. Biographical sketch of his life.

Crabbe's arrival in London, 1778. His first published work well received.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu. lation.
27	Aldeby.....pa	Norfolk....	Beebles.....3	Yarmouth...11	Lowestoft....7	112	530
18	Aldenham.....pa	Herts.....	Watford....3	St. Albans...6	Elstree.....3	17	1494
41	Alderbury.....to	Wilts.....	Salisbury...3	Downton....4	Farley.....3	80	1323
27	Alderford.....pa	Norfolk....	Reepham...3	Norwich....9	Aylesham...7	108	40
15	Alderley.....pa	Gloucester..	Wickwar...4	Wooton....2	Tetbury.....8	108	200
7	Alderley.....pa	Chester....	Macclesfield5	Knutsford...5	Congleton...8	172	1338
4	Aldermaston*...pa	Berks.....	Reading....10	Newbury....8	Kingsclere...5	49	636
42	Alderminster...pa	Worcester..	Evesham...10	Stratford-Av.5	Shipston-Sto.6	89	454
41	Alderton.....pa	Wilts.....	Malinstury.6	Tetbury.....7	Chippenhams8	103	213
15	Alderton.....pa	Gloucester..	Winchcomb3	Cheltenham.7	Tewkesbury.7	102	330
28	Alderton.....pa	Northamp...	Towcester..4	Northamp on9	Sto. Stratford9	58	162
36	Alderton.....pa	Suffolk....	Woodbridge.7	Orford.....9	Ipswich.....12	79	575
7	Aldersey.....to	Chester....	Chester.....8	Tarporley...8	Malpas.....5	175	138
16	Aldershott.....pa	Hants.....	Farham....3	Osman.....8	Frimley.....6	35	665
10	Alderwasley....to	Derby.....	Wirksworth1	Matlock....4	Bakewell....9	138	424
7	Aldford.....to & pa	Chester....	Chester.....5	Malpas.....10	Tarporley...9	177	710
45	Aldfield.....to	W. R. York..	Ripon.....3	Ripley.....4	Thorbridge...7	208	133
14	Aldham.....pa	Essex.....	Coggeshall.4	Colechester.6	Neyland....6	48	407
36	Aldham.....pa	Suffolk....	Hadley.....2	Stow-Market.9	Ipswich.....8	66	318
38	Aldingbourn....pa	Sussex....	Chichester.4	Arundel.....7	Wognor.....5	62	833
22	Aldingham.....pa	Lancaster..	Ulverstone.5	Dalton.....4	Lancaster...15	277	881
21	Aldington†.....pa	Kent.....	Hythe.....6	Ashford.....7	New Romney8	60	732

ALDE-
BURGH.Crabbe's
introduc-
tion to emi-
nent per-
sons.Promoted to
the church.Died at
Trowbridge
1832.The History
of the Holy
Maid of
Kent.

after became the means of benefiting his fame and fortune; he selected from young Crabbe's works, *The Library* and *The Village*, suggesting at the same time certain corrections and improvements. Among the eminent persons to whom he was thus introduced, was the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, Sir Joshua Reynolds, at whose mansion he first beheld, and was made known to, Dr. Johnson, who gave the young poet his opinion of *The Village*. Mr. Burke having directed Mr. Crabbe's views to the church, in 1781 he was ordained a deacon by the Bishop of Norwich, and priest by the same dignitary in the following year; he was next appointed domestic chaplain to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle. As Mr. Crabbe had not received a university education, he was offered a degree by Trinity College, Cambridge, but eventually received the grant from the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, and thus became a Bachelor of Laws. Burke also introduced Mr. Crabbe to Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who presented him to rectories in Dorset and Lincoln consecutively. He had previously a curacy at Strathorn, a village near Belvoir Castle, where he married and became a father; he was universally respected for his talents and virtues, and died at Trowbridge, at seven o'clock in the morning of the 8th of February, 1832. The publications of Mr. Crabbe have placed him high on the roll of British Poets.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 1, and May 3, for toys.—*Inn*, White Lion.—*Mail* arrives at 9½ A. M. departs 5½ P. M.

* ALDERMASTON. *Fairs*, May 6, July 7, for horses and cattle, and October 11, for pedlery.

† ALDINGTON. Elizabeth Barton, commonly called the Holy Maid of Kent, a religious impostor, lived in the reign of Henry VIII. She was a servant at Aldington, and having been for a long time afflicted with convulsions, which distorted her limbs and countenance, and threw her body into the most violent agitations, acquired a power of counterfeiting the same appearances whenever she pleased. Richard Master, who then held this living, with other ecclesiastics, thinking her a proper instrument for their purpose, induced her to pretend that all she said and did, was by a supernatural impulse, and taught her to act her part in the most perfect manner. Thus she pretended to be honoured with visions; to hear heavenly voices and most ravishing melody; she declaimed against the wickedness of the times, against heresy and innovations; exhorting all persons to frequent the church, to hear masses, to make frequent confessions, and to pray to our lady, and all saints. This artful management, with her apparent



THE
BUILDING
AND
GARDENS
OF
THE
MANSION
OF
THE
DUCHESS
OF
SOMERSET

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Popu- Lond lation.	
42	Aldington ham	Worcester	Evesham ... 3	Moreton ... 10	Alcester ... 10	96	104
35	Aldridge pa	Stafford	Walsall ... 3	Sut. Coldfield 4	Lichfield ... 6	116	1804
36	Aldringham pa	Suffolk	Aldeburgh . 2	Saxmundha 5	Dunwich ... 7	94	362
38	Aldrington pa	Sussex	Brighton . 5	Steyning ... 6	Worthing ... 7	55	615
9	Aldstone Moor* to & pa	Cumberland	Carlisle ... 25	Kirk Oswald 12	Haltwhistle. 10	272	6858
15	Aldsworth pa	Gloucester	Northleach 4	Fairford ... 6	Burford ... 4	78	353
10	Aldwark to	Derby	Wirksworth 4	Ashbourn ... 6	Winstar ... 6	145	97
44	Aldwark to	N. R. York	Borobridge 5	Easingwold. 4	Knarlesboro. 9	202	190
45	Aldwarke to	W. R. York	Rotherham. 2	Sheffield ... 4	Barnsley ... 8	172	....
28	Aldwinckle-all Saints p	Northamp	Thrapston. 3	Kettering ... 10	Oundle ... 5	76	247
28	Aldwinckle-St. Peter pa	Northamp	..... 3	..... 10	..... 5	76	171
4	Aldworth† pa	Berks	East Ilsley. 4	Wallingford 7	Newbury ... 11	50	288

piety, virtue, and austerity of life, completely deceived even Sir Thomas More, Bishop Fisher, and Archbishop Warham, the last of which appointed commissioners to examine her, to whom she was instructed to say, in her counterfeit trances, that she should never recover till she went to visit the image of the Virgin Mary, in a chapel dedicated to her in this parish, which was done. After that she pretended that she was called to be a nun, and the Archbishop being fully satisfied with the reports, had her placed in the nunnery of St. Sepulchre, Canterbury, where she alleged she had visions and revelations of a divine nature, so as to completely impose upon the public. The main object of the priests, her managers, was directed publicly to announce how God had revealed to her, "that in case the king should divorce Queen Catherine of Anjou, and take another wife during her life, his royalty would not be of a month's duration, but that he should die the death of a villain," which created considerable excitement, and much controversy: encouraged by the lenity of the government, the ecclesiastics in this conspiracy, resolved to publish the revelations of the nun throughout the kingdom. They had communicated them to the Pope's Ambassadors, and exhorted Queen Catherine to persist in her resolutions. At length this confederacy became a serious affair, and Henry ordered the maid and her accomplices to be examined in the Star Chamber, where they confessed all the particulars of the imposture; and afterwards, upon a scaffold erected at Paul's Cross, were compelled to hear their confession publicly read; they were confined in the Tower until the meeting of parliament, by whom the whole affair was pronounced to be a conspiracy against the king's life, and crown. The nun, and her confederates, were eventually attainted of high treason, and executed at Tyburn, April 20th, 1534, where she confessed the imposture, laying the blame on her accomplices, the priests; craving pardon of God, and the King.

ALDINGTONHoly maid
of Kont.The impos-
ture detec-
ted.Herself and
confede-
rates exe-
cuted at
Tyburn.

* **ALDSTONE MOOR**, in Leath Ward, is situated on the borders of Northumberland, in the most picturesque and romantic part of the county. The town itself stands upon a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne. The immediate vicinity abounds in lead-mines, on estates which once belonged to the Derwentwater family. On the attainer of the last earl, they were granted in aid of the support of Greenwich Hospital, from the trustees of which national institution, the mines are at present leased. Satin spar is found in this parish; there is also a pool on Gildersdale Fell, the slime of which is used for painting yellow. About three miles from the town, are the earth-works of Whitley castle, where relics of antiquity have frequently been discovered.

Picturesque
and Roman-
tic scenery.The slime
of a pool
use for
painting
yellow.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, last Thursday in May, 1st Thursday in September, for cattle, horses, linen and woollen cloth.

† **ALDWORTH** is pleasantly situated on a hill: here was anciently a mansion belonging to the family of De La Beche, the site of which is now Beach Farm. In the church-yard is a remarkable yew-tree, the

Remarkable
yew-tree,
nine yards
round.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
29	Alemouth	to Northumb.	Alnwick . . . 5	Morpeth . . . 19	Lesbury . . . 2	311	415
28	Alesworth ham	Northamp.	Wandsford . . 3	Peterborough 5	Deeping . . . 7	87	289
37	Alfold pa	Surrey . . .	Godalming . . 7	Haslemere . . 9	Guildford . . 10	41	514
24	Alford m. t. & pa	Lincoln . .	Lincoln . . . 34	Louth 11	Saltfleet . . . 12	142	1784
34	Alford pa	Somerset . .	Castle Cary 2	Glastonbury . 8	Shepton . . . 7	115	137
10	Alfreton* pa	Derby . . .	Wirksworth 10	Mansfield . . 9	Derby 14	139	5691
42	Alfrick chap	Worcester .	Worcester . . 8	Gt. Malvern 10	Bromyard . . 6	119	493
38	Alfriston pa	Sussex . . .	Seaford . . . 3	Hailsham . . . 6	Newhaven . . 5	55	694
24	Algarkirk pa	Lincoln . .	Boston 6	Donnington . 7	Fosdyke Br. . 3	111	651
31	Alkerton pa	Oxford . . .	Banbury . . . 6	Kineton 6	Shipston . . . 8	77	192
21	Alkham pa	Kent	Dover 4	Folkestone . . 4	Canterbury . 12	69	542
15	Alkington ti & to	Gloucester .	Berkeley . . . 1	Dursley 3	Old Passage 10	113	1167
10	Alkmonton to	Derby . . .	Ashbourn . . 5	Uttoxeter . . . 7	Derby 10	134	79
22	Alkington to	Lancaster .	Manchester . 6	Oldham 1	Rochdale . . . 7	187	367
41	Alcannings . . . pa & to	Wilts	Devizes 4	Marlborough 9	Caine 7	88	811
29	Allendale pa & to	Northumb.	Hexham . . . 8	Haltwhistle 10	Aldsto. Moor 10	273	5510
29	Allen-Head pa	Northumb.	Hexham . . . 12	Allendale . . . 4	.....	9	268
8	Allen, St. pa	Cornwall . .	Truro 4	Falmouth . . 12	St. Michael . 4	252	637
17	Allensmore pa	Hereford . .	Hereford . . 4	Ross 12	Thruxton . . . 2	131	592
29	Allenton pa & to	Northumb.	Rothbury . . 8	Bellingham 15	Wooler 16	310	822
34	Aller pa	Somerset . .	Somerton . . 6	Bridgewater . 8	Taunton . . . 11	128	490
9	Allerby to	Cumberland	Cockermout . 7	Abbey-Holm 6	Wigton 8	313	...
43	Allerston pa	N. R. York.	Pickering . . 5	Scarborough 10	New Malton . 8	220	385
46	Allerthorpe pa	E. R. York.	Pocklington 2	M. Weighton 6	York 11	212	185
43	Allerthorpe to	N. R. York.	Bedale 5	Thirsk 6	Northallerton 6	218	167
22	Allerton to	Lancaster .	Liverpool . . 6	Prescott . . . 6	Warrington . 12	202	374
34	Allerton Chapel . . . pa	Somerset . .	Axbridge . . 3	Bridgewater 11	Wells 10	132	313
45	Allerton Chapel . . . pa	W. R. York.	Leeds 2	Bradford . . . 8	Halifax . . . 7	194	1730
45	Allerton to	W. R. York.	Bradford . . 4	Keighly 4	Otley 5	200	1733
45	Allerton Bywater . . to	W. R. York.	Pontefract . .	Leeds 6	Wakefield . . 6	182	375
45	Allerton Mauleverer† p	W. R. York.	Knaresboro . 4	Borobridge . 5	Wetherby . . . 5	202	...

ALDWORTH.

Church celebrated for ancient monuments.

trunk measuring nine yards in circumference, at upwards of four feet from the ground. The church is celebrated for its very ancient monuments, nine in number, disposed in enriched arches on each side, and in the centre of the interior; these are supposed to belong to the De La Beeche family, and from the costume of the figures upon the tombs, may be referred to the fourteenth century; six of them are knights in armour; two are females, and one in the common habit of the time; some of the knights are represented lying cross-legged; these had vowed, or accompanied a crusade; the workmanship is excellent, and the attitude and expression of each of the figures that remain perfect, are exceedingly graceful, but several of the monuments are now considerably mutilated. The font is very ancient, and remarkably plain, but very capacious, and somewhat singular in its form.

Built by King Alfred.

700 Roman coins found here.

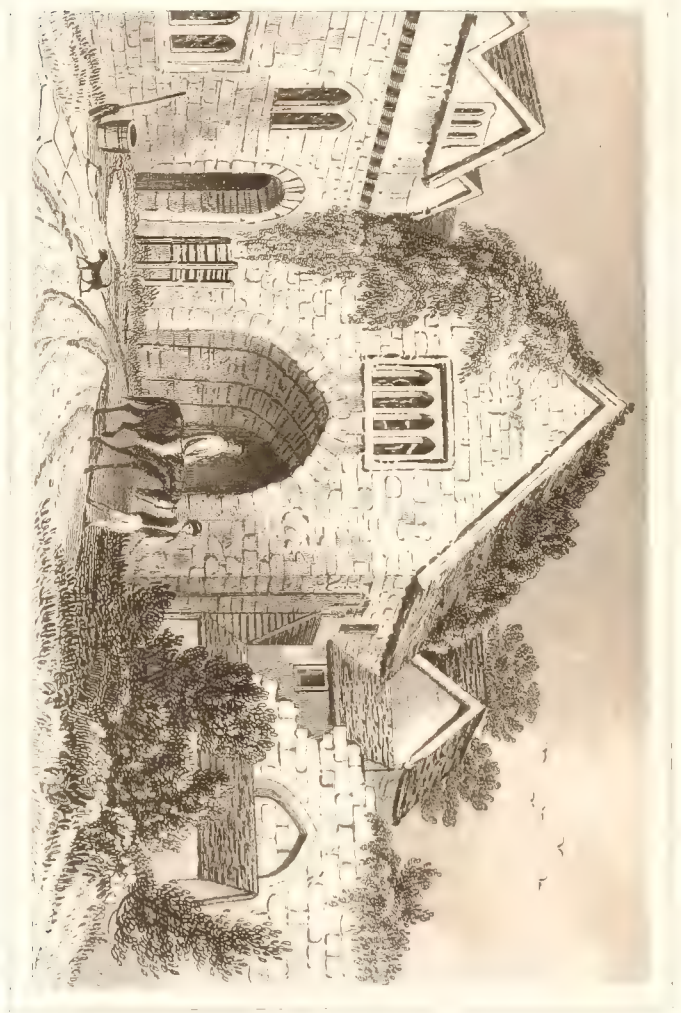
* **ALFRETON**, is situated about two miles from the commencement of the moors, which extend so widely in this county. The town is supposed to have been built by King Alfred, and to derive its name from him. The spot is shown where the house stood in which he lived. The inhabitants are principally employed in a stocking manufactory, and in the neighbouring collieries. Earthenware is also made in this place, and the Monday market, for corn, is considerable. In Greenhill Lane, near this town, seven hundred Roman coins, were discovered by a labourer employed in repairing a fence.

Markets, Monday and Friday.—*Mail* arrives 2½ p.m., departs 9½ a.m.—*Fairs*, horses and cattle, October 8, and November 22, statute.—*Inns*, Angel, and George.

Extensive park and mansion

Picturesque tower

† **ALLERTON MAULEVERER**, is situated in a very beautiful part of Yorkshire. The park now in the possession of *Lord Stourton*, consists of about four hundred acres, in which is a superb mansion; the land is very rich, and charmingly diversified by a variety of hills, dales, and groves, which are considerably enlivened, and receive much additional beauty, from a very fine expanse of water. An octagonal tower has



Sir Thomas Wyat, Proprietor of this Castle in the Reign of Richard III. was deprived of sovereignty.

Map	Name of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
39	Allesley.....pa	Warwick...	Coventry...2	Nuneaton...8	Kenilworth...6	93	875
10	Allestrey.....pa	Derby.....	Derby.....2	Ashbourn...14	Alfreton...13	128	501
23	Allexton.....pa	Leicester...	Rockingham6	M. Harboro .9	Uppingham...5	89	68
9	Allhallows.....pa	Cumberland	Wigton...5	Market Ireby.4	Allonby...7	308	205
21	Allhallows.....pa	Kent.....	Rochester...7	Sheerness...5	Queenboro...6	36	263
12	Allington.....pa	Dorset.....	Bridport...1	Lyme Regis...8	Beaminster...5	136	1300
21	Allington*.....pa	Kent.....	Maidstone.2	Rochester...7	Wrotham...8	32	37

been built on a lofty hill, finely shaded with trees; it consists of two rooms, and is approached by a double flight of steps, each of which, as well as the terrace around the building, are protected by iron palisades. From this commanding situation, all the various beauties of the park are seen to the greatest advantage, and many extensive and diversified prospects are enjoyed. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Richard Mauleverer, in the reign of Henry II. which was dissolved about three centuries afterwards by King Henry VI. The manor was the seat of the Mauleverer family for more than five hundred years, when Sir Richard, the last heir, who died unmarried, left the estate by will to his mother, who, afterwards by marriage, conveyed it to the Arundel family, and from them it became the property of the Honourable, William Monkton Arundel, Viscount Galway, whose son, the late Lord Galway, sold it in the year 1786, to the late Duke of York, who afterwards occasionally resided in the park, with George IV., then Prince of Wales. The estate, comprising four thousand five hundred and twenty-five acres, was sold by the Royal Duke to Colonel Thornton, for £110,000; and was, in 1805, resold by that gentleman to the late Lord Stourton, father of the present proprietor. The mansion stands on a gentle elevation; it was erected by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and has since been considerably improved.

* **ALLINGTON.** Situated in the hundred of Larkefield, in the lathe of Aylesford, near the river Medway. **ALLINGTON CASTLE** was originally built in the Saxon times, by a noble family denominated *Columbary*, but was razed afterwards by the Danes. The manor was given after the conquest to Bishop Odo, (in whose time there was a *church* at Allington,) and on his disgrace, to the great Earl Warrene, who is stated to have had the castle rebuilt, which, however, seems to be doubtful, as the famous Sir Stephen Penchester, constable of Dover Castle, in the reign of Edward I., and then owner of this manor, had a license to fortify, and embattle, his mansion-house here. It passed afterwards to the *Cobham* family; and from them to the *Brents*, by whom it was alienated to Sir Henry Wyatt, a descendant from a worthy Yorkshire family; who, besides losing seventeen manors, was deprived of his liberty for engaging in the plot against Richard III. in favour of the Earl of Richmond; but when success had crowned the attempts of the latter, he was released by the new king, knighted, made banneret, a knight of the bath, and a privy counsellor. He made this castle his residence; and here was born his accomplished son and successor, Sir Thomas Wyatt. This gentleman who was equally renowned, as a scholar, a soldier, and a statesman, (in consequence of which he was considered to be "the delight of the muses and mankind") made this a "fair seat," and was visited here by Henry VIII., (as his father Sir Henry had also been,) with whom he was a great favourite; though he appears in some degree to have unintentionally excited his jealousy, through the admiration which his accomplishments had raised in the breast of the fascinating Anne Boleyn. He died in his thirty-eighth year, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, of a violent fever. His son Sir Thomas Wyatt, the younger, being deprived of

**ALLERTON
MAULEVERER.**

Here was a
Priory of
Benedictine
monks.

Sale of the
estate by the
late Duke of
York, for
£110,000.

The castle.

Mansion
given to
Bishop Odo.

Sir Henry
Wyatt de-
prived of
seventeen
manors and
his liberty,
for treason.

Sir Thomas
Wyatt,
was an ac-
complished
scholar,
soldier and
statesman.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lon.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
41	Allington .....pa	Wilts	Amesbury .4	Salisbury .6	Andover ...11	77	80
41	Allington .....to	Wilts	Chippenham2	Malmesbury .9	Bath .....13	95	162
41	Allington .....to	Wilts	Devizes ...4	Calne .....7	Marlboro ...10	88	162
11	Allington, East.....pa	Devon.....	Kingsbridge4	Dartmouth .6	Totness ....7	205	677
11	Allington, West....pa	Devon.....	.....1	Modbury ...7	Plymouth ...18	207	872
24	Allington, West....pa	Lincoln ...	Grantham .5	Newark ....10	M.Mowbray 16	115	357
22	Allithwaite, Upper..to	Lancaster ..	Cartmel...3	Hawkehead11	Ulverstone .11	255	759
22	Allithwaite, Lower..to	Lancaster ..	.....1	.....13	..by Ferry .6	257	838
9	Allonby .....to	Cumberland	Wigton....11	Cockermouth9	Abbey-Holm .8	315	783
7	Allostock .....to	Chester	Knutsford .5	Middlewich .5	Northwich .6	168	448
36	All Saints, St. Elm..pa	Suffolk.....	Halesworth .5	Bungay .....5	Harleston ...5	105	439
17	Almeley .....pa	Hereford ...	Weobly....5	Kington ....4	Leominster .13	150	670
12	Almer, West.....pa	Dorset	Blandford .6	Bere Regis .6	Wimborne...7	107	.....
35	Almington .....to	Stafford	Drayton...1	Newcastle .12	Eccleshall .10	158	340
39	Almington & Delph.to	Warwick	Tamworth .2	Atherstone .7	Coleshill ...10	112	264
38	Almodington .....pa	Sussex	Chichester .6	Bognor.....10	Selsea-Bill .4	68	.....
45	Almondbury*.pa & to	W. R. York..	Huddersfield2	Barnsley ...10	Wakefield ...9	166	30606
15	Almondsbury..pa & ti	Gloucester..	Thornbury .4	Old Pas. Hou.5	Bristol .....8	117	1408
54	Almsford .....pa	Somerset ...	Castle Cary 1	Bruton .....4	Glastonbury .9	114	304
43	Alne .....pa & to	N. R. York..	Easingwold 3	Borobridge .6	Thirsk .....9	212	1967
39	Alne, Great..chap & to	Warwick	Alcester...3	Henley-Arden5	Stratford ...7	103	343
29	Alnham .....pa & to	Northumb..	Alnwick ..14	Wooler .....11	Rothbury ...9	314	278
29	Alnwick†....m. t & pa	Northumb..	Newcastle 34	Morpeth....19	.....11	308	6788

ALLINGTON his estates and life, for treason against Queen Mary, this castle and manor became vested in the crown, and were granted, on lease by Elizabeth, to John Astley Esq., master of her jewels, in her eleventh year. His son, Sir John Astley, afterwards had the whole granted to him by the queen's letters patent, dated in her twenty-sixth year, and from his family it was transferred to that of Lord Romney, and is now the property of the present earl. The remains of the castle are particularly curious and interesting, but give the idea rather of a fortified dwelling, than of a place of strength. The moat still exists, as does the entrance gateway, which was erected by the Cobhams. Besides the castle and parsonage, (a mere cottage,) there is only one house in this parish; though Sir Stephen de Penchester is recorded to have procured a grant of a market weekly, and a three days annual fair for his manor of Allington.

Parish consists of one house, a church, and a cottage.

Grammar school founded by James I.

Ancient castle. Campodorum of the Romans.

* **ALMONDBURY** is situated near the river Calder, in the upper division of the wapentake of Aybrigg. Here is a grammar school, founded by patent from James I. and endowed with about £120 per annum. This place is noted for its extensive woollen manufactories. It was anciently called Albanbury. In the neighbourhood traces of an ancient castle, on an eminence, are still discernable. It is supposed, by some antiquarians, to have been the Campodorum of the Romans, and subsequently a royal seat of some of the Saxon kings.

† **ALNWICK**, is on the high road from London to Berwick, and usually regarded as the capital of the county. It is situated partly in the southern division of Barnborough Ward, and partly in the eastern division of Coquetdale Ward. It is built irregularly, on the declivities of a hill, near the river Alne, over which a handsome stone bridge was erected by the late Duke of Northumberland, which bears the Percy crest on the parapet; there is also another bridge, of one arch, lower down the river; these two bridges serve as boundaries to the fine lawns surrounding the castle. At the head of Pottergate is a tower or clock-house, built in 1786. An abbey of Premonstratensian canons was founded at Alnwick by Eustace St. John, in the year 1147. It was pleasantly situated on the northern margin of the Alne, the site of which was granted, in 1549, to Ralph Sadler, and Lawrence Wenington, after which it became the seat of the Brandling family, and also of the Doubleday family, by whom it was sold to the Duke of Northumberland. A fine gate house still remains, on which the

An abbey of monks, founded in 1147.



ANNALYCK CASTLE.

IN CATHLAMERLAND.

Malcolm the second, one of the Kings of Scotland & his son Edward, fell before this Castle



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from						Dist. from Lond.	Popu. lation.
14	Alphamstone	Essex	Halstead	5	Sudbury	5	Colchester	10	50	277
36	Alphaston	Suffolk	Sudbury	7	Lavenham	3	Bury	10	61	309
11	Alphington	Devon	Exeter	1	Topsham	5	Chudleigh	8	167	1236
27	Alpington	Norfolk	Norwich	6	Lodden	5	Hempnell	6	119	197
7	Alraham	Chester	Tarporley	3	Malpas	8	Nantwich	7	176	418
14	Alresford	Essex	Colchester	5	St. Osyth	6	Manningtre	8	56	297
16	Alresford, New*	Hants	Southamp.	19	Winchester	7	Alton	10	57	1437

Percy arms is visible. This town has a spacious market place, and a considerable town hall, in which the sessions and county courts are held. It is paved, watched, and lighted, under an act passed in 1821. Although the county town, the assizes are held at Newcastle. Alnwick Castle has been for many centuries a fortress of great strength, and the family mansion of the Percys; it stands on an eminence on the south side of the Alne, opposite to the town, and commands a beautiful view of the country. The walls are flanked with sixteen gothic towers, the battlements of which, are ornamented with figures of ancient warriors: it is very celebrated in border history, and was peculiarly fatal to the kings of Scotland, of whom Malcolm II. and his son Edward, fell before it; and William, surnamed the Lion, was taken prisoner. The castle has lately undergone a complete repair; great attention having been paid to the restoration of the gothic ornaments in their original style. The chapel has been rendered extremely beautiful, by the introduction of a ceiling, in imitation of the celebrated one of King's College, Cambridge. There is also a handsome window, on the model of one at York Minster, and the walls are painted in the manner of those of the cathedral of Milan. The tenants of the estate at Alnwick, in the year 1818, erected a monument to the memory of the late Duke of Northumberland, who died in 1817, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The Percy column, as it is called, stands on a beautiful knoll, adjoining the road on the southern entrance to the town; it rises without a pedestal, and may be seen in every direction, it is eighty-three feet in height, but may be ascended easily by a circular flight of stairs within. There is an immemorial custom continued here on the proclamation of the several fairs; divers adjacent townships, which are free of toll in the borough, by this service, send their deputies to attend the bailiff, on the eve of the fair, when he makes proclamation; after which they keep watch all night in every part of the town, and this is the most perfect remains of watch and ward retained in any part of this country. It is said that King John, having endured considerable inconvenience from the mry state of the roads, in humorous revenge, directed that for the future, the freemen of Alnwick, should be made in the following manner, which is still observed.—On St. Mark's day, those who are to be made free, assemble in the market place, dressed in white, with white caps, and a sword by their side. They proceed on horseback from this place to the town moor, headed by the four chamberlains, attired in the same manner, where they alight and rush through a muddy pool; having performed this ceremony, they change their soiled garments, and return to the town. Here is a free school, supported by a revenue arising out of the tolls, and various minor charities.

ALNWICK.

Fortress of great strength.

The fall of Malcolm II. and his son Edward.

Monument to the memory of the late Duke of Northumberland.

Curious customs in Alnwick.

Making freemen at Alnwick through a muddy pool

Market, Saturday.—Mail arrives 6½ A.M., departs 5½ P.M.—*Fairs*, Palm Sunday eve, for shoes, hats, &c.; May 12th, horses and horned cattle; last Monday in July, linen and woollen cloth; 1st Tuesday in October, and October 28th, horses and cattle; and Saturday before Christmas Day, for shoes, hats, and woollens.—*Bankers*, Ridley and Co., draw on Glynn and Co.—*Inn*, White Swan.

* NEW ALRESFORD, is in the north division of the hundred of Alton: seated on the river Itchin, at no great distance from its source. It was anciently a more populous place than at present, the navi-

Formerly a populous place.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu lation
10	Alresford, Old.....pa	Hants.....	Southamp.19	Winchester..7	Alton.....10	57	459
23	Alrewas.....dis	Stafford....	Lichfield..5	Burton.....8	Ab. Bromley.5	124	1607
35	Alewas Hayes.....dis	Stafford....	.....4	.....9	.....6	124	77
7	Alsager.....pa	Chester.....	Sandbach..5	Congleton..9	Nantwich...8	157	446
10	Alsop-le-Dale.....pa	Derby.....	Ashbourn..6	Longnor...8	Winstar...6	145	61
22	Alston.....to	Lancaster..	Preston...6	Blackburn..6	Clitheroe...9	222	1030
42	Aistone.....chap	Worcester..	Tewkesbury5	Evesham...7	Pershore...7	101	78
35	Alstonefield.....pa & to	Stafford....	Ashbourn..6	Longnor...6	Winstar...8	144	5169
22	Altcar.....chap	Lancaster..	Ormskirk..6	Liverpool...11	Prescott...13	214	505
8	Alternon.....pa	Cornwall...	Launceston8	Camelford...8	Bodmin...16	222	1069
22	Altham.....to & chap	Lancaster..	Burnley...5	Colne.....11	Blackburn..6	212	413
14	Althorne.....pa	Essex.....	Maldon...6	Southminster3	Rochford...6	42	352
21	Althorp.....pa & to	Lincoln....	Burton.....5	Epworth...5	GlandfordBr12	165	981
27	Althorpe.....ham	Norfolk....	Fakenham.2	N. Walsingh.3	Holt.....10	111	9
48	Altnawr.....chap	Brecon.....	Builth.....3	Brecon.....12	Aberedwy...2	170	43
45	Altofts.....to	W. R. York..	Wakefield..4	Leeds.....8	Pontefract..3	186	502
16	Alton*.....m. t & pa	Hants.....	Southamp.29	Basingstokel0	Farnham...10	47	2742
41	Alton Barnes.....pa	Wilts.....	Marlboro...7	Devizes.....7	Pewsey.....4	82	138
12	Alton Pancras.....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester.7	Cerne-Abbas3	Sherborne..10	120	210
41	Alton Priors.....chap	Wilts.....	Devizes.....7	Marlboro...7	Pewsey.....4	82	205
7	Altringham*.....m. t	Chester.....	Knutsford..7	Stockport...10	Manchester..9	179	2708

NEW. ALRESFORD

Tienbourne
Hall, seat
of Sir H.
Tichbourne.

Celebrated
for hops,
and manu-
factures in
serges and
other worst-
ed fabrics.

Church
converted
to a for-
tress.

Yarn, cot-
ton, and
worsted
manufac-
tories

gation of the river, having at one time extended from Southampton to this town; whereas, it now ceases at Winchester. Alresford is divided into two parishes, of which that of Old Alresford is deemed the mother church. The town, which formerly sent a member to parliament, is governed by a bailiff and eight burgesses; and the petty sessions are held here. There is a manufacture of linseys of some consequence, but generally speaking, the trade is much decayed. At Tichbourne Hall, about two miles distant, the seat of Sir H. Tichbourne, there has been bestowed annually, on Lady Day, from the reign of Henry II. a gift to every applicant of twopence in bread or money; of which bounty, in some years, no less than seventeen hundred persons have partaken.

Market, Thursday.—Mail arrives 3¼ A.M. departs 11¼ P.M.—*Fairs*, last Thursday in July, and October 17, sheep, &c.—*Bankers*, Knapp & Co. draw on Barclay & Co.—*Inn*, Swan.

* **ALTON** is seated on the river Wye; it is a pleasant open town, consisting of three streets, of which the principal contains some handsome houses. It is governed by a constable appointed by the magistracy, and a petty sessions are held in the town. The district around is celebrated for the superiority of its hop plantations, and possesses manufactures of druggets, serges, and other worsted fabrics, which are dyed in the wool. It was at Alton that Sir William Waller, in December 1643, obtained some advantages over the forces of Lord Hopton, who had taken his post in the town, the regiment commanded by Colonel Bowles retreated to the church, but not having time to barricade the doors, threw down their arms, and surrendered; but the Colonel himself, refusing quarter, was slain on the spot. Amongst the celebrated men to whom this town has given birth, may be mentioned William de Alton, a Dominican Friar, who lived in the time of Edward II., and wrote on the universality of the pollution of mankind by original sin. John Pitts, the Roman Catholic Biographer, who was born in 1560, and died in 1616; and William Curtis the Botanist, who was born about 1746, and died in 1799.

Market, Saturday.—Mail arrives 2 A.M. departs 12¼ A.M.—*Fairs*, Saturday before May, sheep and lambs, September 29, cattle and toys.—*Commercial Banking Company*, draw on Williams, and Co.—*Inn*, Swan.

+ **ALTRINGHAM** is a very neat market-town in the parish of Bowden, and hundred of Bucklow, near which the Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes from the Mersey at Runcorn, to Manchester; it possesses several factories of yarn, cotton, and worsted, and the vicinity supplies the markets of Manchester well with fruit and

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Popu- Lond lation.	
7	Alvanley.....chap	Chester	Frodsham...3	Warrington.9	Chester ....10	188	341	
7	Alvaston.....to	Chester	Sandbach...9	Middlewich10	Whitchurch 11	164	46	
10	Alvaston.....to & chap	Derby	Derby .....4	Kegworth .8	Burton.....12	124	364	
40	Alvechurch*.....pa	Worcester ..	Kromsgrove .4	Redditch...4	Birmingham11	114	1518	
41	Alvediston.....pa	Wilts	Hindon.....7	Wilton.....8	Shaftesbury .9	92	239	
33	Alvely.....pa & to	Salop.....	Bridgenorth.6	Bewdley....8	Cleobury ....9	133	836	
11	Alverdiscott.....pa	Devon.....	Bideford....4	Barnstaple.6	Torrington .4	200	334	
16	Alverstoake.....pa	Hants	Gosport ....1	Tichfield...6	Fareham ....6	79	12637	
45	Alverthorpe.....to	W. R. York.	Wakefield..1	Leeds .....7	Dewsbury...5	183	4859	
30	Alverton.....ham	Notts.....	Newark.....7	Bingham....7	Southwell...9	118	16	
31	Alvescott.....pa	Oxford.....	Burford ....5	Bampton...3	Whitney.....6	74	361	
15	Alveston†.....pa	Gloucester..	Thornbury .3	New Pas...6	Bristol.....9	119	800	
39	Alveston.....pa	Warwick....	Stratford...2	Warwick....7	Ilenley.....9	96	650	
35	Alveton.....pa & to	Stafford....	Cheadle....4	Uttoxeter...6	Ashbourn....8	42	2391	
24	Alvingham.....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth.....4	Saltfleet...8	Grimsby....18	153	292	
15	Alvington.....ham	Gloucester..	Blakeney...6	Coleford....6	Chepstow...7	128	281	
19	Alwalton.....pa	Hunts.....	Peterboro...5	Stilton.....6	Waudsford .5	80	294	
11	Alwington.....pa	Devon.....	Bideford....4	Torrington .6	Barnstaple.12	206	486	
45	Alwoodley.....to	W. R. York.	Leeds .....4	Otley.....5	Wetherby...8	193	142	
17	Amberly.....ham	Hereford....	Hereford....6	Bromyard .9	Loominster .8	135	25	
38	Amberly.....pa	Sussex.....	Arundel....4	Petworth...4	Worthing...11	51	637	
16	Ambersham, North..ti	Hants	Midhurst...3	.....4	Haslemere...6	49	121	
16	Ambersham, South..ti	Hants .....	.....3	.....4	.....6	49	183	
29	Amble.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick....9	Morpeth...11	Felton.....6	301	247	
35	Amblescat.....ham	Stafford....	Stourbridge.1	Dudley....4	Wolverhamp.8	122	1157	
40	Ambleside† m.t. & chap	Westmorland	Kendal.....13	Helvellyn .8	Winanderm..1	278	1095	

vegetables. This town was anciently a fee for the barons of Dunham Massey, one of whom granted to it a guild mercatory in the thirteenth century.

Market, Tuesday.—Mail arrives 4½ A. M., departs 9½ P. M.—*Fairs*, April 29, August 5, November 22, for cattle and drapery.—*Inns*, Bowling Green and Unicorn.

* **ALVECHURCH** is situated in the middle division of the hundred of Halfshire; it was formerly a borough and governed by a bailiff, chosen annually at the court of the lord of the manor. The church is a large structure of Anglo Norman architecture, but the tower is modern. It however contains many ancient monuments: a hospital was founded here by Nicholas Lewkenor, of Hadsor, in 1580. The bishops of the county formerly had a palace here. Bishop Brain, Chancellor of England, in the reign of Edward III., to whom the Black Prince, wrote a circumstantial account of the battle of Poitiers, died here in 1361. Bishop Latimer put it in repair in the reign of Henry VIII., it seems to have been merely a timber building. It has not been inhabited by any Bishop since the restoration, and was nearly a century ago, entirely pulled down, when the park was converted into farms. The river Arrow, which rises in the Lickey Hills, runs through the parish, towards Beoley Park, and Warwickshire; and the Ikenield Street, also passes it. This town formerly consisted of several streets, but is now fallen into decay, it however, receives some benefit from the Worcester canal, which passes it, and joins the Stratford-and-Avon canal, at King's Norton.

† **ALVESTON**. This parish contains the vestiges of two Roman camps; the one on the top of a hill called Oldbury, near the Severn; the other called Castle Hill; in both which places, various relics of antiquity have been discovered.

‡ **AMBLESIDE** is seated on the decline of a hill, at the extremity of the romantic lake Winandermere, of which a branch passes through the town. It is held by Horsley, to be the site of the Roman Dietus. It is scarcely in the power of language to do justice to the romantic beauties of this neighbourhood; perhaps the most beautiful scenery in England, is to be found in its vicinity. Here is an extensive manufactory of woollen cloth.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle October 29, ditto and sheep.—Mail arrives 9½ A. M., departs 7 A. M.

ALTRINGHAM.

Church of Anglo Norman architecture.

Dilapidations of time.

Two Roman camps.

Site of the Roman Dietus.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
57	Ambleston.....pa	Pembroke..	Haverfrd..W.5	Fishguard...3	Newport....10	266	574
31	Ambrosden.....pa & to	Oxford.....	Bicester...2	Aylesbury..14	Oxford.....12	51	914
24	Auncotts.....ham	Lincoln.....	Burton....4	Glandford..10	Epworth....9	165	359
5	Amersham*bo.m.t & pa	Bucks.....	Aylesbury..14	Chesham....3	Beaconsfield..5	26	2612
41	Amesbury†...m. t & pa	Wilts.....	Salisbury...7	Stone-Henge.3	Andover....14	77	544

* **AMERSHAM**, or Agmondesham is situated on the Misbourne, a branch of the river Colne. The town which is seated in a vale between two wooded hills, consists of a long street on the road from Uxbridge to Wendover; it is intersected about the centre, by a cross street from Chesham to High Wycombe, at the point of which stands the church. The market is held in the Market House, or Town Hall, built by Sir William Drake, about 1680; it is a brick building supported by pillars and arches, with a lanthorn and clock, and said to be the handsomest in the county. Amersham was a parliamentary borough by prescription, but by the Reform Bill of 1832, is now disfranchised. The church was extensively repaired in 1778, in the chancel of which are monuments of the family of the Bents of Leicestershire, who had a seat in the parish; and a monument of Henry, son of Sir Patrick Curwen, Bart., who died in 1638; and also several monuments of the Drake family, in the chancel and the adjoining mausoleum; among which are those of Montague Gerrard, by *Sheemaker*, and the wife of the late Mr. Drake, by Henry Cheere. About a mile northward from the town, is Shardeloes Park, the seat of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake: the estate was formerly in the possession of the Brudenell's, which family terminated in a peeress, and brought Shardeloes to the Cheynes; afterwards it became the seat of William Totehill, Esq., where he entertained Queen Elizabeth in one of her progresses. Francis Drake, of East Sherwin, Surrey, who was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to James I., married Jane, the daughter and heiress of William Totehill, Esq. The mansion is beautifully situated on the brow of a hill, overlooking an immense sheet of water, covering thirty-five acres, and commands a delightful prospect, particularly towards the east, where the town of Amersham, and the surrounding eminences, covered with wood, present a very picturesque appearance. The gardens, formerly much admired for their beauty, were originally formed by Sir William Drake, about 1666, but have been modernized by Richmond, for the late proprietor. Here is also a Free Grammar School, the scholars of which are entitled to three exhibitions in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, bequeathed by Dr. Challoner, a canon of Windsor, in 1620; and likewise four alms houses, with other minor charities. The manufactures are chiefly lace, sacking, and all kinds of white cotton, wrought by machinery; and the markets are well attended.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday for horned cattle, and September 19, for cattle, and statute.—*Inns*, Crown and Griffin.—*Mail* arrives 7 A. M., departs 9½ P. M.

† **AMESBURY**, or Ambresbury, is situated on the river Avon, and is said to derive its name and origin from an abbey, founded by the British Prince Ambrosius; which abbey was subsequently changed into a convent of Benedictine monks, of which some remains are still to be seen. In the parish, and about two miles from the town, is the celebrated British monument, known by the name of Stone-henge. Antiquaries differ in their opinions as to the probable application of this structure: the majority, however, deem it to have been a druidical temple, or a grand tribunal of justice. Out of twenty-four enormous stones, of which the outer circular range appears to have been formed, seventeen are still standing, and seven on the ground; of the inner circle, eleven out of the nineteen of which it was formed are still upright.

Town Hall,
built by Sir
W. Drake,
1680.

Shardeloes
park.

Entertain-
ment of
Queen
Elizabeth.

Picturesque
views.

Founded by
the British
Prince Am-
brosius.

Stone-
henge.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu. lation.</i>
47	Almwich*.....pa	Anglesey....	Beaumaris...20	Llanerch ....6	Holyhead...21	261	6286
43	Amotherby.....to	N. R. York..	New Malton 3	Pickering....7	Helmsley...11	221	246
15	Ampney Crucis....pa	Gloucester..	Cirencester..3	Northleach..9	Lechlade....9	87	599

and the remainder prostrate. The distance of the inner circle from the outer one is about eight feet, forming a walk between the two of about three hundred feet in circumference; the stones are from eighteen to twenty feet high, from six to seven feet broad, and about three feet thick, and there is an appearance of the whole having been surrounded with a trench, over which were three passages. There are numerous barrows and tumuli around it, where many skeletons and military weapons have been discovered. Conjecture has been at a loss to ascertain the means by which such solid masses could have been conveyed, and placed in so elevated a situation without the aid of machinery. It stands near the summit of a hill; even at the distance of half a mile the appearance is awful; but on a nearer approach, the eye is still more delighted with the greatness of its contour. On entering the building, either on foot or horseback, these ruins fill the mind with astonishment, which it is impossible for the pen adequately to describe. Other buildings have fallen by piece-meal—here a single stone is a ruin. As you advance farther, the greatness of every part, and the singular construction of the whole, causes additional surprise. Some authors suppose that this noble temple does not owe its defacement so much to the introduction of Christianity, as to the rude and barbarous hands of the neighbouring peasantry, who have carried away the stones for their own purposes. At a house which occupies part of the ancient nunnery, a society of nuns of St. Augustine, from Flanders, have taken up their abode, probably attracted by the supposed sanctity of the situation. Near the town stands the once celebrated house of the Dukes of Queensbury, built by Inigo Jones, and subsequently improved by the Earl of Burlington. The neighbourhood abounds with clay used for making tobacco pipes, and the river Avon supplies a very much admired species of fish called loach. In the vicinity is a camp, called Vespasians. It consists of a triangular area of 39 acres, defended by a ditch and vallum, and bounded on two sides by the Avon. This may have been occupied by the Romans, but its construction and position indicate a British origin.

STONE
HENGE.

Its awful ap-
pearance.

Nunnery of
St. Augu-
stine.

Camp of 39
acres.

Market, Friday.—Mail arrives 11 P.M., departs 4 A.M.—*Fair, May 17, June 22, December 18,* for horses, sheep, and horned cattle.—*Inn, George.*

* **ALMWICH**, a seaport town in the parish of the same name, in the hundred of Twerclyn. It is situated on the north coast of the Island of Anglesey; and from a small village (in consequence of the discovery of a rich copper-mine in the Parys mountain) has been augmented into a considerable town: the appearance of this celebrated mountain is very rude; it is bare of vegetation, in consequence of the suffocating fumes which issue from it. The Romans are supposed to have obtained copper ore from this place, as many vestiges of what, it is imagined, were their operations, are still traceable. The great riches of the site were not, however, discovered until March 2, 1768, by the lessees of Sir Nicholas Bayley, afterwards Earl of Uxbridge; and equally successful was the Rev. Edward Hughes, proprietor of another part of the same ridge. The substance of the mountain being ore, it has not been worked in the usual way, by shafts and levels, but by direct excavation. "Nature," Mr. Pennant observes, "hath been profuse in bestowing her mineral favours on this spot, for above the copper ore, and not more than three-quarters of a yard beneath the common soil, is a bed of yellowish greasy clay, from one to four yards thick, containing lead ore, and yielding from six hundred to a thousand pounds weight of lead from one ton; and one ton of the metal yields not less than fifty-seven ounces of silver. Mixed with the earth are

From this
place the
Romans
obtained
copper ore.

Lead ore
which yields
silver also.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
15	Ampney Down* . . . pa	Gloucester..	Cirencester . 6	Cricklade . . . 3	Fairford . . . 4	85	463
15	Ampney, St. Mary, } or Ashbrook . . . pa	Ditto	Cirencester . 4	Fairford . . . 5	Bibury 3	88	115
15	Ampney, St. Peter . . .	Ditto	Cirencester . 4	Fairford . . . 4	Cricklade . . . 5	86	180
43	Ampleforth . . . pa & to	N. R. York..	Helmsley . . . 4	New Malton 13	York 18	223	623
16	Amport pa	Hants	Andover . . . 5	Ludgershall . 5	Salisbury . . 13	69	731
3	Amphill† . . m. t. & pa	Bedford . . .	Bedford . . . 8	Woburn . . . 7	Toddington . 7	46	1688
36	Ampton pa	Suffolk	Bury 5	Ixworth . . . 5	Thetford . . . 8	76	110

ALMWICH.

Various minerals.

The port, a chasm between the rocks.

The church built by the Knights Templars.

Under a pear-tree in Amphill park Sir Philip Sydney wrote part of his Arcadia.

frequently certain parts, of the colour of cinnabar; whether these are symptomatic of the sulphurous arsenical silver ores, or of quick-silver, I will not pretend to decide. Something interferes with the successful smelting of this earth in the great, insomuch that it has not yet been of that profit to the adventurers, which might reasonably be expected from the crucible assays of it." From this mountain arises a mineral water, which turns the syrup of violets red, without any signs of chalybeate. To enumerate the mineral substances found from time to time would prove a tedious employment, and perhaps an unimportant one. The following are the principal and most useful:—1. Yellow sulphurated copper ore; 2. Native copper, in small quantities; 3. Sulphate of copper, both crystallized and in solution; 4. Sulphate of lead, containing a small portion of silver; 5. Black ore, containing copper with galenea, calamine, and some silver; 6. Native sulphur. Not far from Parys Mountain is the port whence the ore brought from the mines is transported to Liverpool and Swansea; it is a chasm between two rocks, large enough to receive thirty vessels, each 200 tons. The two companies employ fifteen brigs, from 100 to 150 tons burden, besides sloops and other craft. The articles exported from these copper mines are principally a coarse copper from the smelting-house, a richer copper ore, dried precipitate of copper from the vitriol pits, refined sulphur, ochre, alum, and green vitriol. Though much improved by the copper companies, this port is so exposed to the swell of the ocean, as to make it difficult and dangerous of access, during the prevalence of high northerly winds.

Fair, November 12.

* AMPNEY DOWN. The church of this place is very curious, and is said to have been built by the Knights Templars, about the year 1260. Under the window at the south-end of the transept, is the tomb of Sir Nicholas de Villiers and his lady, with their effigies, represented under an arch. The knight is represented as a crusader, in mail and surtout, with his legs crossed, his feet resting on a lion, and his right hand on the hilt of his sword; on his left arm is a shield bearing the Cross of St. George, charged with five escalop-shells. This figure is of hard blue stone; that of the lady is of free-stone, and much mutilated. Below the effigies of the knight is a mutilated inscription in the Saxon character. An ancient mansion, built by the family of the Hungerfords, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, was repaired and modernized, as to its exterior, a few years ago. It belongs, with the manor, to the family of Eliot, of Port Eliot, in Cornwall.

† AMPTHILL is situated between two hills in the centre of the county. Here is an obelisk of Portland stone, forming a receptacle for a pump; and also a Gothic cross, which was erected in 1744, to the memory of Catherine of Arragon, by the Earl of Upper Ossory, who was then proprietor of Amphill Park, at a former period the residence of that ill-treated Queen. This park, which lies to the west of the town, is now the seat of Lord Holland; it was constituted a royal domain by Henry VIII., who conferred a name on the annexed estates, the "Honour of Amphill;" the old castle in which Queen Catherine resided, stood on a more elevated ground than the present mansion, which is a magnificent structure, with wings, and a flight of steps leading to a handsome hall; the park, which is now united with

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
57	Amroth* .....pa	Pembroke...	Narberth....5	Tenby .....6	Llaugharne..10	251	684	
18	Amwell, Great†....pa	Hertford....	Ware .....1	Hoddesdon..3	Hertford....3	20	1321	
18	Amwell, Little....chap	Hertford....	.....1	.....3	.....3	20	368
24	Ancaster!.....pa	Lincoln....	Grantham..6	Sleaford....8	Newark.....14	116	491	
13	Ancroft.....chap	Durham....	Berwick....6	Coldstream.10	Wooler.....10	253	1384	
24	Anderby.....pa	Lincoln....	Alford.....5	Spilsby.....10	Saltfleet....12	142	217	
12	Anderson, or Ander- stone.....pa	Dorset.....	Blandford..7	Bere Regis..3	Poole.....12	110	54	
7	Anderton.....to	Chester....	Northwich..2	Warrington..9	Knutsford...6	175	327	
22	Anderton.....to	Lancaster...	Wigan.....5	Bolton.....4	Chorley.....5	201	343	
16	Andover§... m. t. & pa	Hants.....	Salisbury...18	Stockbridge.7	Whitchurch.7	64	4845	

that of Houghton, is spacious, and presents several most delightful prospects. At the entrance of Ampthill Park there is a pear tree, under which it is reported that Sir Philip Sydney wrote a part of his *Arcadia*.

Mail arrives 6 A.M., departs 8½ P.M.—Fairs, May 4, and November 30, for cattle.—Inn, White Hart.

* **AMROTH.** The castle of Amroth, now modernized, from the house formerly called Eare Wear, was in the 15th century, a settlement of the Elliott's. The present proprietor is Captain Ackland, by purchase, from a female representative of the Elliotts. The most judiciously assimilating additions have been made so as to give it every appendage of convenience and luxury. The antique porch is nicely preserved. The conservatory and graperies are entered from the dining-rooms, which was once a vaulted roofed ale cellar, or castle prison. A portion of this vault remains unaltered. From the lawn is a beautiful and interesting view of Tenby. The church of Amroth, on the road to Ludchurch, is situated on a lime-stone rock, which has been reduced on every side, and is remarkable for a curiously disposed tower.

AMPTHILL.

View of
Tenby.

† **GREAT AMWELL** is supposed to have derived its name from Emma's Well, a pure water-fountain that issues from a hill, and forms one of the sources of the New River. Here is a monument erected by Mr. Milne, to the ill-requited Sir Hugh Middleton, in a small islet formed by the said river. Sir Hugh, notwithstanding the assistance afforded him by Parliament, and the City of London, ruined himself by procuring supplies of water to the metropolis. Great mystery envelopes the latter period of his life. It is traditionally reported that he retired to the village of Kemberton, near Shifhall, in Shropshire, where he resided some time in great indigence, under the assumed name of Raymond, and it is said that during such residence he was actually employed in paving the streets. The poet Warner, author of "*Albion's England*," lies interred here. The church is situated on an eminence, the picturesque beauty of which has been justly celebrated by the admirable poet, usually denominated Scott of Amwell, from his residence in the village, and the title of his poem.

Emma's
Well, one of
sources of
the New
River

Indigence of
Sir Hugh
Middleton.

‡ **ANCASTER.** This parish is situated on the great Roman road, called Ermin-street, and bears strong evidence of having been a Roman station; many authors unite to fix here the ancient Causennæ. It occupies a low situation, and at the north end flows a small brook. From the vestiges which remain of military works it has certainly been a place of great strength. A great number of coins, and other antiquities, have been found here in such quantities, as to become a source of considerable emolument to the inhabitants of the place; so much so, that at one time many became extensive dealers in them. These coins are of various Emperors. Several mosaic pavements have also been discovered here. It is highly probable from these circumstances, that Ancaster was the Causennæ of Antoninus. About the town are several quarries of stone, which is found very near the surface. Ancaster once gave the title of Duke to the head of the Bertie family, but that Dukedom is now extinct.

Mosaic pave-
ments.

§ **ANDOVER,** situated on the river Anton, is supposed to have been

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
51	Andrew, St. pa	Glamorgan ..	Cardiff .....5	Llandaff .....5	Cowbridge .. 8	165	474
54	Andrew, St. Minor. pa	Glamorgan ..	Cowbridge ..3	Bridgend ....6	Cardiff .....15	175	16
36	Andrew, St. Ikets- hall pa	Suffolk	Bungay .....4	Beccles .....4	Halesworth ..7	106	512
34	Angersleigh pa	Somerset	Taunton .....4	Wellington ..4	Ilminster ...11	145	51
29	Angerton (High) ... to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ....9	Hartburn ....1	Rothbury ...12	230	64
29	Angerton, (Low) ... to	Northumb ..	.....9	.....2	.....13	269	55
57	Angle pa	Pembroke ...	Pembroke ...9	Milford by W 6	The Lightho. 4	264	458
47	Anglesey, Isle of *	North Wales	.....	.....	.....		48328
22	Anglezarke to	Lancaster ...	Bolton .....6	Chorley .....5	Blackburn ...9	203	168

ANDOVER.

the Andaoreon of the Romans ; and this opinion seems to have been countenanced by the remains of several ancient encampments in the neighbourhood, and by the Roman road, which runs from Winchester to Cirencester, and passes through the town. The antiquity of the corporation is as remote as the reign of John, but the present charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth ; the town is extensive, and two of the streets are handsome and wide. There is a spacious town-hall, supported by arches, under which the weekly market is held. The church, situated at the north of the town, is a large Gothic building, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a transept on the north, and a low tower rising from the centre ; it existed in the time of the Conqueror, and is dedicated to St. Mary. Within four miles of the town is held the great annual fair of Weyhill, which, as it lasts for a week, causes much circulation of money in Andover. In addition to the many small Roman encampments in the immediate neighbourhood, there is a very large one on the summit of Bury Hill, about two miles to the S.S.W.

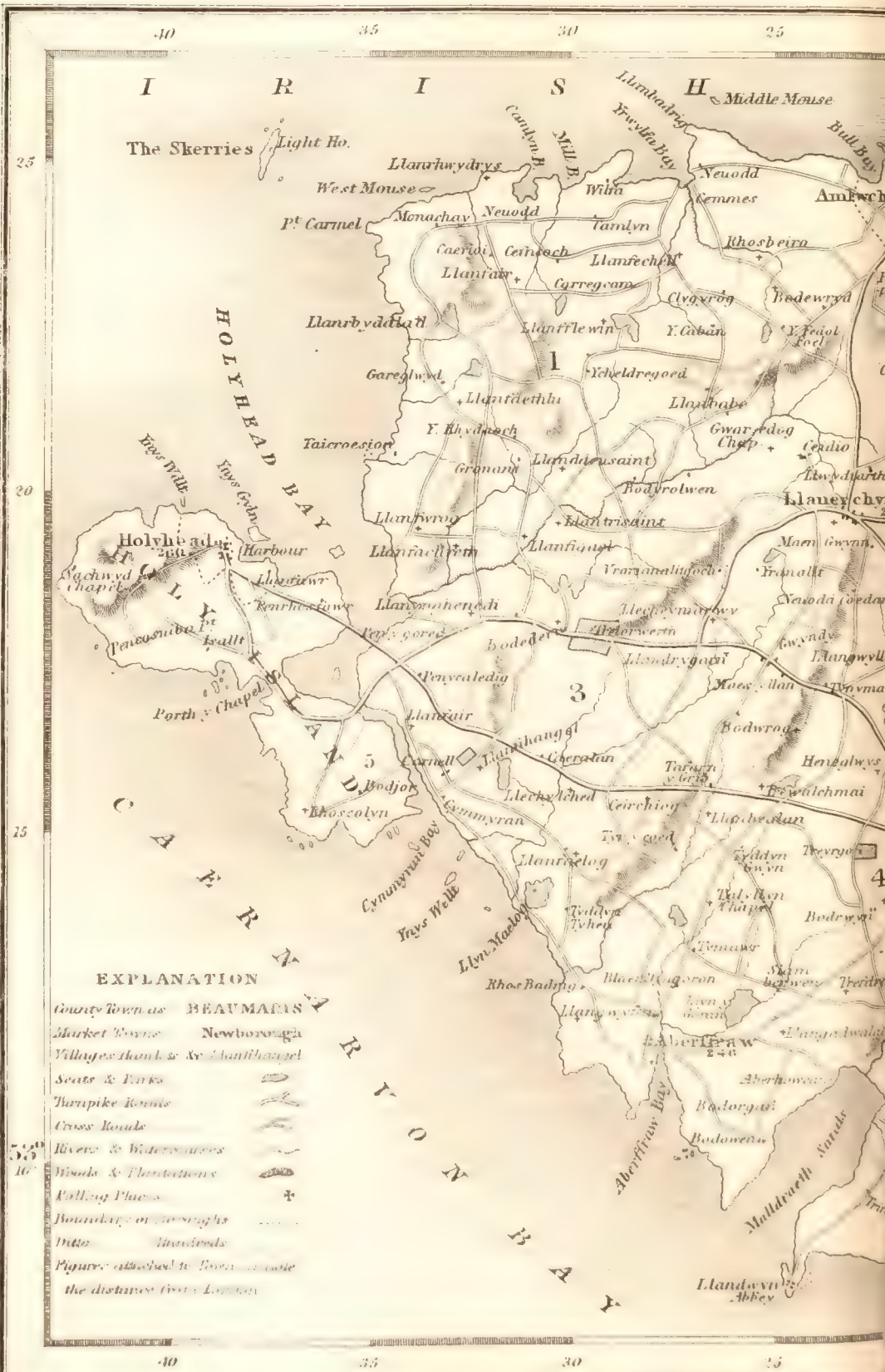
Weyhill
Fair

Market, Saturday.—*Mail* arrives 2¾ A. M., departs 11¾ P. M.—*Fairs*, Friday and Saturday after Mid-Lent, for cheese, horses, and leather; May 17, November 13, for sheep, horses, leather, and cheese.—*Bankers*, T. & W. Heath, draw on Masterman and Co.—*Inns*, Star and Garter, and White Hart.

* ANGLESEY (Isle and County of), forms one of the six counties of North Wales, and is situated at the north western extremity of the principality. It is watered on three sides by the Irish sea, and separated on the eastern side from Caernarvonshire, by the serpentine strait of Menai, from three-quarters to half a mile broad. Its form is irregular, being indented with many small bays and creeks, which gave it some maritime importance under its native princes. It has received numerous appellations from the ancient Britons; the most approved of which was Mon, signifying remote, Latinised by the Romans into Mona, the “nurse of Wales,” from its fruitfulness; and changed by the Saxons into Angles-ey, or the Englishman’s Island. It was the principal establishment of the Druids in Britain, until this island was invaded by the Romans, A.D. 59, under Suetonius Paulinus, who ordered their groves to be cut down, and stationed a garrison to insure obedience. The climate of Anglesey is mild, and the sea-breezes render the weather more temperate here than in the other counties of North Wales, although from the same cause it is less clear: that portion of the island which borders on the Menai, the site of the terrific Druidical groves, is richly wooded. The interior, on the contrary, owing to the great scarcity of fuel, has been rendered nearly devoid of wood; and the greater part of the island possesses little of hill and dale beyond a gentle and undiversified undulation of surface; its general aspect is uninviting and cheerless. The land, however, is good, and under proper management very productive, as respects both tillage and pasturage. About 25,000 head of black cattle (exclusive of sheep and hogs), are annually supplied to the English market, where they are much admired for their flavour and tenderness, occasioned by the short bite of the pasturage on which they feed. Before the erection of the suspension bridge, the passage of the numerous droves of cattle at the five authorized ferries of the Menai, was a very extraordinary sight; they were made to swim over,

Originally
the principal
establish-
ment of the
Druids.

Annual ex-
portation of
cattle



EXPLANATION

County Town as BEAUMARIS

Market Towns Newborough

Villages Hamlets & Chapels

Seats & Parks

Turnpike Roads

Cross Roads

Rivers & Watercourses

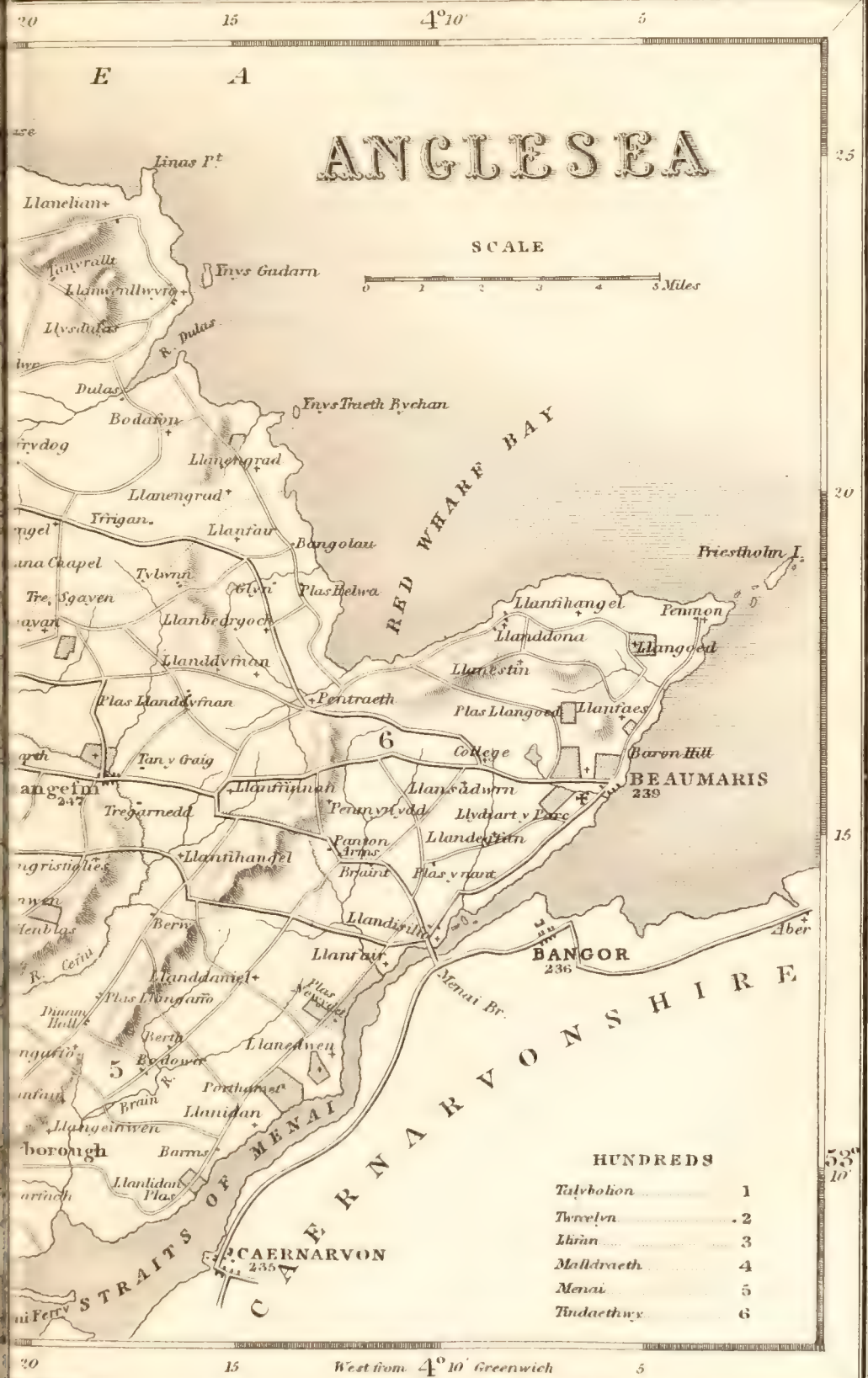
Woods & Plantations

Polling Places

Boundaries of Parishes

Distances from London

Figures attached to Towns denote the distances from London



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
37	Agmering pa	Sussex	L. Hampton 4	Arundel 4	Steyning 8	58	928
46	Angram to	N. R. York . .	Tadcaster . . . 3	Wetherby . . . 7	York 6	194	67
43	Angram Grange . . . to	N. R. York . .	Easingwold . . 4	Thirsk 7	Borobridge . . 11	217	28
29	Anick to	Northumb . .	Hexham 2	Corbridge . . . 3	Newcastle . . 18	278	163
29	Anick Grange . . . to	Northumb . .	. . . . . 2	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 18	278	36
46	Anlaby to	E. R. York . .	Hull 4	Beverley . . . 7	South Cave . . 7	171	. . .
27	Anmer pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 6	Burnham M. 10	Lynn 11	106	132
30	Annesley pa	Nottingham . .	Mansfield . . . 6	Nottingham 10	Newsted Ab. 3	134	402
39	Ansley* pa	Warwick	Nuneaton . . . 5	Atherstone . . 3	Coventry . . . 9	101	773
35	Anslow, or Annesley to	Stafford	Burton-on-T. 3	Uttoxeter . . . 9	Abbots Brom. 8	128	270

guided by the drovers in boats. Butter, cheese, hides, tallow, wax, and honey, form also great articles of trade here; throughout the island there are but few manufactures of any importance. The shore abounds in some of the most highly prized marine productions, and is especially celebrated for the variety and beauty of its sea shells. Anglesey is as interesting to the antiquary, as to the natural philosopher. The ancient British vestiges are very numerous; comprising no less than twenty-eight cromlechs, or Druidical altars, together with circles, monumental stones, entrenchments, and other remains of a similar description, both British and Roman, which will receive attention in their proper places; several of the parish churches (of which the whole, seventy-four, stand near the coast), with various monastic remains, also deserve examination on the score of antiquity. Mona, now Anglesey, was the chief seat of the Druids, A.D. 59. Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, was invested with the command of an army, and prepared to signalize his name by victories over those barbarians. Finding this island the chief seat of the Druids, he resolved to attack it, and bring into subjection a place which was the centre of their superstition, and which afforded protection to all their baffled forces. The Britons endeavoured to obstruct his landing on this sacred island, both by the force of their arms, and the terrors of their religion. The women and priests were intermingled with the soldiers upon the shore; and running about with flaming torches in their hands, and tossing their disheveled hair, they struck greater terror into the astonished Romans by their howlings, cries and execrations, than the real danger from the armed forces was able to inspire. But Suetonius, exhorting his troops to disregard the menaces of a superstition which he despised, impelled them to the attack, drove the Britons off the field, burned the Druids in the same fires which those priests had prepared for their captive enemies; destroyed all their consecrated groves and altars—and having thus triumphed over the religion of the Britons, he thought his future progress would be easy in reducing the people to subjection; but in this expectation he was disappointed. The circumference of the island is seventy-six miles. The sea-passage from Holyhead to Dublin, is about sixty miles, which is now traversed by steam packets daily. Next to agriculture, and the rearing of cattle, mining affords most employment to the labouring population; a great number of persons are also engaged in fishing and catching wild-fowl, round the coast. It comprises 200,000 acres of land.

ANGLESEY.

Prized for its
marine
productions.Invasion of
the RomansThe Druids
burnt in the
fires they had
prepared for
their ene-
mies.A hermitage
and Chinese
temple.

* ANSLEY became the property of the Ludford family, by purchase, in 1613. Ansley Hall, an irregular but commodious residence, the manorial seat of John Newdigate Ludford, Esq., is situated in an extensive park, rich in natural and artificial beauties, containing a hermitage erected with the materials of an ancient oratory, in which Warton, who visited it in 1758, left his beautiful verses, beginning:—

Beneath this stony roof reclined,
I sooth to peace my pensive mind.

On an insulated spot is also a Chinese temple, or cell, which contains a monument of the Purefoy family, removed from Caldecote Church in 1796.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. } Popu- Lond } lation.</i>
18	Anstey* pa	Herts.	Barkway ... 3	Buntingford . 4	Stocking Pel. 4	33	417
23	Anstey chap	Leicester ...	Leicester ... 4	Mount Sorrel 5	Loughboro' . 8	100	850
30	Anstey pa	Warwick ...	Coventry ... 5	Nuneaton ... 6	Rugby ... 10	93	268
41	Anstey pa	Wilts.	Hindon ... 5	Shaftesbury . 6	Wilton ... 9	95	348
11	Anstey, East pa	Devon	Dulverton ... 3	S. Moulton ... 9	Bampton ... 6	169	166
11	Anstey, West pa	Devon ....	..... 4	..... 10	..... 7	169	226
45	Anston to & pa	W. R. York ..	Worksep ... 6	Tickhill ... 7	Sheffield ... 10	152	776
8	Anthony, St. pa	Cornwall ...	Falmouth ... 5	Helston ... 8	Lizard Point 12	275	300
8	Anthony, St. pa	Cornwall ...	St. Mawes ... 2	Falmouth ... 3	Truro ... 9	270	144
27	Antingham pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham 3	Cromer ... 6	Aylesham ... 6	126	248
8	Anthony, West, or St. Jacobs† pa	Cornwall ...	Devonport ... 4	Saltash ... 4	St. Germans 3	123	3099
7	Antrobus to	Chester	Northwich ... 4	Warrington . 8	Frodsham ... 11	179	476
24	Anwick pa	Lincoln ...	Sleaford ... 5	Tattershall . 8	Metheringh . 9	120	235
28	Apethorpe chap	Northamp ..	Wandessford 4	Stamford ... 7	Hundle ... 6	84	297
24	Apley chap	Lincoln ...	Wragby ... 2	Lincoln ... 10	Horncastle . 12	143	152
15	Apperley ham	Gloucester ..	Tewkesbury . 4	Cheltenham . 6	Gloicester ... 6	104	401
24	Appleby† pa	Lincoln ...	Glandford B. 7	Burton ... 5	Barton ... 8	163	517

Ansley church has some remains of Saxon and early Norman architecture, and a square tower of remarkable beauty at the west end.

Ruins of a
Castle.

* ANSTEY. In this village are the remains of a castle, built in the reign of the Conqueror, by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, for the purpose of keeping the English in greater subjection; it was demolished in the time of Henry III., and the parish church formed of its materials. The moat surrounding the mount upon which the keep was built, with additional works made in the reign of King John, still remains. In the south aisle of the church is an ancient monument, with the effigies, as traditionally reported, of Richard de Anstre the founder. The Roman road called Ermine Street, passes through this village.

Mount
Edgecomb.

† ST. ANTHONY, consists of the two manors of East and West Anthony, formerly in the Dawney family, but now in that of the Carews. East Anthony House, the seat of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M.P., is situated on a branch of the Lynher Creek, nearly opposite Trematon Castle. It is a large square building, of Pentuan stone, finished by Gibbs the architect, about the year 1721. This mansion contains a respectable collection of old portraits, amongst which is one of Richard Carew, the historian, with a device of a diamond on an anvil, with a hammer suspended over it. The church contains several monuments well deserving attention. Besides numerous memorials of the Carew family, there is in the chancel, the form of a lady, on a brass plate, beneath an elegant gothic canopy, in memory of Margery Arundell, who died Lady of the Manor in the early part of the fifteenth century. Sir Alexander Carew, a gentleman of large property, and one of the representatives of the county, at the commencement of the civil wars, being averse to the measures of the court, and having been intrusted by Parliament with the command of St. Michael's Island and Fort, he attempted to deliver them into the King's possession; but the design being discovered to the Parliament, he was suddenly seized and carried prisoner to Plymouth, and there the women were so enraged against him, that it was with difficulty he was rescued from their vengeance. From thence he was conveyed by sea to London, where he was expelled by the Commons, and being tried by a court-martial, was found guilty and beheaded on Tower Hill, December 23, 1644. WEST ANTHONY, or St. Jacobs. This is a very pleasing village, which has risen into importance from its proximity to the towns of Devonport, Plymouth and Stonehouse; it is a favourite residence of the officers connected with the dockyards and navy at these important towns. Near this place is Mount Edgecomb, the residence of the Earl of that title; it is celebrated for the beauty of its situation, near the sea, and being a much admired stroll for the inhabitants of, and visitors to Plymouth.

Seat of the
Carew
family.

Sir A. Crew
beheaded.

† APPLEBY is situate on the river Ancholme, which rises in

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
10	Appleby, G. & Lit.* pa	Derb & Leic.	Ashby.....6	M. Bosworth 7	Atherstone...7	112	1150	
40	Appleby †... m. t. & pa	Westmor...	Brough.....8	Pennrith.....11	Orton.....9	270	1459	

the wolds near Market Raisin, whence, it takes a northerly direction near Glandford Bridge, it is navigable to the Humber for barges of small burden. That very ancient British road—the Ermine-street—passes through the village. This line of road was afterwards adopted by the Romans; it enters the county to the west of Stamford, and preserving nearly a due northerly direction, passing through the city of Lincoln, continues its course to the banks of the Humber; it is cast up to a great height, and is in some places seven yards in breadth.

APPLEBY.

* APPLEBY, a populous village, which connects the four counties of Leicester, Derby, Stafford, and Warwick. Here is a free grammar school for 100 boys, founded by Sir John Moore, in 1697.

† APPLEBY. This town is situated on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, and by some antiquaries it is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station Aballaba. It has been the county town since the reign of Edward the Confessor. It is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and capital Burgesses; the Mayor having authority to arrest for any sum without limitation. Appleby did send two representatives to Parliament, but has been disfranchised by the Reform Bill. It has many times been assailed by the Scots, who burnt it in 1388; and in 1598 it suffered seriously by a pestilence, from which time it has never recovered its former size and consequence. The town at present consists of one broad street, built irregularly on the slope of a hill, at the upper part of which stands the castle, which is of early Norman, if not of Saxon origin; and at the lower end the parish church. The ancient market houses or cloisters, were pulled down in 1811, and a handsome gothic building, erected by Smirke, in their stead. Here are also a town-hall and gaol; and at each end of the town stands a stone obelisk or cross. Appleby received charters from Hen. II., John, and Hen. III., all which were given up to James II., since which period it has subsisted as a borough by prescription. Crackenthorpe Hall, a manorial residence in this parish, was from the earliest period of authenticated record, the mansion of the Machels, a Saxon family, who eventually alienated it to the late Earl of Lonsdale. Near this seat, which is at present neglected, is a Roman camp 300 yards long and 150 yards broad, with three entrances, and a watch tower or fort, at the distance of bow-shot. Appleby has produced some eminent characters, among whom should be noticed Thomas de Veripont, Bishop of Carlisle, in 1255. Thomas de Appleby, Bishop of Carlisle, in 1363. Roger de Appleby, Bishop of Ossory, in 1404; and Dr. Christopher Potter, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Prebendary of Windsor, and Dean of Worcester; the last named was vice-chancellor of Oxford when the civil wars of Charles I. broke out, and sent all his plate to the king, stating that he would drink as Diogenes did, from the hollow of his hand, before his majesty should want. Here is a free Grammar School, richly endowed, which is open to all the children of the town upon paying 2s. 6d. per quarter to the Master; and also five scholarships, founded by the Earl of Thanet at Queen's College, Oxford, and entitled to participate in five exhibitions of £60. per annum at the same college, on the foundation of Lady Elizabeth Hastings. An Hospital for thirteen widows, founded by the celebrated Anne, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, heiress of the Cliffords, the possessors of the castle for several centuries; by the marriage of whose eldest daughter it became the property of the family of Tufton, Earl of Thanet. The main portion of the present castle which is of a square form, was built in 1686 out of the ruins of a part of the former, by Thomas, Earl of Thanet. Ap-

Burnt by the Scots.

Eminent characters born here.

Appleby castle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.			
11	Appledore	pa Devon	Bideford	2	Torrington	11	Barnstaple	7	204	1459
21	Appledore* . m. t. & pa	Kent	Tenterden	4	New Romney	7	Rye	6	61	568
38	Appledram	pa Sussex	Chichester	2	Portsmouth	16	Petersfield	13	64	188
16	Appledurcombe	ham Hants	Newport	6	Niton	3	Shanklin	3	91	.....
5	Appelford	chap Berks	Abingdon	4	Dorchester	3	Wallingford	6	52	179
16	Appleshaw, † vil. & chap	Hants	Ludgershall	4	Andover	5	Salisbury	18	68	355
40	Applethwaite†	to Westmor	Ambleside	5	Bowness	3	Kendall	8	270	417
4	Appleton§	to & pa Berks	Abingdon	5	Oxford	6	Wantage	10	61	441
22	Appleton	Lancashire	Warrington	7	Prescot	5	Liverpool	11	195	1439
44	Appleton	to N. R. York	Catterick	3	Richmond	4	Bedale	6	238	83
42	Appleton-le-Moors	to N. R. York	Pickering	5	Kirkby	3	Helmley	8	231	269
43	Appleton-le-Street	to N. R. York	New Malton	4	Pickering	7	York	18	218	860
46	Appleton-Roebuck	to N. R. York	York	7	Selby	8	Tadcaster	5	189	538
44	Appleton-on-Wisk ch.	N. R. York	Yarm	7	Northallerton	7	Darlington	11	232	553
30	Appletree	ham Northamp	Banbury	7	Daventry	10	Southam	9	77	83
44	Appletrewick|| . . . . .	to N. R. York	Kipton	8	Settle	16	Burnsall	1	224	425

APPLEBY.

pleby Castle survived the attacks of the Parliamentary Army, under the influence of its owner, the aforesaid Countess Anne, but was compelled to yield in 1648. The church of St. Lawrence, which was partly built by the same spirited lady, contains a noble monument to her memory. The market is one of the best supplied with corn in its vicinity. It however possesses but little trade, and no manufacture of importance.

Market. Saturday—Mail arrives at 1½ A. M., departs 11¼ P. M.—Fairs, October 7 and 8, for sheep, &c.; November 24, for sheep and oxen; November 5, for pigs.

Principally
inhabited by
Graziers.

* APPLIEDORE is situated on the banks of the river Rother, in the hundred of Blackburn, lathe of Scray, and was a place of some maritime consequence in the reign of Alfred. The town is at present chiefly inhabited by graziers and others employed in the marshes, to which it is very near. The church is built on the foundation of a castle or fort, which had been erected by the Dances, who sailed up to this town in the year 893.

Market. Tuesday.—Fairs, Jan. 11, and 4th Mon. in June for cattle and pedlery.

† APPLSHAW.—Great Show Fair, Friday and Saturday before Weyhill Fair. Nov. 4 and 5, all for sheep.

Lake of Win-
andermere.

‡ APPLETHWAITE. All the fisheries on the lovely lake of Winandermere belong to the inhabitants of this thriving village, and subject only to a tithe of the fish caught to the Rector of Winandermere, who makes composition for the same, by a sum prescribed by each boat. The red char, esteemed so great a delicacy, is said to be peculiar to the lakes of Winandermere and Ullswater; this delicious fish is taken in nets during the months of October and May, when they are potted and sent to different parts of the kingdom. About the beginning of September a grand regatta is given on the lucid waters of the lake, attended by families of the first distinction.

Grand Re-
gatta.

Birth place
of the learned
Edmund
Dickinson.

§ APPLETON. This village was the birth place of the famous physician and chemist, Edmund Dickinson, who was born in the year 1624. At 20 years of age he went to the university of Oxford; in 1655, (he published a work to prove) that the Greeks borrowed the story of the Pythian Apollo, and all that related to the Oracle of Delphos, from the Holy Scriptures. In consequence of some excellent cures, he was appointed Physician to Charles II., and afterwards became a convert to the doctrine of the Transmutation of Metals; and wrote a work, the object of which is to prove, "that the method and mode of the creation of the universe, (according to the principles of true philosophy,) are strictly and concisely laid down by Moses." He died in 1707.

House of
Craven.

|| APPLETREWICK. In this village was born William Craven, the founder of the noble House of Craven, who by his industry and good conduct arose from an humble station to the dignity of Lord Mayor of London—a proof of the advantages attendant on industry.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
4	Arborfield *.....to	Berks	Wokingham. 5	Swallowfield 3	Reading. ....4	36	268
22	Arbury.....to	Lancaster ..	Newton.....3	Warrington. 2	Liverpool...18	186	280
7	Arcld.....to	Chester.....	Sandbach...2	Congleton...5	Middlewich..6	162	79
45	Arden.....to	W. R. York..	Thirsk.....10	Stokesley...11	Kirkby.....10	227	139
33	Ardingley†.....pa	Sussex.....	Cuckfield...4	E. Grinstead 7	Crawley.....7	33	587
4	Ardington.....pa	Berks.....	Wantage....3	Abingdon....8	East Ilsley..7	57	404
14	Ardleigh.....pa	Essex.....	Colchester..5	Manningtree 4	Dedham.....2	56	1545
31	Ardley.....pa	Oxford.....	Bicester....4	Middleton...3	Aynhoe.....5	58	170
45	Ardsley.....to	W. R. York..	Barnsley....2	Wakefield...11	Rotherham..8	172	1029
45	Ardsley, ‡ East & West.....to & pa	W. R. York..	Wakefield...5	Leeds.....6	Huddersfield 11	187	2303

* ARBORFIELD, in the hundred of Sonning. In this parish, near the church, is an ancient Manor-house, well worthy of the observation of the Antiquary; it was built by the family of the Standens, who were Lords of the Manor in the 17th century. The last male heir of this ancient family was Edward Standen, the person alluded to in the popular ballad of Molly Mogg.

Fair, October 5, cattle.

† ARDINGLEY. In the parish church are several monuments of the ancient families of the Wakehursts and Culpeppers; one of which is a tomb to the memory of Nicholas Culpepper and his lady, who died in the beginning of the sixteenth century. This monument bears his portraiture with that of his wife and eighteen children. Nicholas Culpepper, the celebrated herbalist and astrologer, was born in London in 1616, and after receiving his education at the university of Cambridge, was apprenticed to an apothecary. He came to London and settled in Spitalfields about 1642. He commenced a war with the College of Physicians, by accusing them of deceit and ignorance, and published a translation of their "Dispensary," giving an account of the supposed virtues of each drug, and the complaints in which they were used. He was also author of the "Herbal," which is written with much clearness, and distinctly explained. It passed through many editions. From the tenor of his writings, it may be gathered that he joined or at least favoured the Jesuits.

Fair, May 30, Pedlary.

‡ ARDSLEY. The birth place of James Nayler, a Quaker, who was remarkable both on account of the extravagance of the delusions which for some time possessed him and his followers, and the excessive severity of the punishment which was inflicted upon him. He was the son of an industrious little farmer, who supported his family by the cultivation of his own estate. About the age of twenty-two he married, and removed into the parish of Wakefield, where he continued till the breaking out of the civil wars in 1641. He then entered into the parliament army, and served as a soldier eight or nine years, at first under Lord Fairfax, and afterwards as quarter-master in major-general Lambert's troop in Scotland; till, being disabled by sickness, he returned home about the year 1649. At this time he was a member of the Independent party, and continued so till the year 1651, when the preaching of George Fox made him a convert to the communion of the Quakers, as they are called. Among them he soon commenced preacher, and, according to their judgment, acquitted himself well both in speaking and writing.

In the beginning of the following year he imagined he heard a voice, calling upon him to renounce his kindred and his father's house, and go into the west, promising that God would be with him. In obedience to this voice, which he believed to be the voice of God, he went about preaching from place to place, and greatly increased the numbers of the new sect. Towards the close of the year 1654, or early in 1655, he came to London, where he found a meeting of Friends which had been established by

Molly Mogg.

Culpepper, the herbalist and astrologer.

J. Nayler, the Quaker, a remarkable fanatic;

becomes a soldier.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. London	Popu- lation
22	Ardwick chap	Lancaster...	Manchester... 1	Stockport... 6	Ashton..... 6	182	5524
42	Areley, Kings..... pa	Worcester...	Bewdley... 4	Kiddermin... 5	Worcester... 11	122	372
35	Areley, Upper..... pa	Worcester...	Bewdley... 3	Kiddermin... 5	Stourbridge 10	131	735
46	Argam..... pa	E. R. York.	Bridlington... 5	Hunmanby... 3	Gt. Driffield 12	211	29
45	Arkendale chap	W. R. York	Knaresboro' . 3	Boro'bridge. 4	Ripley..... 6	203	260

J. NAYLER.

Committed
to Exeter
Jail for
blasphemy.

Extravagant
conduct of
his admirers.

Condemned
by the House
of Commons
for blasphemy.

Edward Burrough and Francis Howgill, among whom he so greatly distinguished himself by his preaching, that many drew invidious comparisons between him and his brethren, which created uneasiness and differences in the society. To such a length did these proceed, that some women, admirers of Nayler, assumed the liberty of interrupting and disputing with Howgill and Burrough in the midst of their preachings, and thus disturbed the peace of the meetings. For this conduct they were reproved by these preachers; upon which they complained so loudly and passionately to Nayler, that he was weak enough to take their part, and was so intoxicated with their flattering praises, that he became estranged from his best friends, who strongly disapproved of and lamented his conduct. In the year 1658 we find him in Devonshire, where he was committed to Exeter jail for propagating his opinions. Here he received letters from some of his female admirers and others, written in the most extravagant strains, calling him the everlasting Son of righteousness—the Prince of peace—the only begotten Son of God—the fairest among ten thousand, &c.; and some of his followers kneeled before him in the prison, and kissed his feet. It is but justice, however, to the Quakers in general to mention, that they had now disowned Nayler and his adherents.

Soon afterwards Nayler was released from imprisonment, and intended to return to London, but, taking Bristol in his way, as he passed through Glastonbury and Wells, his deluded attendants strewed their garments before him. When they came to Bedminster, about a mile from Bristol, they carried their extravagance to the highest pitch; for they formed a procession in imitation of our Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem, in which a man walked bare-headed before Nayler, and a woman led his horse, while other women spread their scarfs and handkerchiefs in the road, and the company sung, "Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord God of hosts; Hosanna in the highest! holy, holy, is the Lord God of Israel!" In this manner these mad people made their entrance into Bristol, marching through the mire and dirt, to the amazement of some, and the diversion of others; but the magistrates thought proper to interfere, and, after what had passed, committed them to prison. Soon afterwards they were sent to London and a committee was appointed by parliament to examine witnesses against Nayler, upon a charge of blasphemy, for admitting religious worship to be paid to him, and for assuming the names and incommunicable titles and attributes of our blessed Saviour. Before the committee, he did not deny what was alleged concerning the extraordinary proceedings in Exeter jail, and at his entrance into Bristol; while he defended himself by maintaining that the honours which he received were not shown to him, but to Christ who dwelt within him; and if they were offered to any other than to Christ, he disowned them.

However, the committee having made a report to the house on the fifth of December, declaring the charge well founded, on the following day he was sent for, and heard at the bar; and on the eighth they resolved that "James Nayler is guilty of horrid blasphemy, and that he is a grand impostor, and a great seducer of the people." The next business to be determined on was, the nature of the punishment to be inflicted on him; which occupied the debate of the house, both on forenoons and afternoons, till the 16th of December, many members being for putting him to death, (and losing their vote, as secretary Thurloe informs us, only by fourteen voices,) while many other members totally disapproved of the severity which was used against him. At length, on the following day, after a

considerable debate, the majority came to the resolution, "That James Nayler be set in the pillory, in the Palace-yard, Westminster, during the space of two hours, on Thursday next; and be whipt by the hangman through the streets from Westminster to the Old Exchange, and there likewise be set with his head in the pillory, for the space of two hours, between the hours of eleven and one on Saturday next; in each place wearing a paper, containing an inscription of his crimes: And that at the Old Exchange, his tongue be bored through with a hot iron; and that he be there also stigmatized in the forehead with the letter B: That he be afterwards sent to Bristol, and be conveyed into and through the said city on horseback, with his face backward, and there also publicly whipt the next market-day after he comes thither: And that from thence he be committed to prison in Bridewell, London, and there to labour hard till he be released by parliament; and, during that time, be debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper, and shall have no relief but what he earns by his daily labour."

J. NAYLER.

Cruel sentence—his tongue bored with a hot iron.

On the eighteenth of December, the first part of it was carried into execution with the greatest rigour; but he was brought into a state of such extreme weakness by his cruel whipping, that, upon repeated applications to the parliament, his punishment was respite for one week. The Protector was then addressed, and wrote a letter to the house, which, though it occasioned some debate, obtained no resolution in favour of the prisoner. On this the petitioners presented a second address to Cromwell; but, it is said the influence of the ministers prevented its effect.

His punishment respite

On the twenty-seventh of December, the remainder of Nayler's sentence was executed at the Old Exchange. Afterwards he was sent to Bristol, where he was publicly whipt, from the middle of Thomas-street, over the bridge to Broad-street. From Bristol, he was brought back to Bridewell, London, where he was confined about two years; during which his mind recovered from the frenzy which had governed it, and he felt deep humiliation and sincere repentance on account of his past conduct.

After the protector's death, Nayler was released from prison, and went to Bristol, where, in a public meeting, he made a confession of his offence and fall, in a manner so affecting as to draw tears from most of those who were present, and having afforded satisfactory evidence of his unfeigned contrition, was again received into the communion of his friends.

His contrition and death.

Nayler did not long survive his enlargement, for having left London in October 1660, with the intention of going home to his wife and children at Wakefield, he was taken ill in Huntingdonshire, where, it is said, he was robbed and left bound in a field. Whether he received any personal injury is not known, but being found towards evening by a countryman, he was carried to a friend's house, at Holm, near King's Ripon, where he expired in the month of December, when about 44 years of age. The expressions uttered by him about two hours before his death, both in justice to his name, which is so conspicuous in the history of the reveries of the human imagination, and on account of their own excellence, ought not to be omitted in the memoirs of his life.

"There is a spirit which I feel," said he, "that delights to do no evil, nor to revenge any wrong, but delights to endure all things, in hopes to enjoy its own in the end. Its hope is to outlive all wrath and contention, and to weary out all exaltation and cruelty, or whatever is of a nature contrary to itself. It sees to the end of all temptation: as it bears no evil in itself, so it conceives none in thoughts to any other. If it be betrayed, it bears it, for its ground and spring is the mercies and forgiveness of God. Its crown is meekness, its life is everlasting love unfeigned, and takes its kingdom with entreaty and not with contention, and keeps it by lowliness of mind."

His writings were collected together, and published in an octavo volume in 1716.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Land	Population.
45	Arkengarth-Dale*.....	W. R. York	Richmond...11	Askrigg.....7	Reeth.....3	245	1446
14	Arkesden.....pa	Essex.....	Saff. Walden 7	Chesterford...7	Royston.....7	40	490
22	Arkholm.....to & chap	Lancaster...	Kirby Lonsd. 5	Lancaster...10	Burton.....4	250	349
45	Arksey.....pa	W. R. York	Doncaster...2	Thorne.....8	Tickhill.....8	164	1171
9	Arlecdon.....pa	Cumberland	Whitehaven. 5	Workington. 7	Buttermere..9	299	475
39	Arley.....pa	Warwick...	Nuneaton...6	Atherstone...6	Coleshill.....6	100	276
15	Arlingham.....pa	Gloucester..	Newnham...2	Gloucester...12	Stroudwater11	120	744
11	Arlington.....pa	Devon.....	Barnstaple..6	Ilfracomb...8	S. Molton...12	193	235
15	Arlington.....to	Gloucester..	Fairford....4	Cirencester..6	Northleach..7	85	333
38	Arlington.....pa	Sussex.....	Hailsham...4	Lewes.....9	East Bourne. 7	62	727
3	Arleyt.....pa	Bedford....	Baldock....4	Shefford....3	Hitchen.....6	41	689
9	Armthwaite†...chap	Cumberland	Carlisle....10	Kirk Oswald 5	Penrith.....9	292	....
45	Armin.....chap	W. R. York.	Snaith.....6	Howden.....3	Thorne.....9	175	567
27	Armingall.....pa	Norfolk....	Norwich....3	Bungay....12	Blodfield....6	120.	88
35	Armitage§.....pa	Stafford....	Rugeley....2	Abbots Brom. 5	Lichfield....6	124	977
45	Armley.....to	W. R. York.	Leeds.....2	Bradford....7	Wakefield...9	192	5159

Valuable
lead mines.

* ARKENGARTH-DALE contains lead mines, which were worked in the reign of King John, and they are still so valuable, that a few years ago the produce was estimated at 2000 tons annually; the inhabitants are chiefly miners.

An ancient
entrenchment.

† ARLSEY, or ARSLEY. This village was anciently a market town. In "Doomsday Book," (a book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which all the estates of the kingdom were registered;) its market on Wednesday is recorded, and the tolls valued at 10s. per annum. A fair was held here so long past as the year 1270; but both the market and fair have long been disused. An ancient entrenchment near the road to Baldock, called Etonbury, was probably the original site of the castle occupied by the Lords of the Manor. This castle appears to have been a place of considerable strength. Amongst the ancient monuments in the church is one erected to the memory of Richard Edwards, who is called on his epitaph, the last Grand Reader of the Temple.

Rendezvous
of wild cats.

‡ ARMATHWAITE. Near this village is a castle, situated on the banks of the delightful river Eden, in a deep vale; the building from its monastic gloom, appears rather to have been calculated for seclusion than security. The front has been modernized, and is built of hewn stone. Its antiquity has not been ascertained, certain it is the Skeltons resided here as early as the reign of Henry VIII. The most romantic and picturesque scenery surrounds this lovely spot. A magnificent hill throws its solemn shade on the tranquil surface of the river, here broadened into a lake like form. Amongst other grand masses of rock is a projecting crag of a bold and grotesque form called the Cat Glent, the rendezvous of many wild inhabitants of the feline tribe; beyond these is a mill and a few sequestered cottages. From this spot the river Eden is no longer tranquil, but rushing down a cataract pours in sonorous violence over a bed of opposing rock, whose immovable crags whirl the stream into eddies as it passes them in its fury. Near this place a nunnery was established by William Rufus, who like other profligates, "trembled amidst his impiety," and was willing enough to secure a chance of heaven, provided it could be obtained by any other means than virtuous practice. At the dissolution of Monasteries, owing to the frequent hostilities between the Scots and English, their income amounted to only 18 guineas per annum.

Nunnery
founded by
William II.

A remarkable
tunnel.

§ ARMITAGE is situated on the river Soar, in the hundred of Offlow, South, including the hamlet of Handsacre. The entrance to the church is very curiously built in the Saxon style, and the chapel is separated from the nave by a handsome arch. The Grand Trunk Canal passes through a very noble subterraneous cavern or tunnel, in this parish. The town received its name from having been the residence of a hermit.

|| ARMLEY. This township is in the parish of St. Patrick, and the liberty of Leeds. It is situated on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Armscott.....ham	Worcester..	Shipston....3	Evesham....10	Alcester....13	86	130
28	Armston.....ham	Northamp..	Oundle.....3	Thrapston...7	Peterboro'..13	77	25
45	Armthorpe.....pa	W. R. York.	Doncaster...3	Thorne.....7	Bawtry.....7	102	368
45	Arncliffe.....to & pa	W. R. York.	Settle.....9	Askirrig....12	Middleham..15	231	964
31	Arncott.....vill	Oxford.....	Bicester...3	Oxford.....17	Woodstock..11	54	.....
12	Arne.....pa	Dorset.....	Wareham...5	Poole.....5	Corfe Castle 5	110	171
23	Arnesby.....pa	Leicester...8	Leicester...8	Lutterworth.9	Harborough 10	93	442
30	Arnold.....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham.4	Mansfield..10	Oxton.....4	128	4054
16	Arreton.....pa	Hants.....	Newport...3	Ryde.....6	Niton.....7	63	1864
6	Arrington*.....pa	Cambridge..	Caxton.....5	Cambridge..11	Royston.....11	49	254
7	Arrow.....to	Chester.....	Great Neston 6	Liverpool...5	Chester.....18	200	91
39	Arrow.....to. & pa	Warwick....	Alcester....1	Stratford...8	Henley in Ar.8	103	466
45	Arthington.....to	W. R. York.	Otley.....5	Wetherby...9	Leeds.....7	198	360
28	Arthingworth.....pa	Northamp...5	Harborough..5	Rothwell...4	Northamp...11	77	225
9	Arthurct.....pa	Cumberland.	Longtown...1	Gretna Green 4	Carlisle.....7	310	2903
37	Arlington.....ti	Surrey.....	Guildford...1	Godalming..3	Farnham....10	31	.....
38	Arundel I. bo. to. & pa	Sussex.....	Chichester..10	Bognor.....7	Worthing...10	55	2803
26	Arvans, St....to & pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow...3	Tintern Abb.3	Monmouth...10	138	304

Canal, and of the river Aire, on which there are a number of mills employed in various branches of the clothing trade. An object once of great antiquarian curiosity, called Giants Hill, which was a Danish fortification, is now scarcely traceable, in consequence of its having been cut through to form the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

ARMLEY.

* ARRINGTON. This village was anciently called Ermington. It is near Lord Hardwicke's Park. At this place, in the year 1721, the skeletons of sixteen human bodies were found in digging for a water course, within two feet of the surface of the ground. Some pieces of iron much rusted, conjectured to have been pieces of swords were also found. It is supposed the skeletons were the remains of persons who had been killed in endeavouring to obtain possession of the pass over the river Cam, during the civil wars.

Sixteen skeletons found here.

† ARTHURET. This village is situated on a point of land which in early times was said to have been called Arthur's Head, from whence the name is derived. In this place was both born and buried, Archibald Armstrong, Jester to both King James I., and Charles I. By an incident suitable to his profession, his funeral took place on "All Fools Day," the first of April. He was banished the court for speaking too freely of Archbishop Laud's measure of introducing the Liturgy into Scotland, which had produced a considerable tumult. On the arrival of the news of these riots in England, Archy facetiously asked his grace, "Who's the fool now." The joke was bitterly resented by the prelate, who procured an order of council to banish him from the court, for speaking disrespectful words of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This parish is bounded partly by Solway Frith, and forms part of the debateable lands so celebrated in Scottish history; these lands and the celebrated Solway Moss, we shall have occasion to speak further of in the course of the work.

A merry jester buried on "All Fool's Day."

‡ ARUNDEL, is situated on the declivity of a hill, on the north bank of the river Arun, over which there is a bridge. It consists of two principal streets, one of which runs north and south, and the other westward from the point of the union. Many of the houses are built in the castellated style. The church, situated at the north end of the town, originally belonged to a priory of Benedictines, and is supposed to have been founded soon after the conquest of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel. It is a handsome gothic building with transepts, from the centre of which rises a square tower, with a wooden spire. Some beautiful monuments of the Earls of Arundel may be seen; and one, more magnificent than the rest, is of alabaster, a calcareous earth, which differs from marble, in being combined not with carbonic, but with sulphuric acid. This monument is erected to the memory of Thomas Fitz-Alan, and Beatrice, his countess, a daughter of John, King of Portugal. The charter by which the town is governed, was granted by Queen Elizabeth. It formerly

Beautiful monuments in the church.

ARUNDEL.

Quantities of Sussex oak shipped from this place.

Tradition ascribes the foundation of the castle to a giant.

The king presided at the execution of one of its lords.

The great antiquity of the castle.

The castle dungeons of remarkable depth.

sent two members, but by the Reform Bill, it now sends but one; the ten pound householders are calculated at 380. The borough comprises the parish of Arundel and the returning officer is the mayor. Here was formerly a harbour sufficient to contain vessels of one hundred tons burthen, but it has suffered great damage by the sea. Great quantities of timber for ship building, are still shipped from this place, which has but little trade, yet it is much benefitted in summer by the numerous visitors who resort to it for sea bathing. Of the castle, which stands on the north-east side of the town, mention is first made in the will of King Alfred, who bequeathed it, with the town, to his nephew Adhelm. A popular tradition ascribes the foundation of it to Beris, "a giant of ancient times," in confirmation of which opinion a tower is still pointed out, called Beris Tower. The Conqueror gave it to his kinsman Roger de Montgomery, whom he also created Earl of Arundel, which title belonged to three persons of this family, till Robert Bellesme was outlawed by Henry I. for the assistance he gave to that monarch's brother, Robert. The castle was then settled on Queen Adeliza, who, after the death of her royal consort, gave her hand to William de Albini, one of the most accomplished men of his age. Here the dowager-queen performed the rites of hospitality towards the Empress Maud, in the attempt of that princess to ascend the throne. The last male heir of the name of Albini, died in 1243, when the castle and manor of Arundel fell to his sister, Isabel, whose husband, John Fitz-Alan, made the castle his residence, and assumed the title of Earl of Arundel. The fourth in descent from him forfeited his life and estates, in the attempt to ruin the Despensers, favourites of Edward II.; but the estates were restored to his son, whose successor, in the reign of Richard II., being accused of a conspiracy to seize the king, and put to death the lords of the council, was beheaded; the king presiding at the execution. His son, Thomas Fitz-Alan, was reinstated by Henry IV.; but, he dying without issue, in 1415, the castle devolved to his cousin, Sir John Fitz-Alan, who laid claim to, and obtained the title, on which an act was passed, that the possession of this castle and honour conferred the dignity of Earl without creation. The last Fitz-Alan died in the 22d of Elizabeth, leaving a daughter, who married Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, thus carrying the earldom and estate into that family, to whom they still belong.

Concerning the true period of the foundation of this castle, many conjectures have been entertained. On account of the bricks inserted in the walls of the keep, it has been attributed to the Romans; but such a proof is not allowed by the best antiquaries. Its pretensions to the era of the Saxon kings are more explicit. The more ancient parts are the keep or citadel, and the towers which flank the gate-way, and connect the whole by means of a sally port. The keep stands upon an artificial mound, the height of which, from the fosse, is one hundred and ten feet on one side, and eighty on the other. Of its external wall, the height is thirty feet, supported by projecting ribs or buttresses. It is eight feet thick, with a wall on the inside, guarded by a parapet as many feet high. The diameter of the room which is faced with Norman or Caen stone, is sixty-seven feet by fifty-nine. There are also Roman bricks placed in the herring-bone fashion, which is observable in most Saxon buildings. In the centre is a subterraneous room and passage; and in a tower attached to the keep, is a well three hundred feet deep. The approach is by a time-worn staircase, and over a narrow pass, commanding the entrance to the building, which bears the marks of a portcullis. The more ancient one towards the east still retains a very rich Saxon door-case. In the tower above the present entrance, was a small chapel or oratory, dedicated to St. George. The tower and gateway facing the base court of the castle are apparently contemporary with the keep. The other towers are built with flint. The dungeons are on the right and left of the gateway. They consist of eight wards, protected by a draw-bridge from the castle moat. The lower wards



are very deep, and partly filled up with rubbish. The foundation walls of these dungeons are not known, although efforts have been employed to discover the length and depth of these frightful abodes. The Empress Maud's apartments are in the tower, above the old gateway. They consist of three bed-rooms. The Saxon keep may justly be termed the ivy-mantled tower, for the walls are literally covered with its leaves. The late Duke of Norfolk was very partial to this retired spot. Here are several remarkably curious owls, elegant, and extremely large; some of them measuring across the wings, from eight to ten feet. Their plumage is particularly beautiful, and their eyes brilliant. The late duke purchased them from North America. There are many traces of ancient remains about the keep or tower. The spot where the boilers stood, for the purpose of melting the lead to pour down upon the besiegers, and those used for culinary purposes, are still visible. The marks of cannon balls discharged against the tower during the siege of the parliamentary forces, are observable in many places. The ground plan of the present castle nearly resembles that of Windsor Castle, in the exact proportion of nine to fourteen. When the late Duke of Norfolk took possession, the castle was little better than a heap of ruins, but his Grace has restored it to its original magnificence. The building is of free-stone, from the quarries in Yorkshire; and those of a brown cast were carefully selected, in order that they might assimilate in colour with the old remains. The new walls have risen upon the ancient model, and correspond with the old ones in solidity of fabric, as well as dignity of ornament. An entire new front of massy stone, which differs materially from the others, particularly in exhibiting the insignia of the Howards, mixed with those of their predecessors, and two colossal figures of liberty and hospitality, ornament the grand entrance. In raising this front, the late duke had the opportunity of enlarging the mansion, and gaining the space now occupied on the basement story, by a long range of servants' offices, including a new kitchen, with two fire places, bake-house, scullery, the steward's and housekeeper's rooms, &c. The cellars are of immense length. The duke weekly employed from 100 to 200 labourers, mechanics, and artists, in the improvement and decorations of this noble edifice, for upwards of twenty-five years. The arrangements were formed entirely from his own ideas, and in the progress of the plan, he was exclusively his own architect. On the west wing is a beautiful sculptured basso relievo historical representation of King Alfred receiving the report of the jury, as established in his reign. The costume and draperies are finely carved in stone. The interior of the castle is fitted up with great taste and effect. The richest mahogany has been used in almost every decoration. The walls being more than six feet thick, form a kind of frame for each window, which is five feet deep on the inside, and the whole of this spacious case is lined with mahogany. The window frames which hold the magnificent plate glass panes, three feet each in height, are of the same material; and the solid mahogany doors are held in cases of the thickness of the inner walls, perhaps, four feet deep, all lined with pannels of the richest grain.

In the Barons room the following inscription appears :—

CHARLES HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK,

EARL OF ARUNDEL,

in the year of Christ, 1806,

in the 60th year of his age,

dedicated this stone

To Liberty, asserted by the Barons,
in the reign of John."

On the 15th of June, 1815, a great festival took place for celebrating the centenary of the signing of Magna Charta. There was a splendid assemblage of the nobility and persons of distinction. Complete suits of ancient armour, with swords and spears, forged in ancient times, and for very different purposes, were either suspended from, or hung around the walls ;

ARUNDEL.

Remarkable
owls.

The late
Duke of
Norfolk re-
stored the
castle to its
ancient
magnifi-
cence.

Employed
from 100 to
200 labour-
ers for 25
years.

Festival to
celebrate
the signing
of Magna
Charta
held here.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from .				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
40	Asaph, St.* city & pa	Denbigh....	Holywell . .10	Abergeley...7	Holyhead...57	298	3144	
40	Asby†..... pa	Westmor....	Appleby ....5	Orton.....5	Brough.....9	273	436	
39	Ascote.... ex. pa. ham	Warwick....	Southam ...2	Warwick....9	Kineton.....8	82	12	

ARUNDEL.

The times when the castle may be inspected by visitors.

Estates in London devoted to keep it in repair.

and every adventitious aid was adopted to give state and majesty to this celebration of the magnanimous conduct of the Barons of England. Nearly three hundred distinguished guests sat down. The head of the table was ornamented with a noble baron of beef, surmounted by the ducal coronet, and the banners of the illustrious house of Norfolk.

The castle occupies a mile in circumference, and the beautiful domains which surround this magnificent structure, are more than seven miles and a half in circumference, enclosed with a strong fence railing. The grounds are well laid out, in gardens, shrubberies, and plantations. There are three agreeable towers in the park; High Horn, commanding an extensive prospect; and Mount Pleasant, covered with ivy, overlooking the beautiful vale of Sussex. The late duke built another tower, facing the road to Petworth, called the White Ways. The castle is open to the inspection of visitors on the first Sunday in the month after divine service, and on every Monday in the year.

When the buildings on the Norfolk estate adjoining the Strand, London, were erected, it was legally settled, that the whole of the rents, should be expended for the sole purpose of keeping up Arundel Castle; this has always been acted upon. The original rents having long since fallen in—and the increased income that has been produced by that cause, joined to the general increase of rents in that quarter, has been so great, that it now requires very great ingenuity to contrive the means of laying out all that money according to the directions of the original entail; and this is the real cause of the magnificent style in which that ancient baronial castle is still supported. The estate thus mentioned, comprises the whole of Surrey-street, Arundel-street, Howard-street, and Norfolk-street, which are the entire property of the Norfolk family.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—Mail arrives 7. 40. A. M., departs 5. 30. P. M.—Fairs, May 14, cattle and hogs; August 21, hogs, cattle, and sheep; September 25, cattle and sheep; December 17, cattle and pedlary; second Tuesday in every month for cattle.—Bankers, Henty and Co., draw on Lubbock and Co.; Hopkins and Co., draw on Williams and Co.—Inns, Crown, and Norfolk Arms.

* ST. ASAPH. This city is seated on the decline of a pleasant eminence, between the rivers Clwyd and Elwy, which renders the first appearance striking, though it contains little more than one street. The church stands in the lower part of the town, and serves for the use of the parishioners, the cathedral not being used for parochial purposes; the latter was built about the close of the fifteenth century; it consists of a choir, a nave, two aisles, and a transept. During the protectorship of Cromwell the palace and cathedral were much injured by the post-master, who made great havoc in the choir of the cathedral, using the font as a trough for watering his horses; and by way of venting his spleen on the clergy, tied up calves in the bishop's throne. Several very eminent men have been bishops of St. Asaph, including Dr. Isaac Barrow, William Beveridge, and Samuel Horsley, the former of whom founded an alms-house for eight poor widows. Bishop Hughes, who died 1600, founded, and endowed the Free Grammar School. The neighbourhood possesses several land proprietors who have given great encouragement to agriculture, amongst whom may be included Dean Shipley, who stimulated the practical farmers to emulation, by premiums, and other encouragement. To this spirited dignitary, so well known in the history of the law of libel, a very handsome monument has been erected in the cathedral.

Market Saturday.—Fairs, Easter Tuesday, July 15, October 16, December 26, for cattle.—Inn, White Lion.

† ASBY, once called Askeby. This parish consists of four manors. The

The font of the cathedral used for watering horses.

Map	Names of Places	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
39	Ascott ham	Warwick...	Shipston ... 7	L. Compton . 3	Kington ... 12	78	....
31	Ascott ... ham & chap	Oxford	Bensington. 5	Dorchester . 4	Oxford ... 10	51	97
31	Ascott pa	Oxford .....	..... 5	..... 4	..... 10	51	419
24	Asgarby..... pa	Lincoln	Sleaford ... 3	Tattershall 11	Falkingham 8	114	140
24	Asgarby..... pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 6	Horncastle . 6	Tattershall 10	138	55
10	Ash ham	Derby	Derby 7	Uttoxeter . 11	Burton-on-T. 7	130	50
21	Ash pa	Kent	Wingham ... 3	Sandwich ... 3	Ramsgate ... 8	65	2140
21	Ash pa	Kent	Farningham 4	Gravesend... 7	Wrotham ... 4	20	505
37	Ash pa	Surrey	Farnham ... 4	Bagshot 9	Godalming . 8	35	2001
16	Ash, or Ashe..... pa	Hants	Whitechurch 5	Basingstoke . 7	Kingsclere . 6	53	114
11	Ashe* ham.	Devon	Colyton ... 2	Lyme 4	Axminster . 4	148	....

church is ancient, its beauty has been much disfigured by repairs; it has even been diminished in size, as appears by an arch now filled up in the north wall. At Sayle Bottom are several tumuli—some circular, others rectangular. At Garthorne Hall, a tumulus was found to contain human bones and a large sword, and another containing three entire skulls. Pate Hole, in this parish, is a remarkable cavern in a limestone rock, consisting of two galleries, one 430 yards long, towards the north east, the other, 230 yards long, making a large sweep from the extremity of the first to its middle; together, they resemble the letter P. At the end of the first gallery is a lofty dome, and a pool 20 yards long, 6 broad, and 3 deep; and in the second are two perpendicular chasms of unknown extent, from whence proceed in rainy seasons torrents of water, which fill the cavern and discharge themselves from its entrance. The noise of these operations resemble at first gentle music, but increases to the pitch of the loudest. In one part is a petrifying spring, which always stands at one temperature.

ASBY.

Pate hole,
an immense
cavern.

* ASHE is situated in Musbury parish, which lies in the hundred of Axminster, two miles east by north from Colyton. It is the birth place of the celebrated John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough: this distinguished person was born here in the year 1650. He received only an indifferent education, for his father took him to court at the age of twelve years, when he became page, as his sister, Arabella, became mistress to the Duke of York. In 1660, he obtained a pair of colours in the Guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier, and, on his return from thence, he became the favourite of the Duchess of Cleveland, who gave him £5,000, with which he purchased an annuity for life. He afterwards served under the great Turenne, who was so pleased with his person and bravery as to call him the handsome Englishman. At the siege of Maestricht he so distinguished himself, that the King of France publicly thanked him. On his return he was made lieutenant-colonel, gentleman of the bedchamber, and master of the robes to the Duke of York, whom he attended to Holland and Scotland; and about this time married Miss Jennings, maid of honour to the Princess, afterwards Queen Anne. In 1682, he was shipwrecked with the Duke of York, in their passage to Scotland, on which occasion his royal highness expressed the greatest anxiety to save his favourite. The same year he was made a peer, by the title of Baron Eymouth, in Scotland; and when James came to the crown, he was sent to France to notify the event. In 1685, he was created Lord Churchill, of Sandridge. The same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion, and took him prisoner. He continued to serve James with great fidelity, till the arrival of the Prince of Orange, and then left him, for which he has been stigmatized, and perhaps not unjustly, with base ingratitude. His own apology was a regard for the religion and constitution of his country. He was created Earl of Marlborough by King William in 1689, and appointed commander of the English army in the low countries. He next served in Ireland, and reduced Cork, with other strong places. In 1692, he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower: he was, however, very soon released, but the cause of this disgrace was never clearly

The birth-
place of the
celebrated
Duke of
Marlboro'.

He took
Monmouth
prisoner in
the reign of
James II.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
4	Ashamstead.....chap	Berks	East Ilsley .5	Streatley....4	Newbury...9	49	346
31	Ashamstead.....chap	Oxford	Gt. Marlow .4	H. Wycombe4	Henley.....6	35	....
36	Ash Bocking.....pa	Suffolk	Needham....6	Ipswich.....6	Woodbridge .8	75	234
10	Ashbourn*...m.t. & pa	Derby	Derby.....13	Leek.....16	Wirksworth 9	139	4756
34	Ash brittle.....pa	Somerset ...	Wellington .6	Wivelscombe5	Dulverton .10	254	635

ASHE.

explained. After the death of Queen Mary he was restored to favour; and at the close of that reign he had the command of the English forces in Holland, and the States chose him captain-general of their forces. On the commencement of the reign of Anne, he recommended a war with France, and his advice was adopted. In the first campaign of 1702, he took a number of strong towns, particularly Liege. In the following year he was created a Duke. In 1704, he joined Prince Eugene, in conjunction with whom he conquered the French at Hochstedt, took Marshal Tallard prisoner, and brought him to England, with 26 other officers of rank, 121 standards, and 179 colours. He then received the grant of the manor of Woodstock. In 1706, he fought the famous battle of Ramilies. This battle accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places. He arrived in England, and received fresh honours from the Queen and Parliament. Blenheim house was ordered to be built, and a pension of £5,000. a year was awarded him. In 1709, he defeated Marshal Villars at Malplaquet. In the year 1711, he returned to England with additional laurels, but was soon after dismissed from his employments. To add to this unjust treatment, a prosecution was commenced against him for applying the public money to his private purposes. Indignant at such conduct, he went into voluntary banishment till 1714, when he landed at Dover, amidst the acclamations of the people. George I. restored him to his military employments, but he retired from his appointments to Windsor, and died in 1722. His remains were interred with great pomp in Westminster Abbey. His Duchess outlived him several years. She was a woman of a strong mind, but overbearing passions. Her letters have been printed, and display uncommon sagacity, blended with a great share of vanity. The mansion house in which the Duke was born, now in a state of ruin, was rebuilt shortly after the civil wars, by Sir John Drake, whose daughter had married Sir Winston Churchill.

Fairs, April 6, and Oct. 11, for pedlary.

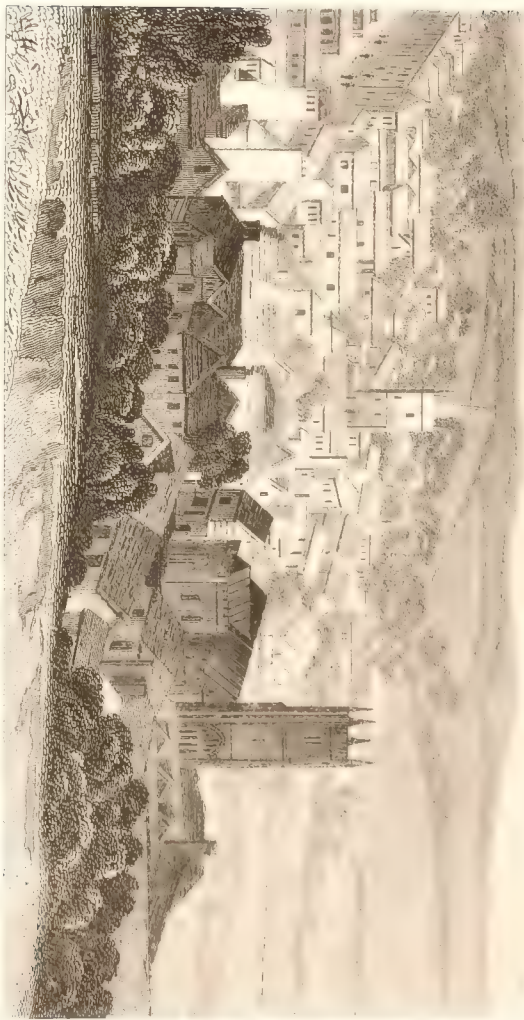
* **ASHBOURN** is very pleasantly situated in a rich valley on the eastern side of the Dove, over which is a stone bridge. It is divided into two parts by a rivulet, which is called Henmore, the southern part of which is termed Compton, the ancient Campdene. From the descent of the hill on the Derby road, the view of the place as it presents itself embosomed amongst the hills is beautifully picturesque. It is a neat town, but there is nothing remarkable in its buildings. At the time of the conquest it was a royal manor, and subsequently became a part of the Duchy of Lancaster, until it was sold by Charles I. It is supposed that the church, which is dedicated to St. Oswald, was finished in the thirteenth century; in it are many monuments to the Cockaines, Bradburns, and Boothbys, successively possessors of the manors. Sir Thomas Cockaine and other natives, founded a Free Grammar School, in the reign of Elizabeth, for children of the town and neighbourhood, and also a second for the poorer class of children of both sexes. Here are also a chapel and a neat row of alms-houses, founded in 1800 by a native named Cooper, who made a fortune in London, for six poor men and women, and several other hospitals for decayed house-keepers, including one for the maintenance of four clergymen's widows. A very considerable trade is carried on here in cheese and malt, many horses and cattle are sold at its fairs. Much lace is made here, and a great many persons are employed in the iron and cotton factories in the neighbourhood. The romantic and beautiful glen

Create'd a
Duke
by Queen
Anne.

Blenheim
house built
for him.

Died in the
8th year of
the reign of
Geo. I.

A royal
manor of the
Saxon
Kings made
part of the
Duchy of
Lancaster.



VIEW OF CARDIFF FROM THE WATER

1840

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
38	Ashburnham *.....pa	Sussex.....	Battle.....6	Hailsham....6	East Bourne 11	55	721
11	Ashburton† bo. m. t. & pa	Devon.....	Exeter ....20	Torquay....13	Totness .....7	192	4165
4	Ashbury.....to & pa	Berks.....	Lambourn .16	Wantage....10	Highworth .7	70	698
11	Ashbury.....pa	Devon.....	Hatherleigh 5	Oakhampton 6	Launceston 14	201	74
24	Ashby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Gt. Grimsby 7	Caistor.....9	Louth.....12	160	179
24	Ashby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby.....2	Burgh.....3	Wainfleet...6	134	170
24	Ashby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford....6	Lincoln....13	Navenby....6	121	178
24	Ashby.....to	Lincoln.....	Brigg.....6	Epworth....7	Gainsboro'. 14	157	378
27	Ashby.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich....8	Acle.....7	Bungay.....9	116	72
27	Ashby.....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle.....3	Norwich....12	Yarmouth...8	125	82
36	Ashby.....pa	Suffolk.....	Lowestoft..5	Yarmouth...8	Beccles.....7	119	42
28	Ashby, Cold.....pa	Northamp..	Northamp..12	Daventry...10	Harborough 10	78	385
28	Ashby-de-la-Zouch † m. t. & pa.....	Leicester...	Leicester...18	Kegworth...10	M Bosworth 10	115	4727

of Dovedale is within a short distance. This town is one of the polling places for the southern division of the county.

ASHBOURN.

Market, Saturday.—*Mail* arrives 11 A.M., departs 2½ P.M.—*Fairs*, first Tuesday in January, and Feb. 13, for horses and horned cattle, April 3, May 21, and July 5, for horses, horned cattle, and wool. August 16, October 20, and November 29, for horses, and horned cattle; the fairs for horses begin two or three days before the fair-day.—*Inns*, Blackmoor's Head and Green Man.—*Bankers*, Arkwright and Co.; drawn on Smith, Payne, and Co.

* ASHBURNHAM is in the hundred of Foxearle, and rape of Hastings. This village gives the name and title of Earl to the representatives of the ancient family of Ashburnham, who possessed this manor before the conquest. The shirt and white silk drawers in which Charles I. was executed, on the 30th of January, 1649, and also the watch which he gave to Mr. John Ashburnham, on the scaffold, are still preserved in the church, having been bequeathed by one of his descendants to the clerk of this parish for ever, and are exhibited as great curiosities.

Bequests of Charles I. made on the scaffold.

† ASHBURTON is situated in a valley encompassed by hills; it is about a mile from the river Dart, and consists principally of one long street, through which runs the high road from London to Plymouth. The houses are neat, and most of them covered with slate, of which there is abundance in the vicinity. The manor belonged to the crown in the reign of James I., but it has since passed through various private hands. The town, which is governed by a portreeve, chosen at the court leet and baron of the manor, is a borough by prescription, (that is to say, a custom continued until it has the force of law;) and was constituted one of the four stannary towns of Devon, by a charter of Edward I., in the twenty-sixth year of whose reign it sent two members to Parliament, but only returned members once subsequently until 1640, in which year its privilege was restored: by the late reform bill, it now returns but one member; the electors on the old constituency were 101, and £10 householders 342. The portreeve is the returning-officer. The borough comprises the parish of Ashburton.

One of the four stannary towns of the county.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, first Thursday in March; first Thursday in June; August 10; November 11, for horned cattle. — *Inns*, London and Golden Lion.—*Mail* arrives 5 P.M., departs 9½ A.M.

‡ ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH is situated in a fertile valley on the borders of Derbyshire, through which runs the small river Gilwiskaw. Its distinctive appellation is derived from the ancient family of the Zouches, who came into possession of the manor in the reign of Henry III. It afterwards devolved to the crown, by which it was granted to the noble family of Hastings, in right of whom the Marquis of that title still possesses it. The town is chiefly comprised in one street, from which branches several smaller ones. The church is a handsome ancient edifice, built of stone, consisting of a nave and two aisles, separated by four lofty arches, springing from fluted pillars. Here are also places of worship for the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterians, and others. A free grammar school was founded in this town by Henry Earl of Huntingdon,

An ancient family gave their name to the town.

map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
22	Ashby Felville, to & pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow. 6	Leicester ... 10	Houghton ... 6		104	391
23	Ashby Magna pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth 4	Hinckley ... 11	Leicester ... 11		93	320
23	Ashby Parva pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ... 8				13	92
24	Ashby Puerorum* . pa	Lincoln ...	Spilsby 5	Alford 7	Louth 10		137	101
28	Ashby St. Ledger† . pa	Northamp. ...	Daventry ... 4	Northamp. ... 14	Welford ... 9		76	257

ASHBY-DE-
LA-ZOUCH.

A noble
mansion
constructed
out of the
ruins of Ash-
by Castle.

A very an-
cient urn of
green glass
found here.

An ancient
monument
of the Cates-
by family.

Catesby
taken pri-
soner at
Bosworth
field.

in 1567; and another free school for 26 boys, by Isaac Dawson, in 1669. The manufactures established here are chiefly those of cotton and woollen stockings, and hats. There is also a good trade in malt, and the fairs are celebrated for the sale of fine horses and cattle. The mansion at Ashby was remarkable for its magnitude and strength, and continued for 200 years the residence of the family of Sir William Hastings, knt., a particular favourite of Edward IV., who was elevated by that monarch to several offices of high trust and dignity. It stood on a rising ground, at the south end of the town, and was composed of brick and stone from the ruins of Ashby Castle.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Shrove-Monday, Easter Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, last Monday in September, November 10, for horses, cows, and sheep.—Bankers, Fishers and Co.; draw upon Hoare, Barnet, and Co.—Mail arrives 10.30 morning; departs 4.0 afternoon.—Inns, Queen's Head, and White Hart.

* **ASHBY PUERORUM.** In the year 1804, a Roman sepulchre was discovered near this place, by a labourer who was cutting a ditch. It consisted of a stone chest, which laid 3 feet below the surface of the earth; the lid fitted nearly to the sides, hanging a little over the edge, so that when it was removed; no dirt of any kind was found to have gained admittance during a period of nearly two thousand years. The chest was formed of free stone, of a kind found in abundance on Lincoln Heath. The urn was of strong glass well manufactured, and of a greenish colour. The glass was as perfect and the surface as smooth as if just taken out of the fire. This receptacle of the ashes was nearly filled with small pieces of bone, many of which, from the effect of ignition, were white throughout the whole substance. Among the fragments was discovered a small lacrymatory, which had been broken, from the curiosity of the person who discovered it, to ascertain whether it contained any thing of value.

† **ASHBY ST. LEDGER** is situated near a rivulet that flows into the river Nen. The additional name of St. Ledger is borrowed from the patron saint to whom the church is dedicated. This structure consists of a nave and aisles, with a tower and spire. At the upper end of the north aisle are still remaining the steps which led to the rude loft between the chancel and the nave. Here are three piscinas for holy water. Several ancient monumental inscriptions may be seen in the chancel. On an altar tomb within the communion rails, are the recumbent figures of a man and woman, with an inscription in black letter, commemorative of William Catesby and Margaret his wife, bearing date 1493. Catesby was one of the three families who ruled the nation under Richard's usurpation, and constituted the triumvirate which is alluded to in the old distich:—

The rat, and the cat, and Iovel the dog,
Do govern all England under the hog.

The rat was Richard Ratcliff, the cat William Catesby, the dog Lord Lovel, and the hog for Richard, it being then the regal crest. William Catesby became a distinguished character; he was made esquire of the King's body; Chancellor of the Marshes for life; and one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer. Being taken prisoner at the battle of Bosworth field, while fighting by his patron's side, he was conducted to Leicester, and beheaded as a traitor. At the eastern end of both aisles, are two places, formerly appropriated as places of sepulture for the two great Lords of Ashby. One of these belonged to the Catesby family; but most of the inscriptions are effaced. The manorial house of Ashby is a good old

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
24	Ashby West. pa	Lincoln	Horncastle . 2	Louth 12	Wragby . . . 13	138	391	
15	Ashchurch pa	Gloucester	Tewkesbury 1	Winchcombe 9	Cheltenham . 8	103	649	
11	Ashcombe* pa	Devon	Chudleigh . 3	Exeter 9	Teignmouth . 6	177	320	
34	Ashcott chap	Somerset	Glastonbury 6	Bridgewater 10	Somerton . . . 7	129	834	
14	Ashdon or Ashington to & pa }	Essex	Saff. Walden 4	Haverhill . . . 6	Linton 4	45	1103	
14	Asheldam pa	Essex	Bradwell . . . 4	Burnham . . . 4	Maldon 9	46	144	
15	Ashelworth pa	Gloucester	Gloucester . 5	Tewkesbury 8	Newent 7	105	510	
14	Ashen pa	Essex	Clare 2	Halstead . . . 9	Haverhill . . . 5	54	373	
5	Ashenden† pa	Bucks	Thame 6	Bicester . . . 11	Aylesbury . . . 8	46	388	
36	Ashfield Great I . . . pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket 7	Ixworth . . . 5	Botesdale . . . 8	76	408	
36	Ashfield-cum-Thorpe p	Suffolk	Framlingham 6	Debenham . . 2	Eye 9	83	375	
10	Ashford § chap	Derby	Bakewell . . . 2	Tideswell . . . 6	Buxton 10	155	782	

family mansion, occupied by the widow of the late John Ashby, Esq. A small room in the detached offices belonging to the house is still shown as having been the council-chamber, where the gunpowder-plot conspirators held their deliberations. Robert Catesby, one of the descendants of the family, was at the head of this conspiracy, for which he was tried, condemned, and executed; and his head, together with that of his father-in-law, Thomas Percie, who was involved in his guilt, were fixed on the top of the Parliament-house.

The gunpowder plot conspirators met here.

* ASHCOMBE is a parish in the hundred of Exminster. Here is a mansion of Lord Arundel's, situated in a large amphitheatre of hills, richly wooded at their base, and at their summit often studded with herds of sheep or deer. The only entrance to this romantic dale is from the north, by a road, which though perfectly safe, falls precipitately down a narrow ridge of one of the hills.

† ASHENDEN. This manor has been from time immemorial in the Grenville family. John Bucktot, a priest, gave the manor of Little Pollicott, to Lincoln College, in Oxford, about 1479; and what renders it particularly remarkable, is the circumstance of the manor house being used as a retiring place for the members of the college at the time of the plague. In Ashenden Church, is an ancient figure of a crusader, under an arch, rudely ornamented with foliage; which according to tradition, is the tomb of John Bucktot; this appears however to be erroneous, as it is evidently the tomb of a layman, and from the chevron on the shield, one of the Stafford family, anciently lords of Great Pollicott.

A retiring place for collegians in the time of the plague.

‡ ASHFIELD. This obscure village gave birth to the celebrated Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and his brother, the late Bishop of Durham; they were the sons of the vicar, under whose auspices they were educated. On leaving the university, the former entered himself of the Inner Temple, but did not distinguish himself at the bar, until his abilities were employed upon the Douglas case; after which he became successively Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Lord High Chancellor. He was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Thurlow, of Ashfield. In 1786, he was made Teller of the Exchequer, and created Baron Thurlow, of Thurlow: he retired in 1793, and died at Brighton in 1806. He was succeeded in the peerage by his nephew, the son of his brother, the Bishop of Durham. He was never married, but he left three illegitimate daughters, two of whom he bequeathed large property; the other having offended him by an imprudent marriage, he left her only a small annuity.

The birth-place of Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

§ ASHFORD. This village is frequently called Ashford in the water, from the lowness of its situation. It is seated on the banks of the river Wye. The only remains of the residence of the Plantagenets of Woodstock (who had a castle here) is a moat, half filled with rubbish. Sir William Cavendish, the favourite of Cardinal Wolsey, purchased this estate of the Earl of Westmoreland; and the Duke of Devonshire, a descendant of that family, still continues the proprietor. The works in this

Extensive works for sawing and polishing marble.

<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
11	Ashford pa	Devon	Barnstaple . . 2	Ilfracomb . . . 8	Marwood . . . 2	194	99
21	Ashford* . . . m. t. & pa	Kent	Canterbury . 15	Folkestone . 17	Maidstone . 19	53	2809
25	Ashford† chap	Middlesex . .	Staines . . . 3	Bedfont . . . 2	Sunbury . . . 3	16	458
33	Ashford Bowdler . . . pa	Salop	Ludlow . . . 3	Tenbury . . . 6	Leominster . . 9	137	99
33	Ashford Carbonel . . . pa	Salop . . . . .	..... 3	..... 6	..... 9	137	289
23	Ashfordby pa	Leicester . . .	Melton Mow. 3	Loughbro' . 11	Leicester . 13	108	467
29	Ash-holm ham	Northumb . .	Hexham . . 19	Haltwhistle 4	Aldstone . . 7	279	122
27	Ashill pa	Norfolk . . .	Watton . . . 4	Swaffham . . 6	E. Dereham 10	94	700
34	Ashill ‡ pa	Somerset . . .	Ilminster . . 4	Taunton . . 8	Chard . . . 7	137	403
14	Ashingdon § pa	Essex	Rochford . . 3	Maldon . . . 9	Chelmsford 13	40	98

ASHFORD.

village for sawing and polishing marble, were the first ever established in England. They were originally constructed by Mr. Henry Watson, of Bakewell, about 80 years since, but though he obtained a patent, to secure the gain arising from this invention, the advantages were unequal to his expectations. Mr. John Platt, architect, of Rotherham, in Yorkshire, rented the quarries of black and grey marble, the only ones of the kind now worked in Derbyshire. The sweeping mill, as it is called, from its circular motion, will level a floor of eighty superficial feet of marble slabs at one time.

Origin of the town of Ashford.

* ASHFORD is situated about twelve miles from the sea, on an eminence rising from the northern bank of the small river Stour, and on the high road between Hythe and Maidstone. The town, which is a liberty of itself, originated from the ruins of Great Chart, an ancient market town, which gave name to the hundred, and was destroyed in the Danish wars. It was then called Asscheford, and, in some early documents, Estefort and Enetesford, from the ford over the river Stour; the ancient name of which was Esshe or Eschet. It is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the upper branches of the river Stour, over one of which there is a bridge. The manor received the privilege of a market so early as Edward I. The town is governed by a mayor, and possesses a court of record for the recovery of debts, not exceeding twenty marks. The church is a spacious and handsome fabric, consisting of a nave, aisles, and three chancels, with a lofty and well-proportioned tower. There are several ancient monuments, especially one of a Countess of Athol, who died in 1365, whose effigy exhibits the female costume of that age, in a very remarkable manner. The ancient college, founded by Sir John Fogge owner of the manor, in the reign of Edward IV., was dissolved in that of Henry VII., and the house given to the vicar for a residence. It still exists, although latterly much modernised. Here is a Free Grammar School, founded by Sir Norton Knatchbull, in the reign of Charles I., and various minor charities. The inhabitants of this town and its vicinity are much engaged in the rearing and fattening of cattle, for the sale of which its markets and fairs are much celebrated.

The college made into a parsonage house.

Market Saturday. A stock market held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday in every month.—*Fairs* May 17, and August 2, for wool; September 9, October 12, and 24, for horses, cattle and pedlary.—*Inns*, George, Royal Oak, and Saracen's Head.—*Bankers*, G. and W. Jemmett, draw on Esdaile and Co.—*Mail* arrives 8.0 morning; departs 5.15 afternoon.

Hounslow Heath.

† ASHFORD. This place was originally called Exeford, from its ford over the river Exe; the village is now but of little importance. It lies in that level part of the county, formerly occupied by Hounslow Heath, the terror of the western traveller, from the numerous robberies committed on its highways. Ashford Common was selected for military reviews; it has however, for some years been inclosed, and the review ground is now near Hounslow. The chapel is a plain brick building, possessing no claims on the attention of the antiquary; it was erected in 1796 by voluntary contribution.

‡ ASHILL.—*Fairs*, April 9, and September 10.

§ ASHINGDON. This place is memorable in the early periods of our history. "Nothing is more surprising," observes Gough, in his Addi-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Ashington .....to	Northump..	Morpeth ... 5	Blyth 6	Ulgham 4	290	57	
34	Ashington .....pa	Somerset ...	Ilchester ... 3	Yeovil 4	Sherborna ... 7	121	74	
38	Ashington .....pa	Sussex	Steinyng ... 4	Arundel 9	Horsham 10	46	285	
7	Ashley .....to	Chester	Knutsford ... 5	Altringham ... 3	Cheadle 7	177	379	
28	Ashley .....pa	Northamp..	Rockingham ... 5	Harborough ... 5	Rothwell 8	86	304	
16	Ashley .....pa	Hants	Stockbridge ... 3	Winchester ... 8	Romsey 8	67	93	
35	Ashley .....pa	Stafford	Eccleshall ... 6	Drayton 6	Newcastle ... 9	154	825	
41	Ashley* .....pa	Wilts	Malmesbury ... 5	Tetbury 3	Kemble 5	96	99	
5	Ashley-Green .....ham	Bucks	Chesham ... 3	Berkhamp ... 2	Tring 5	27	....
6	Ashley-cum-Silvery, pa	Cambridge..	Newmarket ... 5	Mildenhall ... 10	Bury 11	63	361	
10	Ashley-Hay .....to	Derby	Wirksworth ... 2	Belper 6	Turnditch ... 3	138	241	
27	Ashmanhaugh .....pa	Norfolk	Coltishall ... 3	Worsted 3	Norwich 10	118	154	
16	Ashmansworth...chap	Hants	Whitchurch ... 8	Andover 10	Newbury 8	64	222	
12	Ashmore .....pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury ... 5	Cranborne ... 12	Blandford ... 8	101	191	
34	Asholt, or Aisholt. pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater ... 7	Stowey 3	Taunton 8	146	228	
10	Ashover †to & pa	Derby	Alfreton 7	Chesterfield ... 3	Matlock 3	147	3179	
39	Ashow .....pa	Warwick	Warwick 5	Kenilworth ... 3	Coventry 6	95	176	
17	Ashperton .....chap	Hereford	Ledbury 5	Hereford 11	Bromyard 11	125	398	
11	Ashprington .....pa	Devon	Totness 3	Brixham 6	Dartmouth ... 6	198	549	
34	Ash-Priors .....pa	Somerset	Taunton 6	Wellington ... 6	Stowey 9	147	201	
11	Ashreigney .....pa	Devon	Chumleigh ... 4	Torrington ... 11	Hatherleigh ... 9	198	1038	
5	Ashridge †ham	Bucks	Chesham 2	Berkhamp 4	Tring 5	29	....

ASHINGTON.

The site of an engagement between Edm. Ironside and the Danes.

A singular rocking stone, formerly an idol.

tions to Camden, "than the errors all antiquaries have hitherto lain under with respect to the scene of the battle between Edmund Ironside and the Danes." Though they had the authority of Mr. Camden against them, they have caried it quite across the county to the northern extremity and as far from the sea as possible, in defiance of every circumstance that could fix it there. In a marsh in Woodham Mortimer parish, on the river Burnham or Crouch, are twenty-four barrows grouped in pairs, and most of them surrounded by a ditch, supposed to be the burial places of the Danes, who probably landed at Bradwell, a village near the mouth of the Blackwater River, fourteen miles distant.

* ASHLEY, was formerly distinguished by a fair and market, it is now remarkable only for a large mansion, which was once the seat of the Georges. The church, an ancient building, with a square embattled tower, is principally interesting for its arches; some of which are round, and others pointed, resting on slender clustered pillars, with massy capitals of foliage. The font is large, round, and very rude in its workmanship.

† ASHOVER. This village is of great antiquity, being mentioned in the Domesday Book, as having a church and a priest. In the church is an ancient font, supposed to be Saxon; the base is of stone; the lower part is of an hexagonal form; the upper part circular, surrounded with twenty figures, in devotional attitudes, embossed in lead, in ornamental niches. There are also some ancient monuments of the Babington family, who were for a long time seated at Dithicke, a chapelry in this parish. Anthony Babington was executed for high treason in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having engaged in a conspiracy to destroy that princess. On the declivity of a hill on Ashover Common is a rocking stone, called Robin Hood's Mark, which measures about twenty-six feet in circumference. From its extraordinary position, it appears not only to have been the work of art, but to have been placed with great ingenuity. About 200 yards to the north is a singularly shaped work, called the Turning-stone, nine feet high: it is supposed to have been a rock idol. Overton Hall, in this vicinity, was once the seat of Sir Joseph Banks, the President of the Royal Society,

‡ ASHRIDGE was formerly called Escrug. In very early times this village is reported to have possessed a royal palace; which, when the estate became the property of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, son to Richard, King of the Romans, was converted into a college for Bonhommes (or monks who followed the rules of St. Augustine,) and endowed with the manors of Ashridge, Gaddesden, and Hemel Hempstead. A parliament

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
37	Ashtead	pa Surrey	Epsom	2	Leatherhead	2	Ewell	4 17 607
7	Ashton	to Chester	Chester	8	Tarporley	7	Frodsham	6 185 405
11	Ashton	pa Devon	Chudleigh	4	Exeter	6	Moreton Ha.	6 174 333
22	Ashton	to Lancaster	Preston	2	Kirkham	7	Garstang	11 219
22	Ashton*	to Lancaster	Lancaster	3	Garstang	8	Overton	3 237 213
28	Ashton	pa Northamp	Northamp.	7	Towcester	5	Stoney Strat.	7 62 380
28	Ashton	ham Northamp	Wandsford	5	Stamford	5	M. Deeping	4 89 126
28	Ashton	ham Northamp	Oundle	1	Wandsford	8	Stilton	8 81 129
41	Ashton-Giffard	to Wilts	Warminster	7	Hindon	6	Wilton	12 90
15	Ashton	chap Gloucester	Evesham	5	Tewkesbury	8	Winchcomb	8 102 301
41	Ashton-Keynes	pa Wilts	Cricklade	4	Cirencester	6	Malmesbury	8 89 1182
34	Ashton, Long †	pa Somerset	Bristol	3	Keynsham	7	Axbridge	14 120 1123

ASHRIDGE.

A parliament held here by Edward I.

The manor house a favourite seat of Queen Elizabeth.

was held here by Edward the First, in the year 1291; and, though of short continuance, it was distinguished by a spirited debate on the origin and necessary use of fines. After the dissolution, the monastery appears to have become the seat of royalty; and Norden describes it as the place "wherein our most worthy and ever famous Queen Elizabeth lodged, as in her owne, being a more statelie house." This queen, in the 17th year of her reign, granted it to John Dudley, and John Ayscough, who within the short period of a fortnight, conveyed it to Henry, Lord Cheney, whose lady sold it to Ralph Marshal, by whom it was again conveyed to Randolph Crew and others, and soon afterwards granted to Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, ancestor to the late Duke of Bridgewater; several of whose family are buried in the neighbouring church of Little Gaddesden. The old college, the greater part of which was standing in the year 1800, exhibited a fine specimen of the gothic architecture of the thirteenth century. The cloisters were particularly beautiful. The walls were painted in fresco with Scripture subjects. The late Duke of Bridgewater pulled down the whole of these buildings, the materials of which were disposed of in lots; the present earl, the dukedom being extinct, has erected a most magnificent mansion at a great expense. Ashridge Park, which contains some very fine oak and beech trees, is pleasingly varied with hill and dale. It is about five miles in circumference.

Seat of the Duke of Hamilton.

* ASHTON. Near this village is Ashton Hall, a seat of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton. It formerly belonged to the family of the Laurences, but came into the present family by the marriage of James, Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Lord Gerrard Digby, of Bromley. The mansion is a large building, with some square embattled towers, an ancient hall, and other features of a magnificent baronial castle. It is situated in a fine park, through which flows a small rivulet, forming a narrow bay, at the western side of the grounds. The park abounds with wood, and is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and affords, from many parts, extensive views across the river Lune to Morecambe Bay, the Irish sea, &c. The mansion has undergone considerable alteration, yet care has been taken to preserve its ancient character.

Mail arrives at Galgate Bridge, one mile distant, 9.20 P. M.; departs 2.20 morn.

† ASHTON, or LONG ASHTON, is situated in a rich woody vale, protected on the north by a range of picturesque though bleak hills, and on the north lies the lofty ridge of Dundry. In this parish the inhabitants raise fruit and vegetables for the Bristol market. There is much garden-ground in Long Ashton, in which many Roman coins have been discovered. The houses are in general well-built, much company resorting thither during the summer season. The circumjacent scenery is delightful, and in the vicinity are the remains of two Roman encampments, Stokeleigh and Burwalls. The church is an old but very handsome building, founded by the family of Lyons; the nave and aisles are divided from the chancel by a beautiful gothic screen of fret and flower work, painted and gilt, and executed in the most admirable style. One of the 6 bells contained

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
22	Ashton-under-Lyne * p	Lancaster ..	Manchester ..7	Stockport ...7	Mottram ....5	186	33597
22	Ashton-in-Macker- field † .. to & chap	Lancaster ..	Newton ....3	Prescot .....7	Wigan .....5	196	5912
7	Ashton-upon-Mersey to & pa	Chester	Stockport ...9	Manchester ..7	Altringham ..4	184	2078

in the tower is inscribed "Sanete Johannes Baptiste ora pro nobis;" on the tower are the arms of Lyons, in stone. Amongst several painted figures and coats of arms on the glass of the windows, are the portraits of Edward IV. and his Queen, Elizabeth Widville. Here are several handsome monuments, but that of Sir Richard Choke and his lady is eminently magnificent and beautiful. Ashton Court, the manor house, originally founded by the Lyons family, but materially altered by Inigo Jones, occupies the S.E. slope of Ashton Down, and the remains of another old manor house, called the Lower Court, still stands in a valley to the S.W. of the village.

* ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE is a large town situated at the south-eastern extremity of the county. It consists of several narrow streets, built on a high bank, which rises from the river Tame. It appears from an ancient manuscript, that Ashton was formerly a borough, yet for some centuries it sent no members to Parliament; but, by the Reform Bill of 1832, it now returns one member, and the mayor of the town is the returning officer. The borough comprises the whole district, over which the lighting and paving act of the 7th and 8th of Geo. IV. extends. A court is held here for the recovery of debts, not exceeding five pounds, by 48th Geo. III. c. 18; any person may sue, under the general regulations, and defendants sued elsewhere are to have their costs. Defendants removing out of the jurisdiction, may be followed in person and goods, by removing the record to the superior courts, but wagers, &c. are not recoverable. The principal part of the landed property of this parish belongs to the Earl of Stamford, in whose family it was conveyed, by the marriage of Sir William Booth to the daughter of Sir Thomas Asheton, whose family possessed some peculiar privileges in this manor: among which was, the power of life and death over their tenantry. In commemoration of this privilege, and its having been sometimes exercised, a field near the old hall is still called Gallows Meadow. There is also an ancient custom here, called "riding the black lad," celebrated every Easter Monday, to perpetuate some act of great tyranny exercised by Sir Ralph Asheton, in 1483, when vice-constable of England. The ceremony consists in exhibiting the effigies of a man on horseback through the streets, which is afterwards suspended on the cross in the market place, and there shot. The figure was formerly cased in armour, and the expenses of it were defrayed by the court. Another account of the origin of this custom states, that Thomas Asheton, in the reign of Henry III., particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Neville's Cross, and bore away the standard from the Scotch King's tent. For this heroic deed the King conferred on Ashton the honour of Knighthood, who, on his arrival at his manor instituted the custom described. At the village of Fairfield, in this parish, there is a Moravian settlement, who have erected a chapel for their followers. The males are principally employed in spinning and weaving: they form a very industrious and orderly community. On the western side of the town is Ashton Moss, which supplies the poor with peat turf. Oak and fir trees are frequently found by those who dig for the peat.

ASHTON.

Court of Re-
quests for
the recovery
of £5. De-
fendants
may be
followed.

The lord of
the manor
possessed a
power of
life and
death.

Custom of
riding the
black lad.

Moravian
settlement

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, March 23, April 29, July 25, and November 21, for horned cattle, horses, and toys.—Bankers, Buckley, Roberts, and Co.; draw in London on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—Inn, Commercial Hotel.

† ASHTON. This village is generally called Ashton in Makerfield, or Ashton in the Willows; it enjoys a very pleasant situation on the road

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>
41	Ashton-Steeple* pa & ti	Wilts	Trowbridge..3	Melksham...4	Devizes ....7		96	1754
41	Ashton, West.....to	Wilts .....	.....3	.....5	.....9		98	374
21	Ashurst.....pa	Kent	Tunbridge..7	Tunbr. Wells5	Groombridge2		34	266
38	Ashurst.....pa	Sussex	Steyning...4	Henfield...3	W. Grinstead4		47	423
11	Ashwater.....pa	Devon	Holsworthy..7	Oakhampton14	Launceston..8		209	862
18	Ashwell †.....pa	Herts	Baldock.....4	Royston.....6	Biggleswade6		41	1072
32	Ashwell.....pa	Rutland	Oakham.....4	Cottesnere..3	Overton.....3		99	209
27	Ashwell-Thorpe.....pa	Norfolk	Wymondham3	Attleburgh..7	Buckenham..7		100	471
34	Ashwick.....pa	Somerset	Shepton Mall4	Frome.....9	Wells.....6		118	995
24	Ashwicken.....pa	Norfolk	Lynn.....5	Castle Rising5	Swaffham...10		98	80
35	Ashwood.....ham	Stafford	Stourbridge..4	Dudley.....3	Wolverhampt.6		123	...
22	Ashworth.....chap	Lancaster...	Rochdale...3	Bury.....3	Manchester 11		192	294
43	Aske.....to	N. R. York.	Richmond...2	Reeth.....8	Darlington 11		235	105

ASHTON.

between Newton and Wigan. The hardware and cotton manufactories give employment to the inhabitants. The church is a large old building, part of which appears to have been erected by the lords of the manor. On the pews are some ancient carvings; and in the windows are exhibited some painted figures. Several of the Ashtons lie interred here, and their names are inscribed on the windows. Near the church is a curious mansion, called the Old Hall, the oldest parts of which are said to have been built in 1483; adjoining this stands a pile, which was formerly used as a prison.

* ASHTON, or STEEPLE ASHTON is remarkable for its lofty and elegant church, which was built about the year 1480, though the chapels and a part of the chancel appear of a still earlier date. The tower which is high and handsome, was formerly surmounted by a spire or steeple, whence the village had its distinctive appellation. An inscription informs us that, in the year 1670, the spire being in height 93 feet above the tower, was rent by a violent thunder storm, and that in the same year, being almost re-erected, it was by a second storm again destroyed. The roof of the nave is formed by intersecting arches, which rest on canopied niches, adorned with whole length figures or flowers; and that of the aisles is profusely decorated with sculpture and tracery work, while the windows display some splendid remains of painted glass, the whole corresponding with the exterior in style and effect. Plot informs us that there was dug up at Steeple Ashton, a pavement, which he considered to be Roman, though different in materials and design from those commonly regarded as such. The Madrepore stone is found among the fossil productions of Ashton. Rowd Ashton, the seat of Richard Godolphin Long, Esq., is situated in a large and well wooded park. The Kennet and Avon canal from London to Bristol passes near this village.

The church steeple twice thrown down by storms.

Powerful spring oozing from a rock.

† ASHWELL. This village, situate on the river Rhee, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, derives its present name from Escewelle, and is supposed by Camden to be of Roman origin, from the frequent discovery of Roman coins, and sepulchral urns, in an adjacent earth-work, or fortification, called Arbury banks. It is in a low situation on the northern edge of the county. Here a considerable spring breaks out from a rocky bank over-hung with lofty ash-trees, from which a continued quantity of water flows, and being quickly collected into one channel, turns a mill, and soon after becomes a river. From this spring and these ash-trees, it is supposed the Saxons gave it the name of Ashwell. The village was anciently a demesne of the Saxon kings; but before the time of Edward the Confessor, it was granted to the Abbots of St. Peter's, at Westminster, to whom it continued to belong till the dissolution, when the Abbey was erected into a deanery, and after that into a bishopric; it, however, followed the fate of similar foundations; and when the bishopric was dissolved, in the reign of Edward VI., it was granted, with other manors, to the see of London, in which it is still invested. The church consists of a nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower at the west-end, surmounted by a spire. In the chancel are several slabs, formerly inlaid with

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
45	Askerne or Askeron* to	W. R. York	Doncaster ... 7	Ferry-bridge 8	Snaith 10			169	256
11	Askerswell..... pa	Dorset.....	Bridport ... 4	Beaminster . 8	Abbotsbury . 7			131	228
9	Askerton† to	Cumberland	Carlisle ... 13	Longtown ... 12	Brampton ... 5			316	473
30	Askham chap	Nottingham.	Tuxford ... 3	Garneton ... 3	E. Retford . 6			140	329
40	Askham ‡ to & pa	Westmor...	Penrith ... 4	Lowther ... 2	Bampton ... 4			280	587
43	Askham Bryan to & pa	N. R. York.	York 4	Tadcaster ... 6	Wetherby ... 10			196	341
43	Askham..... pa	N. R. York.	York 5	..... 5	..... 9			195	234
43	Askrigg § m. t. & chap	N. R. York.	Middleham . 12	Reeth 7	Hawes 5			246	737

ASHWELL.

brasses. Among the inscriptions, Weever notices one with the words, "Orate pro—Walter Sommoner." "I read," says Weever, "that one Walter Sumner held the manor of Ashwell of the King, by petty seignie; viz. to find the king spits to rost his meate upon the day of his coronation: and John Sumner, his sonne, held the same manor by service, to turne a spit in the king's kitchen upon the day of his coronation.

* ASKERNE. This village is one of the numerous places in the West Riding, which enjoys the distinction of a mineral spring. The water resembles that of Harrowgate Spa; but taken internally, differs materially in its operation, acting chiefly as a diuretic without any of that cathartic or purgative power, for which the Harrowgate waters are so remarkable. The village is situated at the foot of a hill; the spring rises at the distance of a few yards only from a piece of water called Askerne Pool, seven acres in extent, and is much frequented by rheumatic or scorbutic patients, who seldom fail to obtain the relief which they seek. Near this place it is said the British Prince Ambrosius defeated and put to death the fierce Saxon leader Hengist.

The Saxon leader Hengist put to death.

† ASKERTON. At this village there is a castle which was built by the Barons Dacre. This well known name is derived from the exploits of one of their ancestors at the siege of Acre, or Ptolemais, under Richard Cœur de Lion. There were two powerful branches of that name. The first family, called Lord Dacres of the South, held the castle of the same name, and are ancestors to the present Lord Dacre. The other family, descended from the same stock, were called Lord Dacres of the North, and were Barons of Gillesland and Graystock. A chieftain of the latter branch was warden of the West Marshes, during the reign of Edward VI. He was a man of a hot and obstinate character, as appears from some particulars of Lord Surrey's letter to Henry VIII., giving an account of his behaviour at the siege and storm of Jedburgh. The castle was formerly garrisoned by the Serjeant of Gillesland, who sometimes commanded and led the inhabitants against the Scots.

Seat of Lord Dacre.

‡ ASKHAM. This place consists of two manors. The hall, built in 1574, on the river Lowther, has an embattled roof, and a sombre aspect well suited to the gloom of the surrounding scenery. Several remarkable heaps of stones, among which, one is called the Druid's Cross, are in this neighbourhood; and also a large cairn, called the White-raise.

Druid's Cross.

Mail arrives at Lowther $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant 2.30 morning; departs 8 evening.

§ ASKRIGG. This ancient market town is situated near the river Ure and Swaledale Forest: it resembles a large village, and the occupations of the inhabitants are principally the knitting of stockings and making butter or cheese. It is remarkable, chiefly, for some considerable cataracts in its neighbourhood: as Millgill Force, a fall of from twenty to thirty yards; Whitfields Force, a grand specimen of the picturesque; and Hardrow Force, where the water falls in one grand sheet from a perpendicular height of one hundred feet. This town is one of the polling places appointed under the Reform Bill of 1832, for the North Riding.

Cataract 100 feet in height.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 10, horned cattle; May 12, and first Thursday in June, woollen cloth, pewter, brass, and milliners' goods; October 28, horned cattle; October 29, woollens, &c.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
45	Askwith .....to	W. R. York	Otley .....3	Skipton ....12	Ripley .....12			208	400
24	Aslackby* .....pa	Lincoln	Folkingham. 2	Bourn .....7	Corby .....9			104	455
27	Aslacton .....pa	Norfolk	Stratton....4	Buckenham. 5	Diss .....9			97	359
30	Aslacton .....pa	Nottingham.	Bingham ...2	Newark ....12	Nottingham 11			123	289
36	Aspall .....pa	Suffolk	Eye .....6	Debenham. 2	Framlingham 9			85	126
36	Aspal Stoneham ..pa	Suffolk	Debenham. 4	Needham....5	Stowmarket 7			80	633
9	Aspatria† .....to & pa	Cumberland	Cockermouth 8	Wigton .....9	Allonby .....4			311	761
18	Aspedon .....pa	Herts.	Buntingford. 1	Stevenage ..9	Puckeridge. 9			31	560
35	Aspley .....to	Stafford	Eccleshall.. 1	Stone .....6	Stafford .....7			148	26
39	Aspley .....ham	Warwick.	Henley-in Ar. 2	Alcester .....7	Stratford ....7			99	106
3	Aspley Guise.....pa	Bedford	Woburn ....2	Amphill ....7	Wavenden...3			43	1014
22	Aspull .....to	Lancaster	Wigan .....3	Bolton .....8	Chorley .....7			203	2464
46	Asselby .....to	E. R. York.	Howden ....2	Selby .....7	Snaith .....7			178	297
31	Assendon †to	Oxford	Henley-on-T. 4	Watlington. 7	Nettlebed...3			39	....

Ancient village.

* ASLACKBY. In this village, which is on the direct road from London to Lincoln, there was a commandery, or associated body of Knights Templars, founded in the time of Richard I., by John le Marshell. It afterwards served for the hospitallers, and at the suppression of this society, the property was transferred to Edward, Lord Clinton. A farm-house, which now occupies the site of the old circular church, is called the temple. Of that ancient structure there yet remains a square embattled tower of two stories. The lower story is vaulted, and formed of eight groins, in the centre of which is displayed eight shields, and various coats of arms. The parish church is a handsome building, with an embattled tower at the west end. A castle formerly stood here, but no vestiges of the walls can now be seen: remnants, however, of the foss and earth-works point out the spot where it was situated.

Mail arrives 7.40 morn.; departs 6.45 evening.

Prodigious skeleton, 7ft. from the head to the ancle-bone,

Ancient relics found.

† ASPATRIA, or ASPATRIC, is a long straggling village on the side of a hill, about five miles distant from the Irish sea. It now forms part of the estate of the Earl of Egremont, but is supposed to have derived its name from Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar. On removing the earth of a barrow, which stood at Beacon-hill, an eminence about 200 yards to the north of the village, in the year 1790, a human skeleton was found in a kind of chest, or kistvaen, formed by two large cobblestones at each end, and the same on each side. The feet were decayed and rotted off, but from the head to the ancle-bone, the skeleton measured seven feet. On exposure to the atmospheric air the other bones soon mouldered away. Near the shoulder, on the left side, was a broad sword five feet long, the guard of which was elegantly inlaid with silver flowers: a dirk, or dagger, lay on the right side; it was one foot and a half long, and the handle seemed to have been studded with silver. There were likewise found part of a golden fibula, or buckle, a broken battle-axe, an ornament for the end of a belt, a part of which yet remained, part of a spur, and a bit resembling a modern snaffle. Various figures, rudely sculptured, remained on the stones which enclosed the left side of the chest; they chiefly represented circles, each having within a cross in relief. Hayman Rooke, Esq., the learned antiquary, from whose account the above particulars are taken, supposed that the personage whose remains were found was buried soon after the first dawning of Christianity; and also, inferred from the rich ornaments found in the tomb, that he was a chieftain of high rank.

Wonderful spring.

‡ ASSENDON. At this township is a land spring, reputed the most eminent of its kind in England. The water only appears after a continuance of wet weather, but then issues forth in such abundance, that mills might be turned by the current, and the adjacent lowlands are inundated. This spring has been supposed by some to act on the principle of a natural syphon, and to be supplied from subterranean sources; but this is evidently erroneous, as the seasons of its flowing are uniformly after heavy rains.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
36	Assington pa	Suffolk	Neyland 4	Sudbury 5	Hadleigh 7	57	641
45	Asson-Thorpe ... ham	W. R. York	Thorne 4	Snaith 5	Doncaster 9	170	....
7	Astbury * pa	Chester	Congleton .. 2	Sandbach .. 6	Leek 10	160	14637
24	Asterby pa	Lincoln	Horncastle.. 7	Louth 7	M. Raisin.. 13	143	231
31	Asthall † pa	Oxford	Burford 2	Witney 6	Charlbury .. 8	70	352
22	Astley chap	Lancaster...	Newton 6	Manchester 11	Bolton 7	195	1832
33	Astley chap	Salop.	Shrewsbury .0	Wellington 11	Oswestry... 18	153	239
39	Astley † pa	Warwick	Nuneaton .. 4	Colehill 7	Coventry ... 7	98	340
42	Astley § pa	Worcester..	Bewdley 5	Worcester .. 9	Kiddermins .5	121	849

* ASTBURY, or AUSTBURY, is an extensive village and contains several gentlemen's seats. The church is a handsome gothic structure, with a lofty steeple. In the church yard are two ancient monuments, ornamented with the insignia of knighthood, but the names of the families whose memories they were intended to record are now lost. The parish of Astbury contains no less than twelve townships, of which the market town of Congleton is one. Each of these townships has its overseer and other officers, but the whole parish is under the government of one churchwarden, the office of which is served in rotation by eight persons, vulgarly denominated the "Posts of the Parish;" though they should properly be called Provosts.

Contains 12 townships.

† ASTHALL. At this village is an old manorial mansion, now used as a farm-house, which was formerly the residence of Sir Richard Jones, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Charles the First. In the north aisle of the church stands a large stone coffin, said to contain the remains of Alice Corbett, concubine to Henry I.

Alice Corbett.

Mail arrives 5 morning; departs 9.35 evening.

‡ ASTLEY. This manor was held, in the reign of Henry II., by Philip de Estley, of the Earl of Warwick, by the service of holding the Earl's stirrup when he mounted or alighted from his horse. From this person are descended two families, seated at Hill Morton, in this county, and at Patshull, in Staffordshire. In the reign of Henry V. the estate passed by marriage to the Greys of Ruthin, from whom it descended to Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and Duke of Suffolk, beheaded in the reign of Queen Mary, for an attempt to make Lady Jane Grey queen. The manor belongs at present to F. P. Newdigate, Esq. Astley Castle is surrounded by a moat, along the inner edge of which lie the remains of massive walls. The habitable part of the mansion is probably not older than the time of Mary; but it is clad in a garb of ivy, and other evergreens, which renders it singularly picturesque. In one room is preserved a portrait of the factious Suffolk, respecting whose capture the following particulars are related:—"Finding that he was forsaken, he put himself under the trust of one Underwood, as it is said, a keeper of his park here at Astley, who hid him for some few days in a large hollow tree, standing about two bow-shots from the church; but, being promised a reward, he betrayed him." The church of Astley having been made collegiate, by Lord Thomas de Astley, was by him rebuilt, and adorned with a spire, so lofty that it served as a land-mark in the deep wood-lands of the district, and was popularly termed "The lanthorn of Arden."—The interior is curious and interesting, although many monuments and decorations have been removed or destroyed at various times. On an altar-tomb at the west-end are the effigies, in alabaster, of a warrior and a lady; and on another, is the mutilated figure of a female in a recumbent posture: both are without inscription.

Singular tenure.

Lord Suffolk betrayed by his keeper.

§ ASTLEY. This village is situated on the Severn, it was noted before the dissolution, for its priory of Benedictines, and is now remarkable chiefly for a hermitage formed in the living rock, and recently converted into an ale-house. The church, built in the Saxon style of architecture, contains some monuments and a few fragments of stained glass. Here is the ancient seat called Glasshampton.

Hermitage.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
33	Astley Abbots. pa	Salop.	Bridgenorth .2	M. Wenlock 7	Madeley ... .6	142	666
5	Aston han	Bucks.	Ivinghoe. ....1	Dunstable .7	Leighton ... .5	34	406
7	Aston to	Chester	Northwich .3	Warrington .8	Frodsham ... .9	176	409
7	Aston to & chap	Chester	Frodsham ... .3	Northwich. .8	Warrington .8	181	197
10	Aston ham	Derby.	Tideswell .6	Castleton. .2	Derwent. ....3	164	104
53	Aston to	Flint.	Hawarden. .2	Flint. ....6	Chester ... .6	197	237
17	Aston pa	Hereford ...	Ludlow. ....4	Leominster .10	Wigmore. ....4	143	56
18	Aston* pa	Herts.	Stevenage .3	Watton. ....4	Welwyn ... .6	30	494
56	Aston to	Montgomery	Ch. Stretton 10	Montgomery 7	Bishop's Cas. 2	161	84
31	Aston ham	Oxford	Witney .....5	Bampton .2	Ensham .....7	69	699
35	Aston to	Stafford	Drayton ....6	Newcastle .6	Eccleshall. .8	154	277
39	Aston† pa	Warwick.	Birmingham .2	Tamworth. .13	Coleshill ... .9	111	32118
46	Aston I. to & pa	N. R. York.	Rotherham .6	Sheffield ... .8	Maltby. ....6	156	561

The six
nills.

* ASTON. The village and manor of Aston was an ancient demesne of the Saxon kings. Henry VIII. granted the manor to Sir John Boteler, of Walton Wood Hall; but the house now standing at Aston Place, indicates earlier antiquity than the time of that sovereign. Westward of the village, on the eastern side of the great North road, are six large barrows, thought to be of Danish origin; from their immediate proximity to the road-side they excite the curiosity and attention of most persons travelling northward: two of them have been opened, but were not found to contain any thing of sufficient interest to be here recorded.

Part of Bir-
mingham.

† ASTON is in the Birmingham division of the Hundred of Hemlingford. It may be deemed a part of Birmingham, being inhabited chiefly by artisans in the various branches of manufacture for which that town is distinguished. Aston Hall, the seat of Heneage Legge, Esq., was first erected by Sir Thomas Holt, Bart. in the reign of James I. It was several times plundered during the troubles of his successor, who was entertained here for two nights a short time before the battle of Edgehill, which occurred on October 23, 1642, between the Royalists and the Parliamentary forces. Sir T. Holt endowed an alms-house for five poor men and women in this parish.

The poet
Mason's
monument.

‡ ASTON, is a parish and township with Aughton, in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill. In the church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient monument, under which lie buried Lord D'Arcy and his three wives. There is also a marble slab to the memory of the poet Mason, who was rector of this parish. This distinguished poet was the son of a clergyman in Yorkshire, in which county he was born in the year 1725. He became a student of St. John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently a fellow of Pembroke Hall, in the same university. His debut in the literary world was made by the publication of "Isis," a poem, in which he satirized the Jacobitish and High Church principles of the University of Oxford. A reply was written by Thomas Warton, entitled "The Triumph of Isis." In 1752 he published a tragedy with choral odes on the ancient Greek model, called "Elfrida." Having taken orders in the church, he was presented with the living of Aston, and appointed one of the royal chaplains. In 1759 appeared his "Caractacus," a drama on a kindred plan with the former. Both of these pieces were afterwards introduced on the stage, they however met with very little success. In 1762, Mr. Mason was made precentor of York, to which preferment a canonry was annexed. One of his principal works, entitled "The English Garden," a poem, in four books, appeared in the years 1772. 1777, 1779, and 1781. 4to.; this was translated into French and German. In 1775 he published the exquisite poems of his friend Gray, with a Memoir of his Life. At the beginning of the American War, Mr. Mason became so active an advocate for freedom, as to give offence at court, and he was in consequence dismissed from his chaplainship. It is said he felt alarmed at the frightful consequences of the French Revolution, and his zeal cooled towards the latter end of his life. He died April 7, 1797.

An advocate
for freedom
dismissed
from his
chaplain-
ship.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
5	Aston-Abbotts pa	Bucks	Aylesbury . . . 5	Winslow . . . 7	Leighton . . . 6	40	303
15	Aston-Blank pa	Gloucester . .	Northleach . . 4	Stow 5	Winchcomb. 11	86	295
33	Aston-Botterill pa	Salop	Bridgenorth . 9	Cleobury . . . 7	Ludlow . . . 9	143	260
39	Aston-Cantlow pa	Warwick . . .	Alcester . . . 4	Henley 4	Stratford . . 6	99	940
5	Aston-Clinton * to & pa	Bucks	Tring 4	Ivinghoe . . . 5	Aylesbury . . 4	35	1001
33	Aston-Eyre to	Salop	Bridgenorth . 3	M. Wenlock 5	Madeley . . . 7	143	63
23	Aston-Flamville to & p	Leicester . . .	Hinckley . . . 3	Lutterworth 8	Leicester . . 13	97	1703
7	Aston-Grange to	Chester	Frodsham . . 4	Northwich . . 7	Warrington . 8	181	36
17	Aston-Ingham pa	Hereford . . .	Ross 6	Ledbury . . . 10	Newent . . . 3	120	591
28	Aston on the Walls, } to & pa }	Northamp. . .	Banbury . . . 8	Daventry . . . 9	Towcester . 11	71	240
42	Aston-Magna ham	Worcester . .	Moreton . . . 3	Shipston . . . 6	Broadway . . 4	89	254
31	Aston-Middle . to & pa	Oxford	Deddington . 3	Woodstock . 8	Bicester . . . 9	64	121
7	Aston-Mondrum to	Chester	Nantwich . . 4	Tarporley . . 8	Middlewich . 7	168	159
31	Aston-North pa	Oxford	Deddington . 2	Bicester . . . 5	Woodstock . 9	64	305
31	Aston-Rowant pa	Oxford	Tetworth . . 4	Thame 5	Watlington . 4	39	946
5	Aston-Sandford pa	Bucks	Thame 4	Aylesbury . . 6	P. Risboro' . 5	42	82
15	Aston-Somerville pa	Gloucester . .	Evesham . . . 4	Broadway . . 4	Winchcombe 7	98	103
31	Aston-Steeple † to & pa	Oxford	Deddington . 4	Woodstock . 7	Bicester . . . 9	64	562
15	Aston-Suberge pa	Gloucester . .	Campden . . . 2	Evesham . . . 6	Broadway . . 4	92	103
4	Aston-Tirrold pa	Berks	Wallingford 4	E. Illsley . . . 6	Streatley . . 5	50	343
15	Aston-upon-Carron . } pa and ti }	Gloucester . .	Tewkesbury 2	Cheltenham 9	Evesham . . 10	104	166
10	Aston-upon-Trent pa	Derby	Derby 6	Ashby 10	Loughboro . 11	121	620
4	Aston-Upthorpe ham	Berks	Wallingford . 6	Wantage . . . 9	Abingdon . . 8	52	172
28	Astrove, or Asthorpe } ham }	Northamp. . .	Brackley . . . 6	Banbury . . . 4	Deddington . 5	69	....
28	Astwell § ham	Northamp. . .	..... 6	Towcester . . 5	Daventry . . 13	64	118

* ASTON CLINTON is in the first division of Aylesbury hundred. The manor was the property of the late Lord Lake, who died in 1808, during the trial of General Whitelock, who was cashiered for his misconduct at Buenos Ayres at the commencement of that year. At St. Leonard's, a hamlet of this parish, about four miles from Aston church, is an ancient chapel, said to have been a chantry chapel to the Abbey of Missenden. It contains, among other monuments, that of General Cornelius Wood, an officer who distinguished himself in the reign of Queen Anne, and who died in 1712. It is ornamented with a bust of the general in white marble, surrounded with military trophies. This chapel is endowed with an estate, vested in ten trustees, who have the appointment of the minister.

Monument of one of Queen Anne's officers.

† STEEPLE ASTON. At this village, Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, principal of Brazennose College, Oxford, and rector of this church, founded a free school in 1640, and endowed it with ten pounds per annum; he died in the year 1648, and is buried in the church. He also endowed an almshouse for poor women in this parish. A tessalated pavement was ploughed up here in the 17th century.

Dr. Samuel Radcliffe.

‡ ASTROPE. This hamlet is in the parish of King's Sutton. The village is worthy of remark, from the church having a tower crowned with a handsome and lofty spire, decorated with crocketed pinnacles. Here is a remarkably fine mineral spring, called St. Rumbald's Well, which was formerly in considerable repute. When drank at the fountain head, the water is considered a specific in cases of female obstructions, and in the first and second stages of consumptions. In the jaundice it seldom fails; and in dropsical cases is frequently administered with success. Persons whose constitutions have been weakened by free living, find themselves renovated by its virtues. The water has a brisk pleasant taste, and is very clear and spirituous. Astrope Hall was formerly the residence of the Lord Chief Justice Willes.

A mineral spring famous for curing consumption, jaundice, &c.

§ ASTWELL. In this hamlet is an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Earl of Ferrers. Several of the rooms exhibit in the wainscot and chimney pieces, armorial bearings and other carved decorations. A dilapidated room at the east end was formerly a chapel.

Seat of Earl Ferrers

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
3	Astwick	pa Bedford	Biggleswade 5	Sheffield 6	Baldock 3	40	97
5	Astwood	pa Bucks	Newport Pag 6	Woburn 10	Olney 6	51	268
24	Aswarby	pa Lincoln	Folkingham 4	Sleaford 5	Grantham .. 12	110	113
24	Aswardby	pa Lincoln	Spilsby 4	Alford 7	Horncastle .. 8	136	80
33	Ateham	pa Salop	Shrewsbury 4	Acton Burn. 6	Shiffnal 14	149	463
39	Atch-Lench	ham Worcester	Evesham 6	Alcester 6	Pershore 7	104	82
54	Athan, St.*	pa Glamorgan	Cowbridge 4	Cardiff 15	Bridgend 10	174	312
12	Athelampton	pa Dorset	Dorchester . 7	Bere Regis . 7	Blandford ... 13	116	79
36	Athelington, or Al- lington	pa Suffolk	Eye 5	Framlingham 8	Debenham .. 6	83	129
34	Athelney, Isle of	pa Somerset	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Atherington	pa Devon	Torrington . 7	Barnstaple . 8	S. Molton ... 9	204	592
39	Atherstone m. t. & pa	Warwick	Nuneaton ... 6	Sheepy 3	Tamworth ... 8	105	3870

The largest inhabited castle in Wales.

Account of the dangerous beach.

Some foreign monks obtained this market.

* **ST. ATHAN.** In this village is a castle, called East Orchard, built in the year 1691, by Roger Berkrols; it stands on the edge of an extensive flat: a luxuriant wild fig tree grows out of the cement of the chapel walls. Perhaps the Turkey fig tree might be propagated with more success, grafted upon this wildling, which probably originated in the cultivated fig planted in the gardens of the Norman lords. In St. Athan's church there are two uncommonly fine gothic monuments of the Berkrol's family: there are likewise in this parish the remains of two castles—West Orchard and Castleton; but these are not of such great antiquity. From this spot there is a good view of Fonmore, or Fronmon Castle, which is the most extensive and august of the Welch inhabited castles. The kitchen is said to be the largest in the kingdom. In Fronmon castle is an excellent portrait of Oliver Cromwell. The flat and steep-holms are seen from this neighbourhood: the former has its light-house. It is situated nearly ten miles from the sea lock of the canal, and three miles from the adjacent steep-holms, which is a smaller island than the former, though more conspicuous from its great height above the water; it is quite barren and uninhabited. The flat holms at low tide is an extensive sheet of mud, excepting one deep channel. The landing place is near the castle rock, a dangerous, but romantic beach, so called from its similarity to a castle, it is very large, and is said to resemble Abergavenny castle. In the centre is a bold arch, which at high water is covered. The hollow sound of the sea roaring through the arch, and the waves occasionally retreating, and then forcing their way back with redoubled fury, has an uncommonly fine effect. At low tide the shore all around the base is dry. The island is four or five miles in circumference; the soil is good, and would, if well cultivated, be very productive. From the light-house, which is 80 feet in height, is a delightful prospect of the Bristol Channel and the shores of Somerset and Glamorgan. It is the resort of many visitors in the summer season.

† **ATHERSTONE.** This market town is supposed to have derived its name from "a stone" under which an "adder" of enormous size was found; it is situated on the Watling Street, and divided from Leicestershire by the river Anker, and was a place of some importance at the Conquest: at which time the town was given to the monks of Bec in Normandy, who obtained for it a market day and an annual fair, which brought it into consequence. A monastery of friars, (Hermits of Saint Augustine,) was founded at Atherstone in the year 1375. The church belonging to the friary was completed in the reign of Richard II. A free grammar school was founded here by Sir William Devereux and two other benevolent persons in the year 1573. The chancel of the friary church was appropriated to the use of this seminary, and is still dedicated to the same purpose. The mansion, or hall house was sometime after separated from the chapel, and rebuilt at a short distance upon a pleasant bank, commanding an extensive view over the adjacent counties of Leicester, Derby, and Stafford. Two nights before the battle of Bosworth Field (which is but nine miles distant), the Duke of Richmond lay at Ather-

May	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
39	Atherstone-upon-Stour pa	Warwick...	Stratford ....3	Shipston ....9	Campden....9		92	87
22	Atherton, or Chow-bents....to & chap	Lancaster ..	Newton ....7	Bolton .....5	Wigan .....7		198	4181
10	Atlow .....chap	Derby	Ashbourn....4	Wirksworth 6	Derby .....13		139	517
51	Atpar .....m. t.	Cardigan ..	Newcastle .1	Cardigan ..10	Carnarthen 21		230	....
30	Attenborough * ...pa	Nottingham	Nottingham 6	Derby .....10	Loughboro' 10		119	1094
24	Atterly .....to	Lincoln	Mar. Rising.9	Brigg .....10	Gainsboro'..12		148	110
45	Attercliffe.....to	W. R. York	Sheffield ....2	Rotherham .4	Barnsley ...13		162	3741
23	Atterton.....ham	Leicester ...	Atherstone .3	Hinckley ....6	Nuneaton .5		105	76
31	Attington...ex. p. ham	Oxford	Tetsworth .1	Thame .....3	Watlington..6		42	7
27	Attleborough † m. t. & p	Norfolk	Norwich ....15	Buckenham.4	Watton .....10		94	1939

ATHERSTONE.

Atherstone Hall.

Birth-place of the regicide, son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell.

stone, where he had his interview with the two Stanley's, in which such measures of co-operation were concerted as occasioned the overthrow of King Richard III., and it is said, that many persons from the subsequent battle were buried below this old mansion, from which the spot has retained the name of the bloody bank. It appears, however, to have been so called from being the place where contests of less serious results were usually decided by the young champions of the ancient foundation school, which is still supported by a respectable endowment. Atherstone Hall has recently been much improved by extended buildings and ornamental plantations. It is situated near Merevale Hall, the seat of D. S. Dugdale, Esq., and Grendon Hall, that of Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart. Here are manufactories of hats, ribbons, and shalloons, and considerable business is done at the four annual fairs; that in September being the most considerable in England for the sale of cheese. The passage of the Coventry canal, uniting with that of the Trent and Mersey, within a hundred yards of the town, adds very considerably to its facilities of trading. The poet Drayton, author of the "Polyolbion," was a native of Atherstone.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, April 7, for horses, cows, and sheep; July 18, holyday; September 19, for horses, cows, and cheese; December 4, for horses and fat cattle.—Mail arrives 8.41 A.M.; departs 5.36 P.M.—Inns, Red Lion, and Three Tuus.—Bankers, W. and J. H. Chapman; draw upon Spooner and Co.

* **ATTENBOROUGH.** This village, supposed to be the ancient Attenon, lies nearly on the banks of the river Trent. Its church is large, and also well filled: it serves for Chilwell, Toueton, and part of Bramcote. This place is remarkable, for having given birth to Henry Ireton, the regicide, son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell. He was the eldest son of Gervase Ireton, Esq., and brother to Sir John Ireton, Lord Mayor of London in 1658. He was a gentleman commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1629, and at the age of 19 he took one degree in Arts. Wood tells us, that he had the character in that college of a stubborn and saucy fellow towards the seniors. Afterwards he went to the Middle Temple, where he became grounded in the common law. When the rebellion broke out he took up arms against the king, was a recruiter in the long parliament, and about that time married Bridget, one of the daughters of Cromwell, then only colonel of a regiment. He became first a captain, afterwards colonel, and at length commissary-general, in 1645. He is said to have been the best prayer-maker and preacher in the whole army. He drew up the famous remonstrance requiring justice to be done on their sovereign. He sat as judge on the king's trial, and was one of the committee that appointed the time and place of execution. In Cromwell's expedition to Ireland, he was appointed second in command, with the rank of major-general, and was afterwards made president of Munster; being left as deputy by Cromwell, in 1649, he died the next year of a sudden disorder at Limerick. On his death, the parliament settled a pension of £2000. per annum on his widow and children, out of the estates of the Duke of Buckingham.

† **ATTLEBOROUGH, or ATTLEBURGH.** This small market town was formerly a place of considerable consequence. During the Saxon era

<i>Ma.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
39	Attleborough ham	Warwick . . .	Nuneaton . . . 1	Coventry . . . 9	Hinckley . . . 5	100	....
27	Attlebridge pa	Norfolk . . .	Reepham . . . 5	Aylesham . . . 8	Norwich . . . 9	112	117	
46	Atwicke to & pa	E. R. York . .	Hornsea . . . 2	Bridlington 12	Beverley . . . 13	189	285	
24	Auborn to & pa	Lincoln . . .	Lincoln . . . 8	Newark . . . 10	Navenby . . . 6	127	356	
13	Auckland, St. An- drew* . . . to & pa }	Durham . . .	Bp. Auckland 1	Darlington . 11	Durham . . . 11	248	11137	
13	Auckland, St. Helen ch	Durham . . .	..... 3	..... 10	..... 13	246	410
13	Auckland, West . . . to	Durham . . .	..... 3	..... 10	..... 13	246	1106
14	Audley End † . . . ham	Essex . . .	Saff. Walden 1	Newport . . . 2	Chesterford . 4	42	....
7	Audlem to & pa	Chester . . .	Nantwich . . 6	Whitchurch . 9	Woore 5	163	2978	

ATTLE-
BOROUGH.

Anecdote of
Captain J.
Gibbs.

Curious
effigy.

Anecdote of
James I.

it was a post of strength and served as a check to the Danes in their predatory incursions. Its fortifications are said to have been conspicuous in the time of Henry II. Attleborough formerly belonged to the Mortimers; from them it passed to the Ratcliffe family, of whom it was purchased by Sir Francis Blickley, Bart., whence it came into possession of the family of Ash. A college, dedicated to the Holy Cross, was founded here in the reign of Richard II., by Sir Robert de Mortimer, for a custos and four fellows. The church, with the east end is entire; it is in the collegiate form, and consists of a large nave with aisles and a north and south transept; it contains the monuments of many persons of distinction. On a flat stone in the nave is an inscription to the memory of Captain John Gibbs, a celebrated horse racer and gamester, in the reign of Charles I. This person having laid a wager that he would drive his carriage and four horses up and down the steepest place of the Devil's Ditch, on Newmarket Heath, succeeded in winning the bet, by making a very light chaise, with a jointed perch, and without any pole. It is worthy of remark, that the first turnpike road in the kingdom, was made at Attleborough, by an Act passed for that purpose in 1707.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Thursday before Easter; Thursday after Holy Trinity; August 15, for cattle and Toys.—Mail arrives 7.27 A.M.; departs 6.38 P.M.

* ST. ANDREWS, AUCKLAND. This place is celebrated for the church having been made collegiate by Bishop Beck, although it is probable there was some foundation here before the time of that prelate. The edifice is situated on a rising ground, in a valley near the banks of the river Gaunless, and has the form of a cross with a tower at the west end. In the inside is a curious wooden figure, said to be an effigy of one of the family of Polland, which represents a knight sitting cross-legged and dressed in a coat of mail, with his hands raised and his feet resting on a lion.

† AUDLEY END is principally celebrated for its vicinity to Audley House, which was sold by the third Earl of Suffolk, to Charles II., for £50,000., the king, however, left a great part of the sum on mortgage. The present mansion, though a large and magnificent structure, consists only of a small part of the original building, owing to its curtailment at various times. When in its perfect state, it was esteemed one of the most splendid and capacious mansions in the country; and, if not superior, was nearly equal to the palaces of Hampton Court, Nonsuch, and Richmond. At the time when it was first built, large, rather than comfortable or handsome houses were fashionable. Influenced by these sentiments, Thomas Howard, the first Earl of Suffolk, (as Walpole observes,) determined to have "an immense pile of building," and £190,000. was expended upon its erection. It is said that, when the house was finished, King James was invited to see it. Having surveyed the structure with great astonishment, the earl asked him "how he liked it?" "Very well," replied James, "but troth man," continued he sarcastically, "it is too much for a king, but it may do for a Lord High Treasurer." An elegant domestic chapel, constructed by the late Lord Howard, occupies the north west corner of the house. It is fitted up with clustered columns, pointed arches, and fan like tracery; and, in imitation of a cathedral, it has a

May	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
35	Audley.....to & pa	Stafford....	Newcastle...4	Leek.....14	Congleton...9		154	3617
22	Aughton.....chap	Lancaster...7	Lancaster...7	K. Lonsdale 8	Burton.....7		247	199
22	Aughton.....pa	Lancaster...2	Ormskirk...2	Liverpool...10	Prescott...10		208	1462
46	Aughton*.....to & pa	E. R. York...5	Howden...7	Selby.....7	York.....11		189	665
45	Aughton.....to	W. R. York...5	Rotherham...5	Sheffield...7	Tickhill...11		156	....
24	Aukborough†.....pa	Lincoln.....10	Barton.....10	Burton.....3	Howden...10		172	467
30	Aukley.....to	Nottingham...5	Bawtry.....5	Gainsboro' 13	Doncaster...6		158	297
10	Ault-Hucknall.....pa	Derby.....6	Mansfield...6	Chesterfield 7	Bolsover...4		144	618
24	Aunsby.....pa	Lincoln.....6	Folkingham...6	Sleaford.....6	Grantham...9		112	117
15	Aust, or Aust-Clive †	Gloucester...4	Thornbury...4	Bristol.....11	Chepstow...5		123	203
	.....ti. & chap							

nave, side-aisles and transepts. The windows are filled with painted glass, by Pickett of York, who executed them in 1771, from Biaggio Rebecca's designs.

AUDLEY-
END.

Fair, August 5, for cheese.

* AUGHTON. This village is chiefly distinguished for having been the seat of an ancient and respectable family long since extinct, or dispersed. The Askes, who succeeded the family of Hai, resided here from about the year 1365, till the reign of Charles I., when the head of the family was one of the judges of that unfortunate monarch. Of this family, also, was Sir Robert Aske, a man of daring and enthusiastic courage, possessing considerable talents, who headed the insurrection called "the Pilgrimage of Grace," in the days of Henry VIII. Of the family seat, nothing remains but the site, marked by several moats.

Once the
seat of Sir
Robert
Aske.

† AUKBOROUGH. Dr. Stukely having discovered a Roman castrum and a vicinal road here, supposed it to be the Aquis of Ravennas. The Roman station is square, each side 300 feet; the entrance is at the north, and the west side faces the steep cliff that overhangs the Trent. The situation of this castle at the north-west angle of Lincolnshire, renders it a kind of watch tower over Nottingham and Yorkshire, which it surveys. The camp is now called "Countess Close," and tradition speaks of a Countess of Warwick having resided here. The vallum and ditch are nearly entire; a square plat called the "Oreen," is supposed to have been appropriated for the soldiers when on duty. Within this is a round walk into a labyrinth, called Julian's Bower; these bowers are usually found in the neighbourhood of Roman towns, and are objects of great curiosity to uninformed people. Dr. Stukeley is of opinion that they were the arena of some of their ancient games, brought into Italy from Troy, and that they derived their name from "borough," any work consisting of ramparts of earth, and not from "bower" an harbour. The views in this neighbourhood are very beautiful; the winding Trent with its rich level plains of meadow, all alive with herds of cattle; the cliff, commanding a noble view of the three rivers; the hanging woods and ornamented walks, all form a great contrast to what Lincolnshire is often represented by those who have visited only the fenny parts of this fertile county.

Julian's
bower.

* AUST, or AUST CLIVE. Here is a celebrated ferry over the Severn into South Wales. The Proprætor, Ostorius Scapula, was accustomed to ferry his legions over near this place. In the time of Edward the Elder, who was lying here with his army, Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, was stationed at Beachley, on the opposite bank. Llewellyn, who was required to pay homage to the English Sovereign, refused to cross the passage; but Edward immediately crossing in a boat, was seen, as he approached the shore by Llewellyn, who, overcome by the condescension, rushed into the water, and taking the monarch upon his shoulders, carried him to land, and did him homage for the principality. The Severn is here nearly two miles across.

Celebrated
passage
into South
Wales

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
8	Austell, or St. Austle*... m. t. & pa	Cornwall...	Truro .....14	Lostwithiel...9	Grampound...6		243	8758
45	Austerfield...to & chap	W. R. York	Bawtry.....2	Thorne.....11	Doncaster...9		155	280
7	Austerson.....to	Chester....	Northwich...4	Frodsham...6	Tarporley...10		177	69

Blackmore Court held here.

Silver cup found 17ft. under ground.

* ST. AUSTELL is a considerable market town, which belongs to the north-eastern division of the county, and is one of the polling places. The petty sessions of the hundred of Powder are held here. Considerable quantities of corn and other articles are brought to the market. The town is seated on the eastern side of a hill which slopes gradually to a rivulet which runs along a narrow valley; this stream, and the inequality of the ground, have been rendered eminently useful to the manufactories of the neighbourhood. The water which has been conducted round the side of the hills, in its course impels the machinery of several stamping-mills, which have been erected on different levels. It is also employed to cleanse and separate the tin from the pounded mass. Through its vicinity to the great tin mine of Polgooth, St. Austell has within the last sixty or seventy years, considerably increased in the number of its houses and inhabitants. The holding of the Blackmore Court here, which is the most considerable of the stannary courts, or courts relating to the tin works, have also contributed to augment its prosperity. The old town, or rather village, was at some little distance to the east, and its site is still marked by a few cottages; the present town is the regular thoroughfare for travellers from Plymouth to Falmouth; the streets are very narrow, and not having any pavement for foot passengers are somewhat unsafe. The only blowing houses in the county are at the east end of this town; they are three in number, and very spacious; the old smelting houses are supplied with coals, and are reverberatory; but in these blowing houses the fire is of charcoal, and ignited by air impelled through tubes by cylinders instead of bellows; this mode of fluxing the ore is considered by the workmen far preferable to the other. The inhabitants of this town, from its proximity to the sea, are principally employed in the pilchard fishery and in mining; there is however a small manufactory of serges. The parish church is a fine old fabric, consisting of three aisles; the tower and some other parts of the structure are fancifully ornamented; various carvings, monstrous heads, angels, and other figures appear on the cornices. From the repetition of the shovel, pick, hammers, and other tools, it seems probable that the miners were the principle contributors towards the expences of the building. In the year 1774, as some tinnerns were searching for tin in a stream work near the town, about seventeen feet under the surface of the ground, they discovered a silver cup, which is now used for wine at the Communion table, in which were several ancient pieces of gold and silver ornaments; they consisted of bracelets, rings, and buckles, evidently for a person of high rank, with many of the most curious Saxon coins ever discovered at one time. All these articles fell out on moving the ground, and some were probably lost in shovelling out the rubbish; those which were picked up were dispersed about the country, and many of them broken. The celebrated Pentuan stone quarry, from which the materials of many churches and family seats have been taken, is in this parish. Polgooth mine (before mentioned) was considered the richest ever worked in England, and is situated about two miles south-west of the town. The surrounding country appears for many miles bleak, desolate, and barren, yet its bowels contain vast treasures; though, as a talented author has observed, "like the shabby mien of a miser, its aspect does not correspond with its hoards." The shafts by which the miners descend, and through which the ore is raised to the surface, are scattered over a considerable extent of sterile ground, whose dreary appearance, and the sallow countenances of the miners, concur to excite ideas of gloom, apprehension, and melancholy. The number of shafts is not less than fifty.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
45	Austhorpe *	W. R. York	Leeds 4	Wetherby .. 10	Abberford... 5			189	150
9	Austhwaite ham	Cumberland	Ravenglass . 11	Ulverston .. 10	Bootle 7			283	101
45	Austonley to	W. R. York	Huddersfield . 8	Barnsley ... 9	Wakefield... 11			181	1420
39	Austrey pa	Warwick ..	Tamworth... 6	Atherstone . 7	Orton 2			112	540
45	Austwick to	W. R. York	Settle 5	Ingleton 9	Hawes 20			241	614
24	Authorpe pa	Lincoln	Alford 4	Louth 7	Horncastle . 13			144	121
41	Avebury, or Abury† pa	Wilts Marlborough 7		Swindon 11	Calne 6			82	747
14	Aveley pa	Essex Purfleet 2		G. Thurrock . 4	Wennington . 4			21	758
17	Avenbury pa	Hereford ..	Bromyard ... 2	Ledbury 13	Hereford ... 15			125	314
15	Avening pa	Gloucester .	Tetbury 4	M. Hampton . 5	Horseley ... 3			99	2396
30	Averham] pa	Nottingham	Newark 3	Southwell ... 5	Tuxford 13			127	182
11	Aveton-Gifford pa	Devon Modbury 3		Dartmouth . 13	Kingsbridge 5			208	939

from twenty to thirty of which are constantly in use. When a stranger is induced to descend, he is previously accoutred in a flannel shirt and trowsers, a close cap, an old hat to shelter his face from droppings, and a thick pair of shoes. A lighted candle is put into one hand, and a spare one suspended to a button of his jacket. Every part of the ordinary clothing is laid aside, and the flannel dress worn close to the skin, in order to absorb the profuse perspiration which the closeness of the mine or the labour of mounting the ladders may occasion.

ST. AUSTEL

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Whit Thursday, and Nov. 30, for oxen, sheep, and cloth.—Mail arrives 12.35 afternoon; departs 10.27. morning.

* **AUSTHORPE.** This township gave birth to the celebrated civil engineer John Smeaton, distinguished as the architect of Eddystone Light-house, and, as the conductor of various other important undertakings. He was the son of an attorney, who, observing that he had a strong taste for mechanics, wisely allowed him to follow the impulse of his genius, and become a mathematical instrument maker. He commenced business in that capacity, in Holborn, London, in 1750. His great undertaking—the erection of the light-house on the Eddystone rock, was accomplished in the year 1759, and it was executed in such a manner as almost to bid defiance to the power of time or accident. His death took place in his native village, September 8, 1792.—See Eddystone Light-house.

Birth-place of Smeaton the architect.

† **AVEBURY** or **ABURY**, is situated within the very area of a British temple, and claims the particular attention of the topographer and antiquary. The enclosure, which is formed by a wide and deep ditch, and a lofty external vallum, contains many large stones, some of which are erect, and the others lying on the ground. Southward of this place, at some distance, are other large stones, erect or prostrate; and, westward, are two others, erect. Several walls and houses of the village are constructed with broken masses of these ponderous monuments; yet enough remains to excite curiosity and prompt research. The following is a description of this great temple, in its original state:—Immediately within the ditch, and encompassing the whole area, was a continued series of large upright stones, consisting of one hundred in number; these stones were placed at the distance of twenty-seven feet from each other, and usually measured from fifteen to seventeen feet in height, and about forty feet in circumference. Within the area of this circle, the diameter of which was about 1400 feet, were two double circles; the exterior circles were about 466 feet in diameter, and formed by thirty stones of similar dimensions equally distant from each other, as in the large enclosing circle. Of these singular stones there are but few remaining; but from the extraordinary dimension of these relics of antiquity, the traveller may judge for himself the correctness of our notice.

A British temple formed of enormous stones.

Mail arrives at Beckhampton Inn, (1 mile distant,) at 5.20 morning; departs 9.45 night.

‡ **AVERHAM.** This place is principally remarkable for a monument contained in the church erected to the memory of Sir William Sutton,

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
4	Avington * pa	Berks	Hungerford 3	Newbury ... 6	Kintbury ... 2	62	191
16	Avington † pa	Hants	Winchester 5	Alresford ... 4	Basingstoke 14	60	24
41	Avon chap	Wilts	Chippenham 3	Malsbury ... 9	Calne 7	94	220
39	Avon Dassett pa	Warwick ...	Banbury ... 6	Kineton ... 6	Southam ... 9	75	....
11	Awliscombe pa	Devon	Honiton ... 2	Ottery, St.M. 6	Collumpton 10	154	596
15	Awre pa	Gloucester ...	Blakeney ... 3	Berkeley ... 8	Newnham ... 4	124	1309
34	Axbridge ‡ bo. m.t. & p	Somerset ...	Wells 10	Cheddar ... 2	Bristol 18	130	998
41	Axford ti	Wilts	Marlborough 3	Ramsbury ... 4	Albourne ... 5	73	450

AVERHAM. once lord of the manor, on which it is quaintly recorded that he had sixteen children, and an equal number of each sex ; of whom the one half

“ Ushered to heaven their father, and the other
Remained behind him to attend their mother.”

Sir Francis Burdett. * **AVINGTON.** Sir Francis Burdett is lord of this manor, and patron of the rectory. The church, which remains nearly in its original state, exhibits a curious specimen of Saxon architecture. Within the walls it measures 75 feet by 14 feet and a half. The nave is separated from the chancel by an arch richly ornamented by a zigzag moulding, and a great variety of grotesque heads springing from two enriched piers ; the arch is formed of the segments of two circles, each having different centers. In this church there is also a very singular font, of rude workmanship, surrounded with grotesque figures, executed in bass-relief ; that is to say, sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.

Seat of the Duke of Buckingham. † **AVINGTON,** anciently Abyngton, is remarkable for its beautiful park, the seat of Chandos Grenville, Duke of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bucks. The manor was originally a royal demesne, or estate in lands, and was given by king Edgar to the monastery of St. Swithin at Winchester, in the year 961 ; it continued in the possession of that house until the dissolution of monasteries, when it became the property of the clerks of Mitcheldever, (a village about five miles distant,) with whom it remained until the reign of Elizabeth ; and then passed to the Bruges, or Brydges family, afterwards raised to the dukedom of Chandos. Anna Maria Brudenell, the infamous Countess of Shrewsbury, married one of this family ; her former husband, the Earl of Shrewsbury, died from a wound received in a duel with the Duke of Buckingham, during the fighting of which the Countess had the audacity to hold the horse of her gallant, disguised as a page. Charles the Second was frequently the guest of this notorious woman at the mansion of Avington, which thus became the scene of that licentious monarch’s pleasures. The mansion, which is mostly built of brick, has been greatly improved since it came into the possession of the present proprietor. It is situated in a well planted and secluded valley, nearly environed with high downs, which from their bare and open state, form a singular though not unpleasing contrast with the scenery immediately contiguous to the house. Several of the apartments are fitted up with great elegance, and enriched by a choice collection of valuable paintings.

A seat of one of the paramours of Charles II. ‡ **AXBRIDGE.** This town is one of the polling places for the eastern division of the county of Somerset, but the court for the election of the Knights of the Shire is at Wells. The borough sent members to parliament during the reigns of the three first Edwards, but was afterwards excused on the plea of poverty. It consists chiefly of one street, winding from east to west, about half a mile in length. The shambles and market are towards the east end. Although so small, it is governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, bailiff, and ten aldermen, and twenty-two burgesses, with a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. Knit hose are manufactured in this town. The church, occupying an eminence near the market-house, is a large and handsome gothic structure, in th

A borough excused on plea of poverty.

Miles.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
11	Axminster*.....m. t.	Devon.....	Budport...12	Honiton...10	Lyme Regis..6		147	2719
11	Axmouthe.....pa	Devon.....	Colyton...3	Sidmouth...9	.....6		153	646
13	Aycliffe-Great..to & p	Durham.....	Darlington..5	Sedgheld...7	Durham...13		246	1564
29	Aydon.....to	Northumb..	Hexham...6	Corbridge...2	Newcastle..15		277	99
29	Aydon-Castle...to	Northumb..	.....6	.....2	.....15		277	29
15	Aylburton.....chap	Gloucester..	Blakeney...5	Coleford...7	Chepstow...8		120	388
11	Aylesbear.....to & pa	Devon.....	Ottery,St.M.5	Exeter.....10	Sidmouth...8		166	1025
5	Aylesbury† bo. m. t. & pa	Bucks.....	Tring.....7	Winslow...11	Wendover...5		38	4907

form of a cross. The cloth of the communion table is elegantly wrought in silk, by Mrs. Abigail, who employed sever. years in completing it. This lady, and several of her family, have monuments in the church.

AXBRIDGE.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Feb. 23, and March 25, for cattle, sheep, cheese, and toys. —Mail arrives 2.0 afternoon; departs 11.0 morning.

* AXMINSTER is very irregularly built, and the houses are inelegant, but the air of the town is reckoned highly salubrious. The petty sessions of the hundred of Axminster are held here. The lower orders are mostly employed in manufacturing carpets, leather breeches, gloves, &c. The manner of weaving carpets here is different from that pursued at most other places; the carpets being woven in the piece, and several hands employed at the same loom. The common patterns are flowers, roses, &c., though the Turkey and Persian carpets have been imitated with success. In many large pieces Roman tessellated pavements have been copied, which have produced a very rich effect. The tunnel between Charmouth and Axminster was opened in the month of January, 1832. This improvement is substantially constructed with an elliptic arch, capable of allowing two stage waggons of the largest size to pass on it, and is rather more than seventy yards in length. By the completion of this tunnel the longest and steepest hill between London and Exeter is avoided. A gentleman who visited the tunnel during the height of the ensuing summer, remarked the astonishing coolness which he felt within this hill's enclosed semi-cylinder; no sooner, however, had he left it, than he fainted from the difference of temperature between this subterraneous passage and that of the open air.

Trade.

A remarkable tunnel through a lofty hill

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, St. Mark's Day; April 30; Wednesday after June 24; Wednesday after Oct. 10.—Mail arrives 1.20 afternoon; departs 12.51 afternoon.

† AYLESBURY. The Æglesbury of the Saxons, is a considerable market town, situated near the centre of the county, rising gradually on all sides in a rich and extensive tract, denominated the "Vale of Aylesbury." Drayton in his Poly-Albion, has the following lines descriptive of this celebrated vale:—

Aylesbury's vale that walloweth in her wealth,
And (by her wholesome air continually in health)
Is lusty, firm, and fat; and holds her youthful strength.

This was originally a strong British town, which maintained its independence till the year 571, when it was reduced by the West Saxons. In the year 600, it became famous as the burial place of St. Osyth, who was born at Quarrendon, two miles distant, and beheaded in Essex by the Pagans. Her relics were interred in this church, and are said to have performed many miracles; a religious house was founded in honour of her memory, said to have been situated on the spot where the parsonage now stands. Her sisters Editha, and Eadburga, are also mentioned by historians as having contributed to render Aylesbury a place of religious consequence. Aylesbury was made a royal manor in the time of William the Conqueror, who parcelled it out under the singular tenure:—that the tenants should find litter or straw for the king's bedchamber three times a year, if he came that way so often, and provide him with three eels in winter, and three green geese in summer. In the reign of

St. Osyth.

Singular tenure of this manor

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
24	Aylesby.....pa	Lincoln	G. Grinsby...4	Barton.....17	Caistor.....9	166	144	
21	Aylesford*.....pa	Kent.....	Maidstone...4	Rochester...5	Wrotham...8	32	1301	
23	Aylestone.....to & pa	Leicester...	Leicester...3	Lutterworth10	Hinckley...10	96	758	
27	Aylmerton.....pa	Norfolk	Cromer.....3	Holt.....9	Avisham...2	128	284	

AYLESBURY

Remark-
able Parlia-
mentary
writ.

Henry VIII., the manor was sold by Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wilts, father of Queen Anne Boleyn, to Sir John Baldwin, whose daughter took it in marriage to Robert Pakington, who was murdered in the year 1537, on account of his zeal for the reformed religion. It continued in this family till the year 1801, when it was sold by Sir John Pakington, Bart., to the Marquis of Buckingham. How completely the manor and the town itself were in the possession of the Pakington family, will appear from the following remarkable letter preserved in the Chapel of the Rolls, among the returns of Parliament writs of the fourteenth of Queen Elizabeth :—
 “To all Christian people, to whom this present writing shall come : I, Dorothy Pakington, late wife of Sir John Pakington, lord and owner of the town of Aylesbury, send greeting. Know ye me, the said Dorothy Pakington, to have chosen, named, and appointed my trusty and well-beloved Thomas Litchfield, and George Burden, Esqrs., to be my burgesses of my said town of Aylesbury ; and whatever the said Thomas and George, burgesses, shall do in the service of the Queen’s Highness in the Parliament to be holden at Westminster on the 8th of May next ensuing the date hereof, I the same Dorothy Pakington do ratify and approve to be of my own act as fully and wholly as if I were witness or present there. In witness whereof, to these presents, I have set my seal, this 4th day of May, in the 14th year of the reign of my Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, &c.” Aylesbury was made a borough town by a charter of Queen Mary, in 1554. The Reform Bill has made no alteration in the number of members. The electors are those of the old constituency, consisting of freeholders of the hundred, and housekeepers not receiving alms ; the freeholders of the hundred are estimated at 838 ; and the ten pound householders at 314 ; total 1152. The limits of the borough are unaltered, and the returning officers are the constables of the borough. The town is also one of the polling places for this county, which now returns three members. The county gaol is still at Aylesbury, but the Summer Assizes were restored to Buckingham, through the exertions of Lord Cobham and the Grenville family in the year 1758. The only manufacture at Aylesbury is that of lace-making : the weekly market is a very plentiful one for provision, and much business is done here at the annual fairs.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Friday after Jan. 18 ; Saturday before Palm Sunday ; May 8 ; June 14 ; September 25 ; October 12, for cattle. *Bankers*, Rickford and Son, draw on Praed’s and Co.—*Mail* arrives 12.40 morning ; departs 2.19 morning.—*Inns*, George, and White Hart.

The site of
a Saxon
battle.

* AYLESFORD is seated on the banks of the Medway, by which the parish is divided. The church is so singularly situated, from being placed on a rising ground, that persons in the churchyard can almost look down the chimnies of the houses. The neighbourhood is famed as having been the spot where, we are told by ancient historians, a sanguinary battle was fought in 445, between the Britons and Saxons ; the conflict having taken place about five years after the first landing of the latter in Britain. It appears from our chronicles that Vortimer, then monarch of this island, having first defeated his enemies on the banks of the Darent, in Kent, pursued their routed forces to Aylesford ; at which place the Saxons had passed to the eastern side of the Medway, where a most obstinate and bloody battle took place between the contending armies, when the fate of the day, having long remained undecided, at length terminated favourably for the Britons. In that decisive affair, Horsa, brother of Hengist, the Saxon chief, and Catigrimus, brother to King Vortimer, are said to have

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
*Aire	Yorkshire ..	Ouse.	Arrow	Herefordsh .	Lug
Alan	Cornwall ..	St. George's Channel.	Arrow	Worcestersh	Avon.
Ald.	Suffolk	Sea near Aldborough.	Arth.	Cardigansh .	Irish Sea.
Alder	Sussex	Sea at Shoreham.	Atro	Merionethsh	Lanbeder.
Allen	Dorsetshire .	Stour.	Arun	Sussex	Sea.
Allen.	Flintshire ..		Astery	Sussex	Sea.
Allow, East	Durham	Tyne.	Atree	Cornwall ...	Tamer.
Allow, West	Northum	Tyne.	Aune	Devonshire .	Sea.
Allow, West	Anglesea.	Irish Sea.	Avon Upper	Northamp ..	Severn.
†Alne	Northumb.	Tyne.	Avon, Lower	Wiltshire ...	English Channel.
Alt	Lancashire.	Irish Sea.	Avon	Glamorgansh	Severn.
Amound	Caernar.	Lougher.	Avon, West	Gloucestersh	Severn.
†Ancholme ..	Lincolnshire	Humber.	Avon	Monmouthsh	Uske.
Ande	Hants		Avon	Merionethsh	Irish Sea.
Angel	Montgom	Dovey.	Axe	Dorsetshire .	British Channel.
Ankham	Lincolnshire	Humber.	Axe	Somersetsh .	Severn.
Anker	Leicestersh. .	Tame.	Ayron	Cardigansh .	Irish Sea.
Annisor	Pembrokesh.	Irish Sea.			

Booth
Ferry.Kirkstall
AbbeyBrisley
Tower.Alnwick
Castle.

* AIRE, (The) rises from a small lake on the moors of Yorkshire, north-east from Settle, descending through Aire-dale and Craven in its course to the south-east, which it pursues as far as Leeds, where, turning eastward, and meeting the Calder, it passes under Ferrybridge, flowing through the flattest portion of Yorkshire; and receiving the Don, a little north of Snaith, it unites with the Ouse above Booth Ferry, near Howden. This river is of greater extent than the Calder, and much its superior in navigation, being also joined by numerous canals from the west. Its origin is almost mountainous, in the midst of the wildest moors; and Aire-dale retains much of the same characteristic features of that line of country. The district of Craven is singularly romantic, being a rich vale, bounded by high hills, with the town of Skipton in its centre; below which it forms a beautiful valley to Keighley, full of trade and population; the Aire passes the picturesque ruin of Kirkstall Abbey, in its way to Leeds, the manufactories and villas of which flourishing place, and its vicinity, encompass its banks; after which it divides one of the richest plains in the kingdom to Ferrybridge, not far from the eminence where the town of Pontefract appears a conspicuous object, with its ruined castle and ancient church. Afterwards the Aire can boast little of beauty, as it advances through a level district to join the Ouse.

† ALNE, (The) is a small river which rises on the border of Roxburghshire, but within the limits of Northumberland, and a little north of the source of the Coquet. The great and attractive objects which grace its borders are placed in the far-extended territory of the Duke of Northumberland, at the entrance to which the lofty building, called Brisley Tower, thickly environed by plantations, overlooks all the wild country of Northumberland, including the bold range of Cheviot-hills on the north-west, close to the Scottish border. The Alne then enters a charming valley, beneath the ivied walls of Hulne Abbey, winding delightfully between lawns, woods, and groupes of trees and cottages, admirably disposed. From these monastic and rustic recesses, the river emerges into a spacious park, widened considerably by art, and gliding through the arches of a fine Castellan bridge, is proudly overlooked by the numerous towers, and lofty citadel of Alnwick Castle, the superb seat of the Northumberland family.

‡ ANCHOLME. This small river, rising in the wolds of Lincolnshire, not far from Market Raisin, is navigable from Glandford Bridge to the Humber, and in its course intersecting the extensive tract of the Wolds, which stretches out from Lincoln northward to Barton, and forms a ridge across some intermediate valleys, terminates in the fens near Spilsby Louth. Brocklesby Park, in the extensive domains of Lord Yarborough,

occupies the centre of this district, on the highest point of which his lordship has built a superb chapel and mausoleum, in a very excellent Grecian taste, adorned with appropriate statues and marbles, from Italy. This building, from its position, commands the whole surrounding country, with the port of Hull, across the Humber; forming also a sea-mark, and an interesting object, admirable for the elegance of its design and execution. Thornton College is a curious remnant of antiquity in this neighbourhood, founded in the reign of King Stephen; great part of which is yet preserved, with some modern additions.

River An
cholme.

§ AVON, (The Upper) rising in Northamptonshire, on the borders of Leicestershire, adds great beauty to the delightful territory of Warwick Castle, as it flows beneath the cliff on which those lofty towers projecting before the town and church are situated. It then glides through a charming country to Stratford-on-Avon, celebrated as the birth-place of Shakspeare, and where the remains of the immortal bard are deposited. From thence it traverses the great level of Worcestershire by Evesham, having received the lesser Stour at Stratford, and turning to the South at Pershore, meets the Severn at the flourishing town of Tewksbury.

Warwick
Castle.

|| AVON (The Lower) rises in the hilly district of North Wiltshire, bordering on Gloucestershire, not far from Wootton Bassett; its source is near that of the great river Thames, and both are said to have their origin from various springs, not accurately defined. Emerging from the hills, it makes a compass to fall into the vale leading from Christian Malford to Chippenham, advancing through the cloathing district of Wiltshire, bordering upon that of Somersetshire, and for a considerable extent divides those counties. Its course is at first southward, making a long compass by the west towards the north, and then to the west; at last, encircling the city of Bath on two sides, from whence it pursues nearly the same direction, with frequent meanders to Bristol. It then inclines to the north-west, as it conveys the abundant trade of that opulent city to the Severn, by its conflux constituting the Bristol Channel at King's-road.

Bath.

B.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Land.	Popu- lation
34	Babcairy pa	Somerset . . .	Somerton . . . 4	Ilchester . . . 5	Castle-Cary . . 7	120	453
27	Babingley,* or Ba- burghley pa	Norfolk . . .	Cas. Rising . . 2	Lynn 6	Heacham . . . 8	102	38
34	Babington pa	Somerset . . .	Frome 5	Bath 10	Shepton Mal. 9	109	206
6	Babraham† pa	Cambridge . .	Linton 4	Cambridge . . 5	Newmarket 12	51	273

* BABINGLEY. In this parish, the first Christian church in East Anglia is said to have been built. Several hills in the vicinity, called Christian Hills, render the opinion highly probable. The village is situated near that part of the Lincolnshire wash called Lynn Deepes.

† BABRAHAM, anciently Badburham, is situated in the hundred of Chilford. This place, which was one of the manors of Algar, Earl of Mercia, at the time of the Norman survey, formerly had a market on Mondays. About the year 1576, the whole manorial property in the parish fell into the possession of Sir Horatio Palavicini, a Genoese. According to the tradition of the neighbourhood, this gentleman was collector of the Pope's taxes in England, in the reign of Queen Mary, on whose death, and the consequent change in religion under Elizabeth, he (like the Vicar of Bray,) changed his faith, converted the Pope's money to his own use, and settled

Singular
anecdote of
the Pope's
Tax-ga-
therer.

Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
30	Babworth.....pa	Nottingham.	East Retford 1	Blyth .....5	Worksop ....7	146	449
56	Bacheldre, or Ba- cheldref.....to	Montgomery	Bis. Castle .4	Montgomery .5	Welshpool..12	163	....
10	Bachymbyd.....to	Denbigh....	Ruthin.....3	Denbigh.....6	Mold .....11	202	....
49	Bach-Yrys, or Mach- unis.....Isle	Caermarth..	Llanelly....4	Lougher....4	Pont ar Dulas 7	223	....
7	Backford.....to & pa	Chester	Chester ....3	Park Gate..12	Liverpool...16	186	487
34	Backwell, or Bach- well.....pa	Somerset ...	Bristol .....7	Pensford ...8	Axbridge...12	125	1038
29	Backworth, or Black- worth.....to	Northumb..	N. Shields...6	Newcastle .7	Blyth .....7	281	243
27	Baconsthorpe.....to	Norfolk	Holt .....4	Cromer.....7	Aylsham ....8	121	333
22	Bacop.....chap	Lancaster ..	Rochdale....7	Haslingden .6	Burnley ....6	205	....
17	Bacton.....pa	Hereford ...	Hereford ...12	Llanthony A. 6	Hay .....14	139	178
27	Bacton.....pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham 5	Cromer ....10	Worsted ....7	128	498
36	Bacton.....pa	Suffolk.....	Stourmarket 6	Botesdale .7	Ixworth ....9	76	758

BABRAHAM

in this country. The following whimsical epitaph relates to this occurrence: it is printed in "Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting:"

"Here lyes Horatio Palavazine,
Who robbed the Pope to lend the Queen.
He was a thief—a thief! Thou lyeest:
For what! he robb'd but Antichrist,
Him death with besome swept from Bab'ram,
Into the bosom of ould Abraham:
But then came Hercules with his club,
And struck him down to Belzebub."

The Queen's favorite.

Sir Horatio was in great favour with Queen Elizabeth. He was naturalised, by patent, in 1516, and commanded one of the English men-of-war in the great battle with the Spanish Armada, in 1588; and he was employed by the Queen, in her negotiations with the German Princes: he died at his seat, in this parish, on the 6th of July, 1600. It appears by the register kept in the church, that his children were baptized and buried here: it is also recorded, that the marriage of Sir Horatio's widow with Sir Oliver Cromwell, the Protector's uncle, took place exactly a year and a day after her husband's decease. The poor of this parish are partly maintained by a bequest of £97. a year, expended under certain restrictions imposed by the donor. Here is an alms-house, and a free school, founded by Levinus Bush, Esq., and his sister, Mrs. Judith Bennet; and the yearly sum of £25. is appropriated to the apprenticing of children.

Trees grow out of the roof of the church.

Paul Sandby, Esq.

* BABWORTH. The hall is the seat of the Hon. J. B. Simpson; it is a plain white-fronted edifice, the surrounding grounds which are very beautiful, were laid out by the celebrated Repton. Babworth church is a neat gothic building, with a small steeple; it is worthy of remark, that there are two trees growing out of the roof of the south porch. Near this village the ground begins to rise, and displays the most enchanting scenery of woods, lawns, glades, heaths, cultivated farms, and ornamental seats. The late Paul Sandby, Esq., R.A., who died on the 8th of November, 1809, was descended from a branch of the Sandby family, of Babworth, and was born at Nottingham, in 1732. In 1746 he went to London, and having an early bias towards the arts, he got introduced into the drawing room of the Tower. After two years he was appointed draughtsman, under the inspection of Mr. David Watson, who was employed by the late Duke of Cumberland to take a survey of the Highlands. During this excursion he made several sketches from the terrific scenery of that romantic country, from which he afterwards made a number of small etchings, which were published in a folio volume. From this circumstance, perhaps, we may account for the bold and striking style by which the paintings of this excellent artist are so peculiarly distinguished. In 1752, he quitted this employment and resided with his brother at Windsor. Several of the most beautiful views in the neighbourhood of Windsor and Eton, now became the subject of his pencil; here also he obtained that

<i>Mg</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
28	Badby* pa	Northamp . .	Daventry . . . 3	Banbury . . . 14	Northamp . . 13		75	583
39	Baddesley-Clinton . pa	Warwick . .	Warwick . . . 7	Solihull . . . 6	Henley in A. 6		97	110
39	Baddesley-Ensor . . pa	Warwick . .	Atherstone . 3	Tamworth . . 6	Coleshill . . 9		108	568
16	Baddesley-North . . pa	Hants	Romsey . . . 4	Winchester . 8	Southampton 7		70	297
16	Baddesley-South † ham	Hants	Lymington . . 2	Yarmouth . . 5	Beaulieu . . 6		88	....
7	Baddiley † pa	Chester . . .	Nantwich . . 3	Malpas . . . 9	Tarporley . . 9		167	267
7	Baddington to	Chester . . .	..... 2	Tarporley . . 9	Malpas . . . 11		166	132
14	Baddow (Great) § . . pa	Essex	Chelmsford . 2	Witham . . . 10	Maldon . . . 9		31	1719

skill in depicting gothic architecture which gave so beautiful an effect to those landscapes that Sir Joseph Banks purchased them all at a very liberal price. Mr. Sandby published several prints in ridicule of the inimitable Hogarth's "Analysis of Beauty," but he afterwards declared, that had he known the merits of that exquisite painter at the time, he should not have dared to depreciate them. On the institution of "the Royal Academy," he was elected one of the Academicians. He was afterwards appointed chief drawing master of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, and held the office with honour and credit to the day of his death.

BABWORTH.

Sandby the painter.

* BADBY. This extensive village is situated on the brow of a hill, in the large uninclosed district of Badby-Down. Here are numerous springs, and several quarries of flag-stone, which, from its excellence, is very extensively employed for the purposes of building and paving. On the summit of Arbury Hill, in this parish, is a large encampment, which is attributed to the Romans: the ramparts are very steep, and the whole is encompassed by a very wide and deep foss.

Quarries.

† BADDESLEY. This village was celebrated a short time ago for a singular tree it contained, from which was frequently heard to issue groans as though uttered by a person in acute agony. The tree was an elm, young, vigorous, and to all appearance perfectly sound; and what is most wonderful, naturalists could assign no physical reason for the phenomena. Its fame spread far and wide; a pamphlet was written with an account of it, and persons came miles to visit it. The tree, however, it would seem with the fickleness attendant too often upon those who have gained celebrity, would not always groan, yet no cause could be assigned for its temporary cessations, either from seasons or weather. Many superstitious tales were raised by the country people and alleged as reasons for this singular occurrence; and for eighteen or twenty months it continued an object of considerable interest; a gentleman of the name of Forbes, making an experiment to discover its cause, by boring a hole in its trunk, put a period to its agonies, it never groaned again. It was afterwards rooted up with a further view to make a discovery, but in vain. It is universally believed that there was no trick in the affair, but that some natural cause really existed, though never understood.

The groaning tree.

‡ BADDILEY. A parish in the hundred of Nantwich. This place is principally remarkable for its church, standing on a small green surrounded by farm buildings. It consists of a small nave and chancel, and was constructed entirely of English oak; it is of the most remote antiquity, and presented a most unique specimen of ecclesiastical buildings of timber, previous to the introduction of stone; the upright timbers being much decayed were cased with brick in 1811, it having stood so many centuries that it was in danger of falling; the roof and ceiling are still in fine preservation. In the chancel are remains of some ancient stalls, and two elegant marble monuments, erected to the Mainwaring family, who were lords of the manor. Baddiley Hall, the former residence of this family, was a very old irregular building of timber and plaister, but has been lately pulled down.

An oaken church.

§ BADDOW. (Great). This extensive, populous, and genteel village, from its peculiarly delightful situation, has become the residence of a con-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
14	Baddow,* Little pa	Essex	Chelmsford . . 5	Witham 6	Maldon 7	34	548
33	Badger pa	Salop	Bridgenorth . 6	Shifnal 6	Madeley 6	134	142
15	Badginton pa	Gloucester . . 4	Cirencester . . 4	Northleach . . 9	Cheltenham 12	93	167
15	Badgworth pa	Gloucester . . 4	Cheltenham . . 4	Painswick . . . 8	Gloucester . . 5	98	859
34	Badgworth pa	Somerset . . .	Axbridge . . . 3	Bridgewater 12	Wells 12	133	352
36	Badingham pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 4	Halesworth . . 6	Saxmundham 6	91	866
21	Badlesmere† pa	Kent	Faversham . . 4	Charing 6	Canterbury 11	48	135
36	Badley pa	Suffolk	Needham . . . 2	Stowmarket . . 2	Bileston 8	71	82
15	Badminton,‡ Great . pa	Gloucester . .	Sodbury 6	Tetbury 10	Malmesbury 10	106	52

GREAT BADDOW.

siderable number of highly respectable families. Previous to the conquest, the manor was part of the possessions of Algar, Earl of Mercia. In consequence, however, of the rebellion of his son and successor, Earl Eadwine, who was slain in battle, this lordship, with other estates, was granted by King William to the monastery of the Holy Trinity at Caen, in Normandy. In the reign of Henry I., the crown was again possessed of it, and about the same period, the Earls of Gloucester became its proprietors; from which time, after having been vested in many noble families, it is now in the possession of the family of Houblon. Two chauntries of some value were formerly in the church.

* BADDOW, (Little). The church at this place contains a rich and splendid monument to the memory of Sir Henry Mildmay, Knight, who died in October, 1639. He is represented in a full suit of armour, reposing under a dome, which rests upon black marble pillars; two female figures kneel at his feet; the one elderly, and dressed in a scarf and hood, the other young, and magnificently attired in the fashion of the time. The head of the knight is supported by a pillow. From a latin inscription upon an oval tablet, we learn that Sir Henry having served as a soldier in the Irish wars, was for his gallantry knighted in the field. The carved effigies of two female figures, said by tradition to have been sisters and founders of this church, occupy recesses in the south wall of the centre aisle. Upon examining the two graves in which it was supposed that the corpses of the persons whose figures stood in the niches were interred, in one of them were found three skeletons, and two in the other, but without the slightest vestige of wood, linen, coffin, or any other covering to the bodies. In the year 1817, Edward Bullin, Esq., bequeathed 196 acres of land, and a wood containing thirty-six acres, for the purpose of clothing and educating the children in this parish and that of Boreham.

† BADLESMERE. Bartholomew de Badlesmere, lord of the manor in the reign of Edward the Second, obtained a license for founding a house of regular canons in this place. The church is a small and very plain Saxon structure. In the porch are the fronts of two ancient wooden seats, carved in high relief; one represents a shield, on which are the star, ribbon, and motto of the order of the garter: on the other are some Scriptural sentences, relative to the Holy Trinity, in four circles, united by bands; so that the words Pater, Filius, Spisces and Deus, though only once repeated in the circles, form a part of every sentence.

‡ BADMINTON, (Great) has been the seat of the ducal family of Beaufort, ever since the demolition of Ragland Castle, in the civil wars. Badminton House, the family residence of the duke, is situated in a noble park nearly nine miles in circumference, through which various avenues have been formed. It was erected by the first duke of Beaufort in the year 1682. It is a very extensive building, on the French model. In the hall is a large sarcophagus of Roman sculpture, representing a bacchanalian procession; this was given to the third duke of Beaufort, by Cardinal Alberoni. By that distinguished prelate, who died in 1745, many curious and original paintings were procured during his residence in Italy;

Map	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
15	Badminton, Little . . . ti	Gloucester .	Sodbury 6	Tetbury 10	Malmesbury 10	106	116
12	Badsey pa	Worcester .	Evesham 2	Broadway . . . 4	Alcester . . . 15	98	463
37	Badshot ti	Surrey	Farnham 2	Guildford . . . 9	Frimley 7	37	....
45	Badsworth pa	W. R. York	Pontefract . . . 5	Wakefield . . . 9	Doncaster . . 11	171	782
36	Badwell-Ash pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket . . 8	Ixworth 4	Bury 12	78	490
34	Bagborough-West . . . pa	Somerset . . .	Taunton 12	Watchet 7	Stowey 8	156	453
43	Bagby chap	N. R. York	Thirsk 3	Borobridge . . 11	Easingwold . . 8	220	289
23	Baggrave lib	Leicester . . .	Leicester 9	Melton 7	Houghton . . . 5	100	16
39	Baginton* pa	Warwick . . .	Coventry 4	Rugby 13	Kenilworth . . 4	90	257
54	Baglan † pa	Glamorgan . .	Neath 4	Aberavon . . . 2	Swansea . . . 13	194	410

among them is a Holy Family, by Raphael; and several by Guido and Carlo Dolci are much esteemed. He also purchased the very singular and finely painted satirical picture by Salvator Rosa, for which that artist was expelled Rome. "The Sovereigns of the different nations are here depicted by different animals, as an eagle, a wolf, a sheep, a hog, a fox, a cow, and an ass; the latter has the pontifical pall thrown over him, and the blind goddess, Fortune, is represented showering her gifts over the whole group." Some excellent landscapes, by the Italian masters, are also preserved here; and a very fine series of fourteen portraits, of the Beauforts, from John of Gaunt, from whom they trace their genealogy. Badminton church is an elegant structure; it was built by the late duke in 1785, and contains many monuments of the Beaufort family.

BADMIN-
TON.

Fine paint-
ings.

* BAGINTON. The Hall, a seat of a descendant of the Bromley family, who purchased the estate in the reign of James I., was built by secretary Bromley. This gentleman, one of the most honest and able servants of Queen Anne, was Speaker of the House of Commons. In proof of the high estimation in which he was held, it is necessary only to cite a memorable circumstance relative to the residence under notice. In 1706, the family seat at Baginton was reduced to the ground by fire. Intelligence of this calamity was conveyed to the owner while attending his duty in the House of Commons, and a considerable sum was immediately voted by parliament towards a restoration of the structure. Here is barely to be traced the site of the castellated residence of Sir William Bagot, a firm adherent of Richard II., at which the Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., lodged the night previous to his projected personal contest with Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, in the presence of the King on Gosford Green, where the lists were formed; the scene is admirably described by Shakespeare.

Once de-
stroyed by
fire.

† BAGLAN is a parish in the hundred of Neath. The village is of the most romantic beauty, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is of a delightful character. Near this place is Britton Ferry, which is interesting, not only on account of its sylvan fascinations, but as being the domain of Lord Jersey, whose extensive plantations spread over several bold hills westward of the Neath river, a stream which here emerges in a fine sweep, between woody banks, partly broken into cliffs and at a short distance descends into the sea. "From a delightful shady walk over the stream, we branched off," says Mr. Barber, "into an 'alley green,' which led us up a steep hill, covered with large trees, and tangled under-wood; the ascent was judiciously traced, where several bare crags, projecting from the soil, formed an opposite contrast to the luxuriant verdure which prevailed around. On gaining the summit, the charms of Britton Ferry disclosed themselves in 'an ample theatre of sylvan grace,' of more than common beauty: beyond which, the Bristol Channel, bounded by the aerial tint of its opposite coast, formed the distance. From this roaming prospect, however, the eye gladly returned to gaze on the local beauties of the scene, the tufted knoll, the dark glade, and the majestic river." The mansion is a very ordinary building; the house is low, having two wings, with attic windows in the roof, ornamented with

Lord Jer-
sey's seat.

Britton
Ferry.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
4	Bagley Wood ti	Berks	Abingdon . . . 3	Oxford 3	Cumnor 4	57	21	
35	Bagnall to	Stafford	Leek 6	Newcastle . . 6	Cheadle 8	154	306	
4	Bagnor to	Berks	Newbury . . . 2	Hungerford . 7	Lambourn . . 10	58	594	
37	Bagshot * vil	Surrey	Staines . . . 10	Blackwater . 4	Windsor . . . 11	26	1912	
27	Bagthorpe pa	Norfolk	Burnham . . . 7	Fakenham . . 9	Lynn 14	109	73	
7	Baguley to	Chester	Knutsford . . 2	Altringham . 5	Stockport . . 11	176	468	
23	Bagworth chap	Leicester	M. Bosworth 5	Ashby 9	Leicester . . . 10	108	328	
45	Baildon † to & chap	W. R. York . . .	Bradford . . . 5	Otley 6	Keighley . . . 7	201	3041	
22	Bailey to	Lancaster	Cliithero . . . 5	Blackburn . . 8	Preston . . . 14	219	....

BAGLAN.

Planting
ever-greens
over graves.

a bullstraded parapet. The neat simplicity of the hamlet deserves remark; perhaps the church is unrivalled, both for its picturesque situation, and moral interest. The custom of planting evergreens over the remains of departed friends, and bedecking them with flowers at certain seasons of the year, is here attended to with peculiar care; and to this pleasing tribute of tenderness and affection the "Bard of Avon" refers in the following beautiful lines:—

"With fairest flowers while summer lasts,
I'll sweeten thy sad grave, thou shalt not lack
The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azured harebell, like thy veins: no, nor
The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweetened not thy breath."

David Ap Gwilym also beautifully alludes to this practice: "Oh, while thy season of flowers, and thy tender sprays thick of leaves remain, I will pluck the roses from the brakes, the flowers from the meads, the vivid trefoils, beauties of the ground, and the gaily smiling bloom of the verdant herbs, humbly will I lay them on the grave of Ivor!" This part of Wales is so mild in its climate, that myrtles, magnolias, and other tender exotics, grow luxuriantly in the open air. Near Baglan is a well with medicinal properties, but many superstitious notices are associated with its use in the neighbourhood.

Mail arrives at Aberavon, 2 miles distant, 6 evening; departs, 7.30 morning.

Bagshot
heath.

* BAGSHOT is a village on the great western road, in the parish of Windlesham, and hundred of Woking. Bagshot heath derives its name from this village; it is one of the most extensive wastes in the kingdom, and was formerly the scene of many highway robberies. Its appearance is extremely desolate, but it is useful in supplying the inhabitants with fuel, and feeds a great number of sheep, the mutton of which is excellent; but like other animals fed on a similar pasture, the sheep are small. On the edge of the heath are several noblemen's seats. Among which, Hall Grove, the residence of Mrs. Birt; Chobham Place, S. Thornton, Esq.; South Hill Park, the Earl of Limerick; and Easthampstead Park, the seat of the Marquis of Downshire; are deserving the notice of the curious traveller. Bagshot Park to the north of the village, was once the seat of his late Majesty George IV. when Prince of Wales; after which time it was inhabited by the late Duke of Gloucester, (brother-in-law of his present Majesty) until the day of his decease, which occurred on the 30th of November, 1834, in the 58th year of his age; his remains were interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on the 11th of the following month. Bagshot was formerly a lordship of the kings of England, and was much resorted to by James I., and Charles I., to enjoy the pleasures of the chase.

Mail arrives 10.14 night; departs 3.28 morning.—Inns, King's Arms, and White Hart.

† BAILDON is in the parish of Otley and wapentake of Skyrack, and is situated on the river Aire. The inhabitants are principally engaged in trade and manufactures. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes within a mile and a half from this place.

Fair, first Saturday in March and November, for horses, horned cattle, &c.

<i>M.p.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>					<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
9	Bailie to	Cumberland	Carlisle . . . 18	Bewcastle . . 2	Brampton . . 10	312	454		
43	Bainbridge to	N. R. York.	Askrigg . . . 2	Hawes 4	Middleham 13	246	881		
28	Bainton pa	Northamp.	Waudsford . 5	Deeping . . . 4	Stamford . . 4	89	171		
31	Bainton ham	Oxford . . .	Bicester . . . 3	Deddington . 8	Aynhoe . . . 6	56	27		
46	Bainton pa	E. R. York.	G. Driffield . 6	Beverley . . 11	Weighton . 10	196	360		
10	Bakewell * . . m. t. & pa	Derby	Chesterfield 11	Manchester 35	Wirksworth 13	153	9503		

* **BAKEWELL.** This ancient market town, in which the petty sessions for the High Peak are holden, is situated on the western bank of the river Wye. Of late years, the market has dwindled into insignificance, but the parish is the most extensive in Derbyshire; its length is more than 20 miles, and its breadth upwards of eight. The pasturage in this neighbourhood is remarkably good. The town was anciently called Bath-uelle; it appears to have derived its name from its Bath-well, the immediate site of which has been for many years occupied by a collector of minerals and fossils for private cabinets. From the circumstance of a Roman altar, and other antiquities having been discovered here, there can be but little doubt that Bakewell was a place of some note in the time of the Romans. At the Conquest, Bakewell had two priests and a church. The manor then belonged to William Peverell, ancestor of the Peveril celebrated in the admirable romance by Sir Walter Scott, styled "Peveril of the Peak." Bakewell church is an ancient structure, with a lofty spire. Near the entrance of the town, from Ashford, is a mill, for the carding, roving, doubling, spinning, and twisting of cotton, in which some hundreds of persons of both sexes are employed; the mill was erected by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, the founder of the cotton trade in this neighbourhood. This distinguished character, whose perseverance and admirable inventions raised him from one of the most humble occupations in society—that of a barber—to affluence and honour, was the youngest of thirteen children, and was born in the year 1732, at Preston, in Lancashire. A considerable manufacture of linen goods, and of linen and cotton mixed, was then carried on in that neighbourhood, and Mr. Arkwright had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the various operations; and being a man of superior powers, he directed his thoughts to the improvement of the mode of spinning, which had probably been conducted for ages without thought of change. The first hint respecting the means of effecting this improvement, he said, he accidentally received from seeing a red hot iron bar elongated, by being passed between iron cylinders. The difficulties which he experienced before he could bring his machine into use, even after its construction was sufficiently complete to demonstrate its value, would, perhaps, have for ever retarded its completion, had his genius and application been less ardent. His pecuniary means were not such as to enable him to commence business on his own account, and few were willing to incur the necessary risk. At length, however, he secured the co-operation of some persons who saw the merits of the invention, and were willing to assist his endeavours, and he obtained his first patent for spinning by means of rollers in the year 1769. To avoid the inconvenience of establishing a manufacture of this kind at the great seat of the cotton manufacture, as it then existed, he removed to Nottingham, when, in conjunction with his partners, he erected his first mill, which was worked by horses. This mode being found too expensive, another mill on a larger scale was erected at Cromford, the machinery of which was put in motion by water. Mr. Arkwright soon effected many improvements in the mode of preparing the cotton for spinning, and invented a variety of ingenious machines for that purpose, in the most correct and expeditious manner, for all which he obtained a patent in the year 1775, and thus completed a series of machinery so various and complicated, yet so admirably combined as to excite universal approbation. That all this should have been accomplished

BAKEWELL.

Seat of the Peverils of the Peak.

Sir Richard Arkwright.

Cotton mills.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
45	Balby * to	W. R. York	Doncaster . . . 2	Tickhill 6	Rotherham . 11		163	420
38	Balcombe pa	Sussex	Cuckfield . . . 4	Horsham . . . 10	E. Grinstead 9		33	641

Alpheus through the waters of the Adriatic. Hence it has been asserted, that salmon are never found in the lake, or gwiniad in the river; it however abounds with a variety of excellent fish, among which we may mention pike, trout, perch, and eels. The fishery in the 13th century belonged to the Abbey of Basingwerk; the whole property is vested at present in Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, Bart., who allows the fishermen to be occasionally employed in attending fishing parties with a boat and nets, without such privilege no person is allowed the use of nets; but angling is freely permitted, and gentlemen as distant as from London visit this place entirely for the sake of indulging in this amusement. Of the inns at Bala, Mr. Hutton says, "although I have often only reposed one night at an inn, yet from agreeable treatment and conversation, I found some regret the next morning at parting; and though I saw the people but once, my mind revolted at the idea of seeing them no more." The town of Bala is governed by two bailiffs, and a common council, and the assizes are held here and at Dolgelly alternately; it is likewise one of the polling places for the county.

BALA.

The lake fisheries.

Market Saturday.—Fairs, May 14; July 10; Sep. 11 and 22; Oct. 24; and Nov. 8.—Mail arrives 8.0 morning; departs 5.0 afternoon.

* BALBY. In this village George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, held his first meetings. His father, who was a weaver, gave him a very religious education; he was apprenticed to a grazier, and much employed as a shepherd. From his earliest infancy he displayed a tendency to enthusiasm, and no doubt his solitary employment tended to confirm it. At the early age of nineteen he persuaded himself that he was called to exercise his faculties, solely in the affairs of religion. Forsaking his relations, he determined to devote himself to that alone. Equipped in a leathern doublet, he wandered from place to place, subsisting by the charity of those who received his doctrines. At length he reached the metropolis, where, being discovered by his friends, he was earnestly invited to return. This, however, he refused to do, and after remaining with them a short time, he again betook himself to his itinerant habits. He now walked abroad in retired places, fasting and studying the Bible by day and night, and sometimes a hollow tree was his habitation, book in hand, for a day together. In 1648, he publicly propagated his opinions, commencing as public preacher at Manchester, which place he frequently left to perambulate the adjacent towns, preaching in the market-houses. About this time he began to adopt the manners and habits which are peculiar to the society following his religious opinions; nor was he free from the persecution which constantly follows novelty, in any thing regarded as an innovation of a religious nature. At Derby, the disciples of Fox were first denominated Quakers, from the trembling delivery of their sentences, and their calls on the magistrates to tremble before the Lord. In 1655, Fox was sent a prisoner to Cromwell, who immediately liberated him upon ascertaining the peaceful nature of his doctrines. He was, however, treated by the country magistracy with great severity, from his frequently interrupting ministers, even during divine service, and more than once the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, exerted himself to obtain his freedom. A fast having been appointed on account of the persecution of Protestants in foreign countries, he addressed a letter to the heads and governors of the nation, describing, in most forcible terms, the impropriety of having recourse to severity of a similar nature at home. Charles II. liberated him from prison in the year 1666, and from that time they formally united as a "Society of Friends." Three years

George Fox the Quaker

His wanderings and imprisonment.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
27	Bale pa	Norfolk . . .	Holt 5	Cley 6	Walsingham . 6	117	275	
37	Baltham vil	Surrey	Clapham . . . 1	Tooting 2	Epsom 9	5	....
43	Balke to	N. R. York . .	Thirsk 4	Helmsley . . . 10	Easingwold . . 9	222	72	
46	Balke-Holme to	E. R. York . .	Howden 2	South Cave . 10	Weighton . . 12	182	107	
10	Ballidon to	Derby	Ashborne . . . 6	Wirksworth . . 6	Winster 6	142	108	
14	Ballingdon . . . pa chap	Essex	Sudbury 1	Halstead 8	Bury 17	54	283	
17	Ballingham pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . . 7	Ross 6	Ledbury . . . 12	126	147	
45	Balne to	W. R. York . .	Snaith 4	Pontefract . 10	Thorne 8	173	343	
39	Balsall chap	Warwick . . .	Warwick . . . 10	Coventry . . 10	Solihul 5	100	1038	
31	Balscott ham	Oxford	Banbury 5	Chip Norton . 14	Deddington . . 9	74	213	
6	Balsham pa	Cambridge . .	Linton 4	Cambridge . . 8	Newmarket . . 9	52	1074	
35	Balterley to	Stafford	Newcastle . . 7	Congleton . . . 9	Nantwich . . 12	153	....
34	Baltonsborough . . pa	Somerset . . .	Glastonbury . 4	Somerton . . . 4	Cas. Caray . . 8	121	675	
29	Bambrough . . . to & pa	Northumb . .	Belford 5	Holy Island . . 6	Alnwick 15	324	3949	
20	Bambrough* to	Northumb . .	..... 5	..... 6	..... 15	324	61
10	Bamford ham	Derby	S. Middleton . 6	Sheffield . . . 11	Castleton . . . 4	165	238	
22	Bamford to	Lancaster . . .	Rochdale . . . 3	Manchester . . 7	Bury 6	189	1207	
11	Bampton† . . m. t. & pa	Devon	Exeter 23	Tiverton . . . 7	Morebath . . . 2	162	1961	
31	Bampton‡ . . m. t. & pa	Oxford	Oxford 16	Witney 5	Farringdon . . 7	71	2514	

* **BAMBROUGH CASTLE** is situated on the romantic coast of Northumberland, near an obscure town of the same name; it stands upon a triangular rock, high, rugged, and abrupt on the land side. But we leave its description, which would be too lengthy, and turn rather to the account of the benevolent institution founded in 1720, by Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, of which it is the seat. The keep of the castle is fitted up for suffering seamen, and property which may have been rescued from the fury of the ocean. Regulations were also adopted to prevent accidents on the coast, and to alleviate misfortunes when they had occurred. A nine-pounder placed at the bottom of the great tower, gives signals to ships in distress; and in case of a wreck announces it to the Custom-house officers, who hasten to prevent its being plundered. In addition to this, during a storm, horsemen patrol the coast, and rewards are paid for the earliest intelligence of vessels in distress. A flag is always hoisted when any ship is seen in distress on the Fern Islands or Staples; or a rocket thrown up at night, which gives notice to the fishermen of Holy Island, who put off to the spot when no boat from the main can get over the breakers. There has also been life-boats added to the establishment. Within the walls of the castle are supported two free-schools, an infirmary, thirty beds for shipwrecked sailors, and a granary, whence poor persons are supplied with provision at the first price. There is also a library, the books of which are circulated gratuitously for twenty miles round. This philanthropic endowment has not been suffered to decay with the romance of olden time, but the charitable intentions of the testator are fulfilled so as to exhibit a lasting record of his active benevolence.

Seat of the
Bishop of
Durham.

Noble cha-
rity.

† **BAMPTON.** A market town, situated near the little river Batherme, which flows into the Exe at about one mile distance. Mr. Polwhele considers that this was a Roman station, and here, probably, the Romans had artificial hot-baths. A chalybeate spring in this neighbourhood is much celebrated for its medicinal qualities. John de Bampton, a Carmelite, who was the first who publicly read Aristotle in Cambridge, was born here: he died in 1391. The manufactures of the place are serges and pottery.

John de
Bampton.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Whit Tuesday, and last Thursday in October, for cattle.

‡ **BAMPTON.** Here are some slight remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been erected in the reign of King John. The celebrated poet, John Philips, the son of Dr. Stephen Philips, archdeacon of Salop, was born in this town, on the 30th of December, 1676, and after the preliminary process of juvenile education, was sent to Winchester, where he was distinguished by the superiority of his exercises, and at school endeared himself to all his companions and

John Phi-
lips the
poet.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
40	Bampton* to & pa	Westmorlnd	Orton 10	Penrith 9	Shap 4	282	636
40	Bampton-Grange . ham	Westmorlnd	Orton 10	Penrith 9	Shap 4	282	...
9	Bampton, Little . . . to	Cumberland	Wigton 5	Carlisle 7	Longtown . 10	311	213

BAMPTON.

superiors : it is related of him, that he seldom mingled in the play of other boys, but retired to his chamber, and indulged in the study of the poets and of the ancient and modern classics, particularly Milton. In 1694, he was removed to Christchurch, Oxford, where he finished all his University acquirements ; but Milton—the immortal Milton—continued to be his uninterrupted day dream : and he might have exclaimed in the language of that poet, I will study the magnificence of thy etherial phantasy,

“ From morn till noon, from noon to dewey eve,
When Urania visits my nightly
Slumbers, or when morn purples the east.”

Philips's
poetical
works.

It is said that there was not an allusion in “ Paradise Lost,” drawn from any hint either in “ Homer,” or “ Virgil,” to which he could not immediately refer. While at Oxford he was honoured with the friendship of Mr. Edmund Smith, author of the Tragedy of “ Phaedra and Hippolitus ;” and also with that of the most polite and favoured of the gentlemen in the University. His first poem was published in 1703, entitled, “ The Splendid Shilling,” which has the merit of an original design. His next poem, entitled “ Blenheim,” which he wrote as a rival to Addison’s poem on the same subject, was published in 1705, and procured him the patronage of Mr. Henry Saint John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke. Independent of poetry, Philips was an excellent botanist ; in 1706 he produced his third poem on “ Cyder,” founded on the model of Virgil’s Georgics, a book not only of entertainment but of science ; and soon afterwards, a latin Ode, “ to Henry Saint John, Esq.,” said to have been the poet’s masterpiece. “ It is gay and elegant,” says Dr. Johnson, “ and exhibits several artful accommodations of classic expressions to new purposes.” At the time of his illness, Philips was meditating a poem to be called “ The Last Day ;” death put an end to so solemn and majestic a finale of genius. He died at Hereford, of a lingering consumption, February 15, 1708, in the thirty-third year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral of that city. Sir Simon Harcourt, afterwards Lord Chancellor, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, the epitaph upon which was written by Doctor Atterbury. Philips was a gentleman of a modest and amiable disposition, “ and always praised without contradiction,” (says Dr. Johnson) “ as a man, modest, blameless, and pious, who bore a narrow fortune without discontent—and tedious and painful maladies without impatience ; beloved by those who knew him, but not ambitious to be known.”

Character
and death.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, March 26, and August 26, for cattle and toys.

Hawes-
water lake.

* BAMPTON. The river Lowther runs through this parish. Here is a beautiful lake, called Haweswater, three miles long, and half a mile broad ; it is environed by lofty mountains, conveying to the mind a grand and imposing appearance : its eastern side is sheltered by rocky eminences, plentifully clothed with verdure, while the western side displays the open fields, with all the sweet varieties of culture. A lead mine has lately been discovered in the neighbourhood. The free grammar-school was founded by Thomas Sutton, D.D., who vested in trustees the sum of £500., collected from estates out of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, and other places. Here, also, three parochial libraries were established respectively, in the years 1710, 1750, 1752, comprising about 800 volumes. Thomas Gibson, M.D., who married the daughter of Richard Cromwell, Protector, was Physician-General of the army, and a native of this parish. He was the author of a system of anatomy. The learned doctor, having laid the foundation of his classical learning at a school in this county, he entered as scholar at Queen’s College, Oxford, in 1686. The study of the northern

Dr. Thomas
Gibson.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
53	Banael to	Flint	Hawarden . . . 3	Mold 4	Wrexham . . 10		196	....
31	Banbury*	Oxford	Oxford 21	Woodstock . 16	Southam . . 14		76	5908

languages about this period was particularly cultivated at the University, and Mr. Gibson rigidly applied himself to that branch of literature, in which he was assisted by Dr. Hicks. In a short time he translated into Latin the "Chronicon Saxonicum," and published it together with the Saxon original. Dr. Gibson had an early and strong inclination to search the antiquities of his own country, and being well versed in the knowledge of its original languages, he applied himself with great diligence, and in a few years produced his edition of "Camden's Britannica," and concluded this branch of learning with "Reliquæ Spelmannianæ," or the posthumous works of Sir Henry Spelman, relating to the laws and antiquities of England, which, with a life of the author, he published at Oxford, in 1698, and dedicated his work to Archbishop Tenison. About this time he was taken as Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop's family, and soon afterwards was made Rector of Lambeth, and Archdeacon of Surrey. Upon the death of the Archbishop, in 1715, Dr. Wake, Bishop of Lincoln, succeeded him, and Dr. Gibson was appointed to that See; and Dr. Robinson also dying, in 1720, Gibson was appointed Bishop of London. The ministry were so sensible of his great abilities, that a sort of ecclesiastical ministry was committed to his charge for several years. He died on the 6th of September, 1748, with true Christian fortitude, and in perfect tranquillity of mind.

BAMPTON.

An Anti-
quarian.Made Bi-
shop of
London.Cheese and
cakes.Battle of
Banbury.Once a
celebrated
grammar
school.

* BANBURY is pleasantly situated on the small river Charwell, and its staple commodities seem to be cheese and cakes; the former, even in Shakspeare's time, appear to have been celebrated, for Bardolph, when accused by "Slender" of robbing him of his two milled sixpences, exclaims, "You Banbury cheese." The cakes have made this town more celebrated than even its political engagements. The castle of Banbury was founded in the year 1153, by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and continued an episcopal residence till the reign of Henry VI. During the contentions between the houses of York and Lancaster, when civil discord was a familiar incident in this neighbourhood, Banbury suffered much; but more particularly in the memorable engagement, called "The Battle of Banbury," fought about three miles from the town, in 1469. It took place on a plane called Danesmoor, near Edgecote. The Earl of Warwick was the commander of the Lancastrian forces, and the Yorkists were led by the Earls of Stafford and Pembroke, who had possession of the town. After one of the most determined conflicts ever recorded, the Yorkists were routed; the Earl of Pembroke and his brother were both taken and beheaded, and Edward IV. himself made prisoner a few days after. In 1642, the townspeople took part with the Parliament, but after the battle of Edge-hill, this castle was taken by the royalists, under Sir William Compton, who defended it for 13 weeks against all the efforts of Sir John Fiennes, until the garrison was relieved by the Earl of Northampton. It suffered a further siege of 10 weeks, under Sir William Waller, and surrendered on honourable terms. Leland, who wrote in the Reign of Henry VIII., says, "In this castle is a terrible prison for convict men." A stone vault, with grated windows, and traces of the inner ditch, is supposed to have been the terrible prison alluded to, but very small remains exist in the present day. The free grammar-school is now wholly abandoned, and the school-house let out on lease by the corporation. This is much to be regretted, as it was formerly held in such high estimation, that the statutes of this establishment were taken as a model for St. Paul's school, London; and the statutes of the free grammar-school of Manchester, in 1524, ordain, that the grammar taught in that school, should be taught only "after the manner of the school at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, which is called Stan-

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>
50	Bangor *...city & pa	Caernarvon .	Caernarvon . 9	Aberconway15	Holyhead . 24	245	4751

BANBURY. bridge's Grammar." Mr. Stanbridge, the celebrated grammarian alluded to, was a highly learned man, and tutor to Sir Thomas Pope. Ad-joining the Ram Inn is a sulphurous well, and at a small distance from the town is a chalybeate spring. The pyrites aureus, or golden fire-stone, is frequently found in this neighbourhood. Among other interesting remains about the town is an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. John, now converted into a farm-house. This borough returns one member to parliament, as it did before the passing of the Reform Bill.

Electors. The electors of the old constituency were but 18 in number, but the £10. householders are about 365. The borough comprises the parish, and the returning-officer is the Mayor.

Market. Thursday.—*Fairs,* Thursday after Jan. 18, for cattle, horses, and sheep; first Thursday in Lent; second Thursday before Easter, cattle and sheep; Ascension Day; Thursday and Friday in Trinity week; August 13, horses, cows, and sheep; Thursday after Old Michaelmas, hogs and cheese; October 30; and second Thursday before Christmas, cheese, hops, and cattle.—*Mail* arrives 4.15 morning; departs 10 21 night.—*Bankers.* (Old Bank) Cobb and Co., draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.; Gibbons and Co., draw on Roberts and Co.; Gillett and Co., draw on Esdaile and Co.—*Inns,* Red Lion, and White Lion.

* BANGOR, which signifies the beautiful choir, is a Bishop's See; compared to its former size, it is now but an inconsiderable place. It is seated at the mouth of the Menai, near its opening to the Lavan sands, in a narrow valley, between two low ridges of slate rock, opening to the south, towards the majestic mountain, Snowdon, which rises 3571 feet above the level of the sea. Mr. Warner, the intelligent Welsh tourist, and his companion, spoke in raptures of this place. The beauty, repose, and retirement of the whole pleased them wonderfully. The latter observed, "If he were Bishop of Bangor, the only translation he would covet would be, thence to heaven." The former agreed with him, that "Were fate to throw him also into such a spot, very few attractions would have sufficient force to elicit him from it." They had "Never seen a place which united so many beauties in so narrow a circle." From this city the new road finds its way through a low pass in the adjacent ridge, and descends gently along the face of the sloping bank to the great bridge: this road is very smooth and well protected, and worthy of the magnificent scenery by which it is surrounded. Menai suspension bridge is distant about two miles and a half from Bangor. This noble bridge is substituted for the inconvenient ferry; it is 100 feet above the level of high water, even at spring tides. The cathedral is a low plain building, dedicated to St. Deiniol, to whom it owed its origin about the year 525, and he was elected the first bishop in 550. He was the son of Dinothus, Abbot of Bangor-iscoed, and reared under the auspices of a Welsh prince, patron of the bard Talliesin, and perhaps the most liberal prince of his time. In 1402 it was burnt down, during the rebellion of Owen Glendower; and what is rather singular, it was suffered to remain in ruins during the space of 90 years, when the choir was re-built by the Bishop in the reign of Henry VII. But that cruel ravager of ecclesiastical property, Bishop Bulkeley, not only alienated the lands belonging to the cathedral, but even had the audacity to sell the bells of the church. The choir is fitted up in a style of neat and simple elegance, and ornamented with an excellent organ, the gift of Dr. Thomas Lloyd, in 1779. The chapter consists of a dean, three archdeacons, two precentors, two vicars choral, six minor canons, six lay clerks, and eight choristers, with an income of £2,000. per annum. The windows of the cathedral were formerly very handsomely ornamented with stained glass, but in the civil wars of Charles I. the soldiers destroyed these, amongst other things. The most conspicuous monument in this building is that erected to the memory of Owen Gwynedd,



THE GREAT BRIDGE, SWANSEA, 1845

Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delivered

<i>Imp</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
53	Bangor *vil & pa	Flint	Ellesmere ..11	Overton .....3	Wrexham ...5		174	1389
27	Banham .....pa	Norfolk	East Harling 5	Buckenham .2	Diss .....7		92	1297
45	Bank-Newton .....to	W. R. York	Skipton .....5	Settle .....11	Burnley ....15		221	125
9	Banks .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle ....13	Brampton .3	Longtown ..14		314	296
27	Banningham .....pa	Norfolk	Aylesham ...3	N. Walsham 5	Cromer .....9		121	369
37	Banstead †pa	Surrey	Ewell .....3	Croydon ....6	Sutton .....3		15	991
34	Banwell †pa	Somerset ...	Axbridge ...4	Bristol .....18	Pensford ....16		130	1623
21	Bapechild .....pa	Kent	Sittingbourne 2	Mäton .....3	Faversham .6		41	319
40	Barbon .....chap	Westmorl...	Kirkby Lons 3	Sedbergh ...7	Kendal ....11		258	315

one of the ancient princes of Wales. Here are several Dissenting meeting-houses, and the town is the resort of many visitors during the summer season; upwards of 50,000 annually are said to remain for longer or shorter periods. Steam-packets ply between this place and Liverpool.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, April 5; June 25; September 16; and October 28.—Mail arrives at Menai Bridge 4.15 morning; departs 8.32 afternoon.

* BANGOR ISCOED is situated on the banks of the river Dee, which here passes under a bridge of five arches. This place, at present very inconsiderable, is famed on account of having been the site of the most ancient monastery in the kingdom, founded by Lucius, the son of Coel, the first Christian King of Britain, sometime previous to the year 180. This abbey was remarkable for its valuable library, and the number of learned men trained within its venerable walls. Gildas Ninnius, who lived in the 7th century, was one of its abbots. He wrote in Latin an incorrect history of England, which is still extant. According to Speed, this monastery, in the year 596, contained no less than 2,400 monks, 100 of which passed in their turns one hour of devotion; there are no remains of the monastery existing.

BANGOR.

The first abbey established in Britain.

† BANSTEAD is celebrated for the excellent herbage which the neighbouring downs afford the sheep, which are highly prized for the delicate flavour of the mutton. There are many elegant seats in the vicinity, amongst which are Banstead House, Miss Motteux; Cold Blow Cottage, General Sir Edward Howorth; and the Oaks, the seat of the Earl of Derby. This celebrated villa was erected by a society of gentlemen, called the "Hunter's Club," and the present noble proprietor can accommodate his guests with more than 50 bed chambers; and a pack of hounds are kept on the establishment, which has been long noted for its hospitality. On the 26th of February, 1834, Mr. John Richardson, a farmer, returning from Epsom to Banstead, was robbed and murdered on these downs.

Seat of the Earl of Derby.

‡ BANWELL is an agreeable village, situated under the northern declivity of the Mendip hills, and is supposed to derive its name from a spring strongly impregnated with mineral properties, which expands into a fine sheet of water, and after turning two mills, empties itself into the channel near the ruins of Woodspring Priory. The church, which is a fine specimen of the florid gothic of the Tudor age, contains a richly carved screen and rood loft, a beautiful sculptured stone pulpit, and several windows of the richest stained glass. This manor has been in the possession of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, from the reign of Edward the Confessor, with little exception, till the present time. They had for many centuries a palace here, but nothing of it remains except a private residence called Banwell Court, still interesting for its antiquity. The park has been divided into enclosures, which afford at every point a most pleasing variety of landscapes. The Bishop of Bath and Wells has also a cottage ornee, for the accomodation of his family and of the numerous visitors which are driven hither to view the two singular caverns which have been discovered of late years in this neighbourhood. The monastery of Banwell was founded by the early Saxon monarchs. As-serius, or Asser, the scholar and biographer of King Alfred, was made Abbot by that monarch. This Abbey was destroyed by the Danes; it

Formerly a Bishop's Palace.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
28	Barby.....pa	Northamp..	Daventry...6	Welford...11	Crick.....4	78	637	
39	Barcheston.....pa	Warwick..	Shipston...2	Kineton...9	L. Compton..5	83	198	
38	Barcombe.....pa	Sussex....	Lewes.....3	Uckfield...6	Brighton...11	48	931	
44	Barden.....to	N. R. York.	Leyburn...3	Richmond...4	Bedale.....8	231	106	
44	Barden.....to & chap	W. R. York.	Skipton...8	Paitley Brid. 9	Otley.....13	218	214	
14	Bardfield, (Great) * pa	Essex.....	Thaxted...5	Dunmow....7	Haverhill...10	48	1029	
14	Bardfield-Saling.....pa	Essex.....	.....4	.....7	.....10	48	359
24	Bardney †.....pa	Lincoln....	Lincoln...12	Horncastle..9	Wragby.....9	136	1098	

BANWELL.

Extraordinary caverns.

Antediluvian bones.

was afterwards restored, but never recovered its pristine importance; for instead of arriving at the point of prosperity usual in Royal foundations, it sunk into obscurity long prior to the dissolution of religious houses. Banwell is remarkable for two extraordinary caverns discovered in the year 1824, which occasioned no inconsiderable number of the curious to resort to the village. They were first discovered by some workmen digging a shaft in search of Calamine, which intersected a steep narrow fissure; after they had descended about 80 feet it opened into a spacious cavern, 150 feet long and 30 broad, and about 30 feet high. This is called the stalactite cavern, from the beautiful specimens of crystalized stalactite, which lay covering huge fragments of rock about the floor. In this place were found two pieces of candle, encrusted with lime, supposed to have been left by the miners after working for ochre, calamine, &c. A rich vein of iron ore, with some cobalt and manganese, was also discovered, the working of which has long since commenced, and the produce is conveyed to the smelting works on the southern coast of Wales. The workmen, in order to facilitate an easier method of entrance, opened another fissure lower in the rock, when suddenly another cavern presented itself, the floor of which was covered with a mass of sand, limestone, teeth, bones, &c. Professor Buckland, who surveyed this place, states, that a shaft being driven into this mass, proved it to have been nearly 40 feet deep. The bones consisted of various specimens of the ox tribe, including the elk. Skeletons of the wolf, and a gigantic bear, in point of preservation, like what are to be found in ordinary churchyards—supposed to be of antediluvian origin, where found here. In the roof of the cave is a large chimney-like shaft, formerly rising to the surface, but now blocked up by fragments of limestone, mud, and sand, adhering together by incrustation, and through which dreadful pitfall, it is presumed, this immense number of beasts were precipitated at the great inundation. The rubbish has been partially cleared, and the bones are used to decorate the sides of the walls. A British earthwork crowns the summit of the neighbouring eminence, enclosing, within its irregular rampart, an area of about 20 acres; and, about a quarter of a mile further, is an entrenchment nearly square, the ground in the centre of which is elevated in the form of a cross.

Fairs, Jan. 18, and July 18, for cattle, sheep, and cheese.

* BARDFIELD, (Great.) *Market*, formerly Tuesday (now disused).—*Fair*, June 22, for cattle and toys.

King Oswald buried here.

† BARDNEY, anciently Beardanam, is situated in a marsh on the north bank of the river Witham. An abbey was founded in the time of the Saxons, prior to the year 641. Here Ethelred, divesting himself of the splendour of royalty, retired to devote his days to religion, and became superior of the monastery. King Oswald is said to have been buried here, but the body was afterwards removed to the church of Gloucester. The hand was retained by the monks as a relique, to which they ascribed the power of working miracles, and for a long period imposed upon the credulity of superstitious pilgrims. In the year 870 the monastery was burned by the Danes, but was afterwards re-built by Gilbert De Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln who annexed to it several extensive estates. At the dissolution its annua revenues were estimated at £429. 7s.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
23	Bardon Park.....to	Leicester...	Leicester.....9	Loughboro'.....5	Ashby.....9	107	65		
22	Bardsea.....to	Lancaster...	Ulverston.....3	Dalton.....5	Cartmel.....8	276	...		
50	Bardsey Isle *	Caernarvon	Aberdaron.....4	Pwllheli.....20	Nevin.....18	256	84		
45	Bardsey†.....to & pa	W.R. York	Wetherby.....5	Leeds.....9	Tadcaster.....8	193	331		

* BARDSEY ISLE, is near the south-east point of the promontory of Llyn, in Caernarvonshire: it is of a moderate elevation; in length two miles, and in breadth one. The third part of its contents of 370 acres, occupied by a high mountain, affords sustenance to a few sheep and rabbits. It is about a league distant from the main land, and only accessible to the mariner on its south-east side, where there is a small well-sheltered harbour. There is no reptile ever seen on this island, except the common water-lizard. The soil is clayey, but produces excellent barley and wheat. The inhabitants are employed in cultivating the land, and in fishing. The abbot's house is a large stone building, occupied by several families, and near it is a singular chapel, or oratory, being a long arched edifice, with a insulated stone altar near the east end. Dubricius, archbishop of Caerleon, almost worn out with age, resigned his see to St. David, retired here, and died in 522. He was interred upon the spot, but such was the veneration paid to his memory in after ages, that about the year 1107, his remains were removed, by the procurement of Urban, then Bishop of Llandaff, and re-interred in the cathedral of that see, of which he had been the first bishop. St. Dubricius was a man of singular eminence for learning and piety. He was Archbishop of Caerleon, and Metropolitan of all Wales, in the time of Aurelius Ambrosius; and prior to this elevation, he taught a school on the banks of his native river, which was much resorted to from all Christian countries.

No reptiles
on this is-
land.

St. Dubri-
cius.

† BARDSEY, comprises the township of Bardsey, with Rigton and Wathersome. Near the church is a mound called Castle Hill, supposed to have been the site of a Roman fortress. At Bardsey Grange, in this parish, resided occasionally, and died, Francis Thorpe, the tyrannical Baron of the Exchequer; but the same house is rendered memorable as the birth place of the poet Congreve, in 1670. This clever and celebrated poet, was baptised in the church of this village in the month of February of the same year. When an infant he was carried to Kilkenny, by his father, who had the command of the army there. He received his education in the school of Kilkenny, and from these circumstances it is probable that persons had fallen into the erroneous impression that Congreve was a native of Ireland. In 1685 he was admitted into the university of Dublin. In 1691 he became a member of the society of the Middle Temple, but soon relinquished the dry study of the Law. At the age of twenty-one, he published his novel called "Incognita," or, "Love and Duty Reconciled." Soon afterwards, he brought out the Comedy, called "The Old Bachelor," of which Dryden says, "he never saw such a first play in his life;" it was performed in 1793, with the most unbounded applause. Lord Falkland wrote the prologue. The singular success and merits of this production, recommended him to the patronage and notice of the Earl of Halifax, who settled him in an office of six hundred a year, and during his life patronised him in every way he could. His next piece was "The Double Dealer." On the death of Queen Mary, in 1693, he wrote a Pastoral on the occasion, entitled "The Mourning Muse of Alexis," upon the appearance of which King William, her husband, granted him an annuity of £100. per annum. In 1695, he produced his Comedy, called "Love for Love;" and in 1697, the beautiful Tragedy of "The Mourning Bride." Having lived a high and honorable life amongst the most celebrated wits and classical men of the age, he died at his house in Surrey-street, in the Strand, January 19, 1729. On

Birth-place
of Congreve
the poet.

His works.

Died in
Surrey-st.
London.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.		
36	Bardwell	pa Suffolk	Bury	10	Ixworth	3	Thetford	9	80	799
22	Bare	to Lancaster . . .	Lancaster . . .	3	Burton	10	K. Lonsdale 14	243	110	
23	Baresley	to Leicester . . .	Leicester . . .	10	Melton	8	M. Sorrel	10	105	.....
27	Barford	pa Norfolk	Wymondham 5		Dereham	13	Norwich	10	105	420
39	Barford	pa Warwick	Warwick	3	Stratford	7	Kineton	8	92	748
31	Barford, (Great) * .	pa Bedford	Bedford	6	St. Neots	7	Potton	7	53	731
3	Barford, (Great) . .	pa Oxford	Deddington . .	2	Banbury	6	Chip Norton 11	71	350	
3	Barford, (Little) † .	pa Bedford	St. Neots . . .	3	Potton	7	Biggleswade . 9	54	176	
31	Barford, St. John's, ch	Oxford	Deddington . .	3	Banbury	5	Chip Norton 11	72	131	
41	Barford, St. Martin, pa	Wilt's	Wilton	3	Salisbury	6	Hindon	10	87	570
43	Barforth	to N. R. York . .	Richmond . . .	10	Barnard Cas 10		Darlington . . .	9	243	129

BARDSEY.

the 26th his corpse lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, at Westminster, and the same evening was carried into Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and afterwards buried in the Abbey. His pall was supported by the Duke of Bridgewater, Earl Godolphin, Lord Cobham, Lord Wilmington, Hon. George Berkeley, Esq., and Brigadier-General Churchill. Dr. Johnson says, "He has merit of the highest kind; he is an original writer, who borrowed neither the models of his plot, nor the manner of his dialogue." And Voltaire remarks, "That he raised the glory of comedy to a greater height than any English writer before or since his time."

Curious custom.

* BARFORD, (Great). At this place is a piece of land, called White Bread Close, left, as is generally believed, by one of the Shepherd family, formerly residents of considerable opulence in the parish, for the purpose of purchasing loaves of white bread, to be thrown among the populace from the church porch. This whimsical custom at last became such a scene of scrambling, fighting, and disorder, that it was prohibited by the curate, and the money applied towards the purchase of coals for the poor, at Christmas. The boys, and even men, seemed to have participated in this sport, the same as at a game at foot-ball, or other play; and an old gentleman in the adjoining village fully remembers taking an active part in the scramble, and bearing off the wheaten loaf in triumph.

Rowe, the Dramatist.

† BARFORD, (Little), is situated in the hundred of Biggleswade, and is chiefly celebrated as the birth-place of Rowe, the dramatic poet, who was born here in the year 1673. His father having designed him for the study of the law, took him from school at the age of sixteen, and entered him a student in the Middle Temple. He made considerable progress, and was called to the bar, but Homer and Virgil had more charms for him than either Coke or Littleton. He was strongly solicited by his friends to practice, but nothing could overcome his affection for the muses; and his play, the "Ambitious Step-mother," having been received with great applause, he resolved to make poetry his profession. He had imbibed in his youth the most noble sentiments of liberty, of which he gave a specimen in his Tragedy of "Tamerlane." This was the second play that he wrote, and until of late years it was usual to perform it on the 4th and 5th of November, in commemoration of the gunpowder treason, and the landing of King William. Mr. Rowe being out of all employment, went one day to wait on the Earl of Oxford, Lord High Treasurer of England, when, among other things his Lordship asked him, whether he understood Spanish. He replied in the negative, and his Lordship said he would advise him to learn it as soon as possible. Rowe took his leave, applied himself to the study of that language, and expecting some lucrative employment, again waited upon him. How great was his disappointment, when his Lordship, on being informed of his acquisition, merely exclaimed, "How happy are you, Mr. Rowe, that you can now enjoy the pleasure of reading "Don Quixote" in the original!" His death took place on the 6th of December, 1718, in the 45th year of his age, and he was buried with great funeral pomp, in Westminster Abbey, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

Anecdote



GATEWAY, BARKING

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Barfreston.....pa	Kent.....	Wingham .6	Dover8	Canterbury 10	65	114
19	Barham.....pa	Huntingdon	Kimbolton .6	Alconbury .4	Huntingdon 10	68	73
21	Barham.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury .7	Dover9	Sandwich .11	62	1053
36	Barham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich . . .5	Needham . . .5	Debenham . .9	74	825
24	Barholm.....pa	Lincoln.....	M. Deeping .4	Stamford . . .6	Bourn8	94	155
23	Barkby.....pa	Leicester.....	Leicester . . .5	Melton11	Houghton . . .5	100	806
23	Barkby-Thorpe . . . to	Leicester.....	Leicester . . .4	Leicester . . .12	Leicester . . .5	100	72
4	Barkham.....pa	Berks.....	Wokingham .4	Reading . . .7	Bagshot . . .11	35	247
14	Barking *.....m. t. & pa	Essex.....	Romford . . .5	Woolwich . . .4	Ilford2	7	8036
36	Barking.....pa	Suffolk.....	Needham Mt 1	Stow Market 4	Ipswich . . .10	70	1884

* BARKING, in the hundred of Beacontree. The name is derived, according to some writers, from the Saxon words Beorce—a birch tree, and Ing—a meadow; but the most natural presumption is, that it takes its name from Berging, signifying a fortification in a meadow, and which seems to be borne out, as there is an encampment still to be traced, of the most extensive dimensions, being more than forty-eight acres in the area; near to which is a spring of fine water, which no doubt supplied the inmates. In 870, Barking was burnt by the Danes, and the abbey destroyed, and the nuns either murdered or dispersed. Soon after the conquest, King William retired to this place, while the Tower of London was being erected, not deeming it safe to continue in that city; and here he was visited during the preparation for his coronation, by Earl Edwin, of Mercia; Morcar, Earl of Northumberland; and many others of the nobility, who swore fealty to him, on the restoration of their estates. It is situated on the river Roding, which branches off in two different streams, and unites with the Thames about two miles distant. Barking Creek is navigable for ships of 80 tons burden, and the coal and timber, together with the fishing trade, is carried on to a considerable extent. About a hundred fishing smacks sail from this town. Near the creek is a large flour mill, formerly belonging to the abbey; and in the vicinity of the town are extensive potatoe grounds for the supply of the London market. Barking is rather a dull town, from the want of a main thoroughfare; it has the appearance of antiquity stamped upon it, particularly the market-house, which is an extensive and ancient building of timber and plaster, of the age of Elizabeth. Here is a town-hall and workhouse. A free quay for landing goods, subject to a table of regulations, and a spacious new road from the Commercial-road, through Eastham and Wallend to Barking. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and is a spacious ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower at the west end, having a beacon turret at one corner. A free-school, which now occupies part of the workhouse, was founded by Sir James Campbell, in 1641, who bequeathed a sum of £666. 13s. 4d. for that purpose. John Fowke, Esq., bequeathed certain lands for the maintenance of eight boys in Christ's Hospital, two of whom are chosen from this parish. The importance formerly attached to the town of Barking was almost entirely to be attributed to the magnificent abbey that was established here in the year 670, by Erkenwald, Bishop of London, for nuns of the Benedictine order: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This abbey was governed by a succession of Abbesses, of noble, and even royal descent. After the destruction of the establishment by the Danes, in the year 870, it was again rebuilt in a style of greater splendour than before, and on the death of King Edgar, in 970, his queen became Abbess. From the earliest period to the time of its dissolution, it may be said to have been a seminary for the principal gentry of England. Its revenues amounted, at the suppression of the religious houses, to £1084. 6s. 2½d. Destruction has done its worst to this beautiful abbey, for at present little or nothing remains but the gateway, an interesting object, and in good preservation; over which is a room, called the Chapel of the Holy Ghost. This gateway was denominated the fire-bell gate, from its having anciently contained the curfew; it is a square embattled structure, with an octagonal turret at one of the

Origin of its name.

Burnt by the Danes.

Once a town of importance.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
45	Barkisland.....to	W. R. York	Halifax.....4	Huddersfield 8	Rochdale ..13	196	2292
23	Barkston.....pa	Leicester...	Melton.....12	Belvoir Cas. 4	Bingham....7	115	297
24	Barkstone.....pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham...4	Sleaford....9	Folkingham 11	114	430
46	Barkstone Ash.....to	W. R. York	Tadcaster...6	Abberford...5	York.....15	185	265
18	Barkway.....to & pa	Herts.....	Hertford...15	Puckeridge..8	Cambridge..17	35	1108
24	Barkwith, East.....pa	Lincoln.....	Wragby.....3	M. Raisin...8	Louth.....12	147	187
24	Barkwith, West.....pa	Lincoln.....	.....3	.....8	.....11	146	113
35	Barlaston.....pa	Stafford.....	Stone.....4	Newcastle...6	Cheadle.....8	145	514
38	Barlavington.....pa	Sussex.....	Petworth...5	Chichester..12	Arundel.....8	54	111
10	Barlborough.....pa	Derby.....	Chesterfield 8	Worksop....7	Sheffield...17	150	713
46	Barlby.....chap	E. R. York...	Selby.....2	York.....13	Howden.....12	183	348
23	Barleston.....chap	Leicester.....	Bosworth...3	Leicester...12	Ashby.....9	109	582
18	Barley.....pa	Herts.....	Barkway...3	Cambridge..14	Ware.....16	37	704
22	Barley.....to	Lancaster...	Colne.....5	Clitheroe...5	Burnley.....5	217	707
32	Barleythorpe.....chap	Rutland.....	Oakham.....2	Melton.....9	Stamford...13	96	.....
14	Barling.....pa	Essex.....	Prittlewell..5	Rochford...5	Southend...16	45	317
24	Barlings.....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....7	Wragby.....4	Bardney....8	140	290
46	Barlow.....to	W. R. York...	Selby.....3	Snaith.....6	Howden.....8	179	225
10	Barlow, Great.....chap	Derby.....	Chesterfield 4	Dronfield...3	Sheffield...10	154	581
10	Barlow, Little.....to	Derby.....	.....5	.....3	.....10	155	58

BARKING.

angles. The arch of the entrance is finely pointed, and enriched with deeply receding mouldings; above is a canopied niche, under a fine gothic window of three lights. Among the ruins of the abbey were discovered a fibula, and a gold ring, on which were engraved, the Salutation of the Virgin Mary, and the initials I. M. The tyranny exercised over the tenants of this manor by the fraternity, would almost create a feeling of surprise in our present liberal and enlightened age, were they not perfectly well known in a thousand other instances. The manor of Clayhall was held under the Abbess and convent of Barking, by the following services: viz. that every tenant should come in person to the Abbey Church, on the vigil of St. Ethelburg the Virgin, and there attend and guard the high altar, from the first hours of Vespers till nine the next morning; and that he should be ready at all times, with a horse and a man, to attend the Abbess and her steward, when going upon the business of the convent, any where within the four seas. And, lastly, that the Abbess should have by way of herriot, upon the death of every tenant, his best horse and accoutrements: these services, however, did not exempt them from the quit rents. Besides the above tenure, there were other vexatious contingencies; viz. one (Robert Gerard) was among other services, to gather a full measure of nuts, called a pybot, four of which should make a bushel; to go a long journey on foot once a year to Colchester, Chelmsford, Ely, or the like distances, on the business of the convent, carrying a pack; and other shorter distances, such as Brentford, &c., and maintaining himself upon the road. He was to pay a fine upon the marriage of his daughter, if she married beyond the limits of the manor. If his daughter had an illegitimate child, he was to make the best terms he could with the Abbess, for the fine called Kyldwyte. It appears also, that he could not even sell his ox fed by himself, without the Abbess's permission. Some of the tenants, according to Blount, were obliged to watch and guard thieves in the Abbess's prison. A few miles distant, in a glade in Hainhault Forest, formerly stood an oak, famed through many centuries, and known by the name of Fairlop Oak. Its age is traced by the traditions of the country half way through the Christian era. Part of this noble tree has been converted into the pulpit of St. Pancras new church. Its rough fluted stem was 36 feet in circumference, and about a yard from the ground, divided into eleven immense arms; yet not in the horizontal manner of an oak, but rather that of a beech. Beneath its shade, which formerly overspread an area of three hundred feet in circuit, an annual fair was held on the 2nd of July, and no booth was suffered to be raised beyond the extent of its boughs. The fair is still continued on the same spot the first Friday in July.

Singular services by which the manor of Clayhall was held.

Fairlop oak.

Market disused.—Fair, October 22, for toys. It lies within the three-penny post delivery.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
46	Barmby on the M. chap	E. R. York.	Howden . . . 5	Selby 6	Snaith 6		180	525
46	Barnby on Don to & pa	W. R. York	Doncaster . . 6	Thorne 7			168	617
46	Barmby on Moor, to & p	E. R. York.	Pocklington . 2	York 11	M. Weighton . 8		210	446
53	Barmele to	Flint	Chester . . . 7	Holywell . . 12	Flint 8		196	115
27	Barmer pa	Norfolk . .	Burham . . . 6	Fakenham . . 7	Lynn 18		115	43
21	Barming* pa	Kent	Maidstone . . 3	Tonbridge . . 11	Chatham . . . 13		33	565
55	Barmouth † to	Merioneth .	Dolgelly . . . 10	Harleigh . . . 11	Towyn 11		222	1980
13	Barmpton to	Durham . . .	Darlington . . 3	Stockton . . . 9	Durham 18		244	90
13	Barmston to	Durham . . .	Sunderland . . 5	Durham 10	Newcastle . . . 7		269	73
43	Barmston pa	E. R. York.	Bridlington . . 7	Driffild . . . 10	Hornsea 8		200	223
39	Barnacle ham	Warwick . .	Nuneaton . . . 5	Coventry . . . 7	Rugby 12		95	219
30	Barnack pa	Northamp .	Wansford . . . 4	Stamford . . . 4	Peterboro' . . 11		88	812
22	Barnaker to	Lancaster . .	Garstang . . . 3	Lancaster . . 12	Preston 15		232	519
13	Barnard Castle ‡ m t & p	Durham . . .	Middleton . . 10	Darlington . . 17	Staindrop . . . 6		246	4430

* **BARMING.** Of this village the learned antiquarian, Mark Noble, was rector. His principal works were a history of the College of Arms, a Genealogical History of the Royal Families of Europe, Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell; and, also, of the illustrious house of Medici. On St. Thomas's Day there is an annual solicitation for charity, and with the the money raised loaves of bread are purchased, and distributed to the resident poor. Great quantities of hops, cherries, and filberts, are grown in this parish.

Mark Noble

† **BARMOUTH**, near the conflux of the river Maw, or Mawddach, is a village singularly situated; the houses are disposed, either among the sand, in a low situation, or at different heights on the side of a huge rock, like a part of the city of Edinburgh, and are said to resemble the town of Gibraltar. These houses form eight tiers, to which there is no approach, but by steps cut in the rock. The floors of one row are about level with the tops of the chimnies immediately in front; so that a person standing at his door may look down the chimnies of the neighbourhood below. The first range regales the second with its smoke, the second the third, &c. till we arrive at the uppermost, which, in a westerly wind, takes the mixed perfume of all. Barmouth is the port of Merionethshire, not far from which the river Mawddach has its commencement. "Proceeding along the banks of this river towards Dolgelly," says Mr. Bingley, when it was high water, the whole bed of the river being filled, made the different landscapes in the scene appear truly picturesque. The first two miles which lay along, what the inhabitants of Barmouth call, the Beach, formed the most interesting part of the journey. In the composition of the views, scarcely any thing appeared wanting; there was every requisite of mountain and vale, wood, water, meadows, and rocks, arranged in beautiful order. Beyond the beach, the road winds at a little distance from the river, among the low mountains; and from different stations, I had views of the most elegant and picturesque landscapes, the river partly hidden by intervening mountains. This stream is much diminished in width and depth: at present it will not admit so much as a pleasure-boat to reach Dolgelly, which obliges company to walk three-quarters of a mile to the town.

A very curiously built town.

‡ **BARNARD CASTLE.** The castle from which the town appears to have derived its name, was founded by Barnard, son of Guy Baliol, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and to whom William Rufus granted the noble forests of Teesdale and Marwood. Edward the First, determined to mortify the Bishop of Durham and to abridge his power; he, therefore, gave this castle to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in whose family it continued for five generations. It afterwards came to the crown, and the tyrant Richard III. who took very great delight in this place, contributed much to its beauty by the most tasteful embellishments; his armorial bearings still appear, not only on the castle but over many parts of the town, and it has been a crown domain ever since. Hutchinson in his history of the county of Durham, describes the remains

Guy Baliol

<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>					<i>Dist. from Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
36	Barnardiston	pa Suffolk	Clare	4	Haverhill	4	Newmarket 12	59	200
45	Barnbow	to W. R. York	Leeds	6	Tadcaster	9	Abberford	190	....
45	Barnbrough*	pa W. R. York	Doncaster	7	Rotherham	8	Barnsley	167	520
36	Barnby	pa Suffolk	Beccles	4	Lowestoft	7	Bungay	111	303
43	Barnby	to N. R. York	Whitby	5	Guisboro'	16	Scarborough 23	238	224
39	Barnby-on-Moor	to Nottingham	East Retford 3		Bawtry	5	Blyth	148	205

BARNARD CASTLE.

of the castle as covering about six acres and three quarters of ground. The parts which were of chief strength, stand on the very brink of a steep rock, about eighty feet above the level of the river Tees, commanding a most beautiful prospect up the river. The area on the side of the market-place, appears not to have had any communication with the chief strongholds and bulwarks of the fortress, and is separated from the interior buildings by a deep fosse which surrounds the rest of the castle. In an adjoining ground called the Flatts, is a large reservoir cut in swampy ground; water was collected and conveyed to the castle in pipes, to supply the garrison and cattle enclosed within the walls of the outer areas in times of public danger. This area is now a pasture for sheep, and other parts enclosed by the walls have been converted into orchards.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Wednesday in Easter and Whitsun Week, St. James's Day, and July 25, for horses, cattle, and sheep.—Bankers, W. Skinner and Co. draw on Barclay and Co.—Inns, King's Head, and Rose and Crown.—Mail arrives 6.40 morning; departs 2.40 afternoon.

* BARNBROUGH. The church is dedicated to Saint Peter, and contains a rude painting commemorative of "a serious contest that took place between a man and a wild cat." This conflict, which every body in Barnbrough firmly believes, is said to have occurred about the middle of the fifteenth century, between Percival Cresacre, lord of the manor, and a wild cat o' mountain. He is reported to have been attacked in one of the little woods in the neighbourhood, by this furious animal, and a running fight was kept up till they reached the church porch, where the mortal combat ended in the death of both. That some such circumstance did occur, is conjectured from the crest which the family afterwards adopted, viz. a cat o' mountain, which is still to be seen on the tower of the church; and the tradition is said to be further confirmed by the figure of an animal at the foot of the oak statue of this Cresacre, and also a rubiginous stone in the pavement of the porch of the church. We have many evidences in history that cats were beasts of chase, particularly in the charter of Ranulph Piperking, granted by Edward the Confessor :—

Hart and hind, doe and bock,
Fox and cat, hare and brock.

and again,

Four greyhounds and six raches,
For hare and fox and wild cates.

In the church is an ancient monument of Alicia Cresacre, wife of the above gentleman, who died in 1450, on which is carved in old text :—

Our bodys in stonys lye full still,
Our saulys in wandyr at Godys will.

In the north chancel is the monument of Percival Cresacre, a richly decorated altar-tomb under a flat arch, at the crown of which is the family arms, viz. three lions rampant, purple, on a gold shield. The effigies of Cresacre is in fine preservation, composed of carved oak, and representing a knight in a suite of plate armour, with his arms painted on a shield, and an animal (supposed to be a lion) at his feet. His sword which hung from his belt has been taken away, and both monuments are decorated with the favorite device of the family, a rosary of beads.

Contest between the lord of the manor and a wild cat.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
30	Barnby-in-Willows pa	Nottingham.	Newark4	Lincoln16	Grantham . . .14		124	237
37	Barnes pa	Surrey	Kingston6	Chiswick2	Wandsworth 3		5	1417
37	Barn-Elms*ham	Surrey	6	2	3		5	...

* **BARN-ELMS.** On the adjoining common stood the house in which the members of the celebrated Kit Cat Club assembled. Their original place of meeting was in London, but Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, who was their secretary, caused it to be transferred to a house belonging to himself, at Barn-Elms, and built a handsome room for their accommodation. The portrait of each member was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, but the apartment not being sufficiently large to receive half-length pictures, a shorter canvas was adopted, and hence proceeded the technical term of Kit Cat size. We give a further account of this club from the graphic pen of Sir Richard Phillips, in his "Morning's Walk from London to Kew," 1817. "A lane in the north-west corner of the common brought me to Barn-Elms, where now resides a Mr. Hoare, a banker, of London. The family were from home, and I had some difficulty to gain admittance, the servants knowing nothing either of the club, or its former occupant. A walk covered with docks, thistles, nettles, and high grass, led from the remains of a gateway in the garden wall to the door which opened into the building. Ah! thought I, through this desolate avenue, the finest geniuses in England daily proceeded to meet their friends. Yet, within a century, how changed—how deserted—how revolting! A cold chill seized me as the man unfasted the decayed door, and I beheld the once elegant hall filled with cobwebs, a fallen ceiling, and accumulating rubbish. The door on the left led to a spacious, and once superb, staircase—now in ruins. The entire building, for want of ventilation, having become food for the fungus, called dry-rot, the timbers had lost its cohesive powers. I ascended the staircase, therefore, with a degree of danger to which my conductor would not expose himself, but was well requited for my pains. Here I found the Kit-Cat Club-room, nearly as it existed in the days of its glory. It is 18 feet high, and 40 feet long, by 20 wide. The mouldings and ornaments were in the most superb fashion of its age, but the whole was falling to pieces from the effects of the dry-rot. My attention was chiefly attracted by the faded cloth-hangings of the room, whose red colour once set off the famous portraits of the club that hung around it. Their marks and sizes were still visible, and their numbers and names remained, as written in chalk for the guidance of the hanger. Thus was I, as it were, brought into contact with Addison and Steele, and Congreve, and Garth, and Dryden, and with many hereditary nobles, remembered only because they were patrons of those natural nobles. I read their names aloud—I invoked their departed spirits—I was appalled by the echo of my own voice. The holes in the floor, the forest of cobwebs in the windows, and a swallow's nest in the corner of the ceiling, proclaimed that I was viewing a vision of the dreamers of a past age; that I saw realized before me the speaking vanities of the anxious career of man. On rejoining Mr. Hoare's servant in the hall below, he informed me that his master intended to pull the building down, and form of it a riding-house. I learn that this design has since been executed. The Kit-Cat pictures were painted early in the eighteenth century, and about the year 1710 were brought to this spot, but the room I have been describing was not built till ten or fifteen years afterwards. They were 42 in number, and are now in the possession of a Mr. Baker, of Hertingford-bury, where I lately saw them splendidly lodged, and in fine preservation. It may be proper to observe, that the house of Mr. Hoare was not the house of Mr. Tonson, and that Mr. Tonson's house stood nearer to the Kit-Cat club-rooms, having a few years since been taken down." A person died in this place, leaving in his

Kit Cat
Club house.

As describ-
ed by Sir
Richard
Phillips in
1817.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
18	Barnet-Chipping* m. t.	Herts	St. Albans..10	Whetstone ..2	Hatfield	11	2369
18	Barnet, East	Herts	Enfield	Highgate	Barnet	10	547
25	Barnet, Friern f.	Middlesex ..	Finchley	Barnet	Hornsey	9	543
24	Barnetby-le-Wold ..	Lincoln	Glanford-Br. 6	Caistor	Barton	162	532
27	Barney	Norfolk	Fakenham	Walsingham ..5	Holt	115	263
36	Barnham	Suffolk	Thetford	Ixworth	Bury	81	384
38	Barnham	Sussex	Arundel	Chichester	Bognor	60	148
27	Barnham-Broom ..	Norfolk	Wymondham 5	Norwich	Iltingham	105	463

BARN-ELMS

will an annual sum, to be laid out in roses to be planted on his grave. The spot is distinguished by a stone tablet on the outside of the wall of the church, enclosed by pales, with some rose-trees planted on each side of it. This tablet is dedicated to the memory of Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in 1653, and left £20. to the poor of Barnes, for the purchase of an acre of land, on condition that the pales should be kept up, and the rose-trees preserved.

Battle between the houses of York and Lancaster.

* BARNET. This small busy town occupies an elevated situation on the high north road ; and near this place was fought, in the year 1471, the famous battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, which terminated in the death of the Earl of Warwick, and established King Edward the Fourth upon the throne. An obelisk was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, in memory of the battle in the year 1740. In the church is an altar monument in commemoration of Thomas Ravensworth, Esquire, whose effigy, in a recumbent position, is represented on the tomb in veined marble. He died in 1630. Several others of his family are also buried here ; and among these, James, his eldest son, who erected and endowed an alms-house, or hospital in Barnet, “for six poor ancient women, being widows or maidens, inhabitants of the town ; and neither common beggars, common drunkards, back-biters, tale-bearers, common scolds, thieves or other like persons of infamous life, or evil name or repute ; or vehemently suspected of sorcerie, witchcraft, or charming, or guilty of perjury : nor any ideot or lunatic are admitted.” The annual value of the original endowment is now about £45. ; besides which, the trustees have a further income of £30. annually, arising from other sources. Another alms-house for six poor widows, was built and endowed about the year 1723, under the will of John Garrett, Gent., who bequeathed £800. for that purpose. Near the race ground, on Barnet Common, is a mineral spring, of a mild purgative nature, that was discovered about the middle of the 17th century, and was formerly in much repute. A few years ago a subscription was made for arching it over and erecting a pump. The town is at present governed by a presiding magistrate, a high constable and subordinate officers. The inhabitants of this township enjoy a very extensive common right over the adjoining wastes and chace. Between Barnet and South Mims, an extensive improvement has been effected in the road, which was a series of angular turnings and unnecessary hills, to an extent which renders it surprising how such glaring imperfections were suffered to exist, when a sufficiently direct line could be obtained.

Mineral spring.

Market, Monday. Fairs April 8, 9, 10, linen drapery, mercery, toys, &c. The harvest fair or Welsh fair, September 4, 5, Welsh cattle and horses ; Sept. 6, mercery, &c. and sometimes a few horses, pigs, &c. The Leeds Mail arrives 9.11 evening, departs 7.48 evening. The Glasgow mail arrives 9.20 evening ; departs 4.18 morning. *Inns*, Duke of Wellington, Green Man, and Red Lion.

Birth place of Walker, author of the pronouncing dictionary.

† BARNET, (Friern). John Walker, the author of a celebrated dictionary, was a native of this place, and was born in the year 1732. About the year 1767, he joined with a Mr. Usher in setting up a school at Kensington ; this speculation not succeeding he removed to London, where he gave lectures on elocution. It is said that in his early youth he studied the art, intending to make the stage his profession, although his very questionable success induced him to adopt another pursuit. Mr. Walker

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
7	Barnhill ham	Chester	Chester ....10	Tarporley ...8	Malpas .....4	172	....
36	Barningham pa	Suffolk	Ixworth ....5	Botesdale...7	Thetford ....9	82	514
44	Barningham pa & to	N. R. York	Greta Bridge.2	Richmond...10	Barnard Cas. 5	238	550
27	Barningham, Little. pa	Norfolk	Aylsham ....6	Holt .....6	Cromer .....8	119	227
27	Barningham pa	Norfolk ....	.....8	.....5	.....5	121	42
27	Barningham Winter pa	Norfolk ....	.....6	.....7	.....8	120	114
24	Barnoldby-le-Beck .pa	Lincoln	Grimsby ....6	Caistor .....8	Louth .....16	165	232
45	Barnoldswick .pa & to	W. R. York	Colne .....5	Skipton ....6	Clitheroe ...10	223	2724
7	Barnsham to	Chester	Knutsford ...6	Middlewich .7	Congleton ...8	170	....
15	Barnsley pa	Gloucester .	Cirencester .4	Burford ....13	Fairford ....6	86	318
15	Barnsley * . . . m. t. & to	W. R. York	York .....39	Rotherham .13	Huddersfield 17	172	10330
11	Barnstaple bo. & m. t.	Devon	Exeter ....38	S. Molton ...12	Ilfracomb ...10	193	6840

was an amiable as well as a learned man; he was the author of several elementary works: such as "The Rhetorical Grammar," "Elements of Elocution," "Key to the correct pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scriptural names," and a "Rhyming Dictionary." He died at his house in Tottenham Court Road, August 1, 1807. This parish includes the hamlet of Colney Hatch, half of Whetstone, and a part of Finchley Common.

* **BARNSLEY.** This large market town is built chiefly of stone, but being surrounded by coal pits and iron works, the smoke from which obscures the air, it is generally known by the name of Black Barnsley. The black glass bottles made here are of excellent quality, and the manufacture of linen is carried on to a great extent. Here also is made the best wire in the kingdom for needles. The town is seated on the side of a hill; the trade and population have considerably increased since the completion of the navigable canal, by means of which communications are opened with Wakefield, and all parts of the kingdom. The land in the vicinity of this town is highly distinguished for its fertility; the manor is possessed by the Duke of Leeds.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Wednesday before Feb. 28, horned cattle and swine; May 12, ditto; October 10, ditto, horses, and cheese.—Mail arrives 2.55 afternoon; departs 11.31 night.—Bankers, Becket and Co., draw on Glyn and Co.—Inns, King's Head, and White Bear.

† **BARNSTAPLE** is said to derive its name from Bar, which in the ancient British signified the mouth of a river; and the Saxon word Staple, a mart. It is situated in the hundred of Braunton, and returns two members to parliament. The town appears to have been incorporated by Henry I., yet it retains some traces of feudal jurisdiction; a number of common burgesses claiming a right to vote with the corporate officers for members of parliament. The £10. householders are about 607; the returning officer is the mayor, who with two bailiffs, two aldermen, twenty-two common councilmen, and other officers form the corporation. Barnstaple is one of the neatest and most respectable towns in the county; it lies on the eastern bank of the river Taw, in a broad and fertile vale, bounded by a semi-circular range of hills. The Taw here spreads to a considerable breadth, but from the great accumulation of sand, the port is shallow, and vessels of more than 200 tons are not able to enter. Over the river is a bridge of sixteen arches, which is said to have been built by one of the Tracys, at the time that family were lords of the manor. The streets are spacious and regular, and the buildings generally good. The town, indeed, boasts some of the marks of a metropolis; there are balls every fortnight, and a regular theatre, and nothing but a good pavement is wanted to make it highly agreeable. A noble quay extends some way along the river, terminated by a handsome piazza, over the centre of which stands the statue of Queen Anne, with an inscription, testifying to the loyalty of Robert Rolle, of Stevenstone, in this county, the erector. The woollen trade formerly carried on here with considerable spirit, greatly increased the wealth of the town, and enabled its inhabitants to erect a

**FRIERN
BARNET.**

The trade.

**Incorpo-
rated by
Henry I**

**Amuse-
ments, &c.**

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
7	Barnston.....to	Chester.....	Park Gate...4	Liverpool...5	Chester...14	198	112	
14	Barnston.....pa	Essex.....	Dunmow...2	Braintree...8	Chelmsford 10	38	215	
7	Barnton.....to	Chester.....	Northwich .2	Knutsford...8	Warrington .9	175	730	
28	Barnwell-All-Sts. * pa	Northamp..	Oundle.....3	Thrapston .5	Stamford...18	78	126	

BARNSTAPLE.

Eminent men educated here.

Gay, the Poet, born here.

number of very respectable houses : this trade has of late failed, but the manufacture of baize, silk stockings and waistcoat pieces, still gives life to the place. Besides this source of wealth and population, the beauty of the surrounding country, and the cheapness of provisions, have induced many respectable families to reside here entirely ; a circumstance which renders Barnstaple the most genteel town in the north of Devon. Here is a celebrated Grammar School, which has been founded about three centuries, and is famous for having educated a number of distinguished men ; among whom were John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury : his Theological antagonist, Thomas Harding, Professor at Louvain : the poet Gay, and the learned Dr. Musgrave. Bishop Jewel was a learned divine, who lived in the reigns of the last sovereigns of the house of Tudor, and was born near Ilfracombe, in 1522. Having acquired the rudiments of his learning in this school, he was removed to Merton College, Oxford. He was a most zealous and able champion of the Christian faith ; and was indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge, even at the expense of his health, which was materially injured by the closeness of his application. About the year 1551, he obtained the rectory of Sunningwell, in Berkshire, where he was much beloved for his zeal and assiduity as a parish priest. When Queen Mary succeeded her brother Edward, Jewel was deprived of an office he held in the university ; and, notwithstanding he subscribed to a confession of faith drawn up by the Catholics, yet suspicions were entertained of his sincerity, and fearing he should be prosecuted as an heretic, he withdrew from Oxford, and made his escape to the continent. On the death of Queen Mary, Jewel returned to England, and was received very favorably by Queen Elizabeth, who raised him to the bishoprick of Salisbury, in the year 1560. From this time until the day of his death, he was principally engaged in his pastoral duties, and in the defence and support of the Protestant faith. He died September 1571. The admirable moralist and poet, Gay, was also educated in this school ; he was the composer of "The Beggar's Opera," the notion of which appears to have been afforded by Swift. The purpose of this singular performance, was to bring into ridicule the Italian Opera, and it is not easy to define the mixture of pathos and ridicule which distinguishes this remarkable production. His celebrated "Fables," written for the instruction of the Duke of Cumberland, have been the means of unqualified delight to millions. His first poem, entitled "Rural Sports, and dedicated to Mr. Pope, gained him the friendship of that poet. The year following he was appointed Secretary to the Duchess of Monmouth : at this time he printed his "Trivia," in the composition of which he was assisted by Swift. He died of an inflammation of the bowels, in 1732, (sincerely lamented by all who knew him,) and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument exhibits an epitaph by Pope, which is written with tasteful tenderness.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, September 19 ; Friday before April 21 ; second Friday in December, for cattle. These are considerable fairs, but are called great markets, as there is no charter to hold fairs on those days.—*Mail* arrives 7 0 morning ; departs 5 0 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Pyke, Law and Co. ; drawn on Barclay and Co. ; Drake and Co. draw on Esdaile and Co.—*Inns*, Fortescue Arms ; Golden Lion ; Kings Arms.

* BARNWELL derives its name from some wells, which in the age of superstition, were widely famed for the miraculous cures they performed in diseases of children. Sacred veneration was at length paid them, and pilgrims from distant parts resorted hither to adore the spirit which infused such wonderful virtues into the waters. A castle was erected here

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population		
28	Barnwell, St. And	pa Northamp . .	Oundle	2	Thrapston . . .	6	Stamford . . .	17	79	281
15	Barnwood	pa Gloucester . .	Gloucester . . .	2	Cheltenham . .	8	Painswick . .	6	104	419
55	Barr, Great *	pa Stafford . . .	Walsall	4	Wednesbury . .	4	Birmingham .	5	114	779
35	Barr, Perry	ham Stafford . . .	. . . . .	5	Birmingham . .	5	Sutton	3	114	777
29	Barrasford	to Northumb . .	Hexham	7	Bellingham . .	10	Corbridge . .	9	284	232
6	Barrington	pa Cambridge . .	Cambridge . .	6	Caxton	8	Royston . . .	8	46	485
34	Barrington	pa Somerset . . .	Ilminster . . .	4	Ilchester . . .	10	Crewkerne . .	8	134	468
4	Barrington, Great † . .	pa Berks & Glos .	Burford	4	Northleach . .	7	Stow	8	76	532
15	Barrington, Little . .	pa Gloucester . .	Burford	4	Stow	8	Northleach . .	7	76	162
10	Barrow	pa Derby	Derby	6	Kegworth . . .	12	Burton	10	125	584
15	Barrow	to Gloucester . .	Cheltenham . .	4	Tewkesbury . .	5	Gloucester . .	7	98	238
29	Barrow	to Northumb . .	Allenton . . .	5	Wooler	16	Bellingham .	18	314	14
32	Barrow	chap Rutland . .	Oakham	5	Stamford . . .	12	Cottesmore .	2	101	144

in the reign of Henry I., by Reginald le Moine, and became afterwards the baronial residence of the family of the Montagues. The remains of this once magnificent structure consist of four circular massy bastion towers, each forming an angle of a quadrangular court, inclosed by walls three feet thick; the grand gateway on the south side is flanked by similar towers. The whole forms a fine and curious ruin, and is a rare specimen of the early Norman castellated form of building.

* GREAT BARR is an agreeable village, which has long been the property of the Scott family, who have here one of the finest mansions in the county. This seat stands in a beautiful valley, affording the most delightful prospects of hill and dale, varied by wood and water. Shady walks and rustic seats furnish the most attractive conveniences for the promenade. One object in particular fixes the attention; it is an urn near the flower garden, to the memory of Miss Mary Dolman, the cousin of Shennstone, whose elegant pen supplied a beautiful tribute in Latin. The summit of Barr Beacon, which is 653 feet in height, was the spot from whence the Druids gave notice, by watch-fires, of their periodical sacrifices; and it was used both by the Saxons and the Danes, as a beacon to alarm the country in times of danger. The chapel of the village is of remarkable beauty; its eastern window contains a painting on glass by Mr. Eginton, who has improved upon the design of the Rev. Mr. Peter's "Spirit of a Child."

BARNWELL.

Barr Beacon, 653 feet high.

† GREAT BARRINGTON is a parish containing about 1000 acres, including some portion of Oxfordshire within its limits, as well as a small tract belonging to Berkshire. Previous to the conquest, the manor was held by Earl Harold; the present owner is Lord Dynevor, Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Carmarthen. Barrington church appears to have been erected about the time of Henry VII. Beneath one of the windows of the aisle are the monument and effigies of Captain Edward Bray, grandfather of Sir Giles Bray, lord of the manor, who is represented in armour, with a ruff round his neck and a sword girt on the "right" side. This peculiarity originated from the captain having killed a man at Tilbury camp; and, in token of his sorrow, he determined never more to use his right hand. Lord Chancellor Talbot was buried in this church; he was the son of William Talbot, Bishop of Durham, and was born in the year 1684. After being elected a fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, he married, and consequently was compelled to give up his fellowship. When he left the university, he was admitted a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was speedily called to the bar. He was chosen to represent the now disfranchised borough of Tregony, in Cornwall, and afterwards was made member for the city of Durham. He died in the enjoyment of the highest character, after a short illness, on the 14th of February, 1737. Few Chancellors have been more lamented, both in public and private life. Lord Talbot acquired universal esteem. The Hall was built by him in the year 1734, soon after which it was destroyed

Capt. Edward Bray.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
33	Barrow pa	Salop	M. Wenlock 4	Bridgenorth .6	Broseley ... 2	146	351
36	Barrow pa	Suffolk	Bury 6	Newmarket .9	Mildenhall... 9	69	856
31	Barrow-Gourney... pa	Somerset ...	Bristol 5	Axbridge ... 12	Pensford ... 7	120	279
7	Barrow, Great pa & to	Lincoln	Chester 6	Northwich .13	Tarporley ... 5	183	436
24	Barrow-on-Humber pa	Lincoln	Barton 3	Grimsby ... 17	Brigg 11	167	1334
34	Barrow, North pa	Somerset ...	Castle Carey 3	Ilchester ... 8	Wincanton . 8	116	150
31	Barrow, South pa	Somerset ...	..... 4	..... 7	..... 9	117	139
23	Barrow-on-Soar* pa&to	Leicester ...	Mount Sorrel 2	Loughboro' . 3	Leicester ... 9	107	6254
21	Barrowby pa	Lincoln	Grantham ... 2	Newark 12	Coltsworth. 10	112	687
32	Barrowden pa	Rutland	Uppingham. 6	Stamford ... 8	Oakham 8	92	485
22	Barrowford to	Lancaster ...	Colne 2	Clitheroe ... 5	Burnley 6	216	2633
54	Barry pa	Glamorgan...	Cardiff 9	Cowbridge ... 7	Llandalf ... 9	169	72
54	Barry Isle† Isle	Glamorgan...	..... 9	..... 8	..... 9	169	....

Superior lime quarries.

The pious Beveridge born here.

Remarkable noises heard here.

by fire. The grounds furnish a good specimen of the “ferme ornee,” (ornamental farm) and the park, about three miles in circumference, is well planted with a variety of beautiful trees.

* BARROW. This large and pleasant village appears to have taken its name from an ancient tumulus. It is occupied principally by gentlemen farmers, many of whom, however, derive great profit from the quantities of lime which they get up and burn. This village having been for many centuries celebrated for a hard blue stone, similar to that in the vale of Belvoir, and when calcined, produces a very fine matter, from which is prepared a particularly hard, firm, and greatly esteemed cement. Various fossil remains are found amongst the lime-stone. One of the petrifications, still preserved at Cambridge, with Dr. Woodward’s fossils, is a plain and bold representation of a flat-fish, about twelve inches long. Mr. Jones, in his “Philosophical Disquisitions,” notices it by saying, that “our country hath lately afforded what I apprehend to be the greatest curiosity of the sort that ever appeared. It is the entire figure of a bream, more than a foot in length, and of a proportionable depth, with the scales, fins, and gills, fairly projecting from the surface, like a sculpture in relievo, and with all the lineaments, even to the most minute fibres of the tail, so complete, that the like was never seen before.” Dr. William Beveridge, one of the most learned prelates of the English church, was born here in the year 1638. At St. John’s College, Cambridge, he applied himself with intense application to the study of oriental literature. He reviewed the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan tongues, and produced a Syriac grammar. He was raised to the see of St. Asaph, in the year 1704, but he enjoyed his new dignity for a short period,—his death took place in the year 1708. In his divinity he was Calvinistic; from the simplicity and piety of his character, he was beloved by all parties. He lies buried in St. Paul’s Cathedral.

† BARRY ISLAND, the name of which has been thought to have been derived from St. Baroche, a hermit, who, according to Cressy, died here in the year 700. This island, which lets for about £80. a year, is estimated to contain about 300 acres. In Leland’s time there was, in the middle of it, a “fair little chapel used,” but there was no dwelling. Since that period, however, a house has been erected for the residence of a farmer, which, in the summer, is converted into a boarding-house, for the reception of sea-bathers. The family of Giraldus de Barri, are said to have taken their title from this island, of which they were once lords. “It is remarkable,” observes Giraldus, “that in a rock near the entrance of the island, there is a small cavity, to which, if the ear is applied, a noise is heard like that of smiths at work—the blowing of bellows, strokes of hammers, grinding of tools, and roaring of furnaces; and it might easily have been imagined, that such noises which are continued at the ebb and flow of the tides, were occasioned by the influx of the sea under the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
36	Barsham pa	Suffolk	Beccles 3	Bungay 5	Halesworth. . 9	109	182
27	Barsham, (East) . . pa	Norfolk	Fakenham . . 3	Walsingham 3	Burnham M. 10	102	219
27	Barsham, (North) . pa	Norfolk	Walsingham 2	Wells 6	Fakenham . . 4	113	84
27	Barsham, (West) . . pa	Norfolk	Fakenham . . 3	Walsingham 3	Creek 4	112	101
39	Barston pa	Warwick	Warwick . . 12	Coventry . . 9	Birmingham 13	100	342
17	Bartestree chap	Hereford	Hereford . . 5	Bromyard . 14	Ledbury 12	132	50
7	Bartherton to	Chester	Nantwich . . 2	Whitchurch 10	Audlem 4	163	34
21	Bartholomew lib.	Kent 13	Canterbury 13	Deal 7	Ramsgate . . 6	68	61
7	Barthomley * . . pa & to	Chester	Sandbach . . 7	Newcastle . 7	Nantwich . . 11	157	449
7	Bartington to	Chester	Northwich . 4	Warrington 8	Knutsford . . 7	177	76
6	Bartlow † pa	Cambridge..	Linton 2	Haverhill. . 6	Saff. Walden 6	48	106
14	Bartlow End. ham	Essex 3	..... 3	..... 6	..... 5	47	205
4	Barton ham	Berks 6	Oxford 6	E. Ilsley . . 9	Dorchester . 7	56	14
6	Barton pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge . 4	Caxton 8	Royston 12	49	273
7	Barton to	Chester	Chester 10	Malpas 7	Tarporley . 12	175	168

cavities of the rocks." Sir Richard Hoare, in his additions to Giraldus, observes as follows:—"Towards the southern part of the island, on a spot called Nell's Point, is a fine well, to which great numbers of women resort on Holy Thursday, and, having washed their eyes at the spring, each drops a pin into it. The landlord of the boarding-house told me, that on clearing out the well he took out a pint full of these votive offerings." On the main land, opposite the western extremity of the island, lies the village of Barry, near which are some remains of the castle. A few miles north-westward from Barry are the remains of Penmark castle, anciently the property of Sir Gilbert Humphreville, one of the followers of Fitzhamon. Llancarvan, in this vicinity, was once the seat of a religious house, said to have been founded by Cadoc the Wise, in the 6th century. Llancarvan is also distinguished as the birth-place of Caradoc, the Welsh annalist, who compiled a history of the Principality, from the abdication of Cadwaladyr, 686, to his own time. Tref Walter, or Walterston, in this parish, was the residence of Walter de Mapes, a writer of some note towards the middle of the 12th century. He was Archdeacon of Oxford, and Chaplain to Henry I. He built the church of Llancarvan, a large substantial edifice, and the village of Walterston, with a mansion for himself. His literary labours comprise a translation of the British Chronicle into Latin, and a Welsh version of Geoffrey of Monmouth's fabulous paraphrase of the same work. He wrote also a Treatise on Agriculture in the Welsh language.

BARRY ISLAND.

Curious custom.

* BARTHOMLEY contains several townships. The nave of the church has a richly carved wooden roof, dated 1589. On the 22d of December, 1643, a troop of Lord Byron's passing through the village, made an attack upon this venerable edifice, into which several of the inhabitants had gone for safety; they soon got possession of it, and having set fire to the forms, rushes, and mats, made such a smoke that the men who had retreated into the steeple were obliged to call for quarter, but their assailants having got them into their power, are said to have stripped them all, and most cruelly murdered twelve of them in cold blood, three only being suffered to escape. A free school was founded here, in the year 1676, by the Rev. Mr. Steele, in which ten children are educated. In the year 1787, Mrs. Mary, Mrs. Margaret, and Mrs. Judith Alsager, ladies of the manor, obtained an Act of Parliament to enable them to finish a new church, or chapel, to be called Christ's Church, or Chapel, in that township. The same ladies built a school-house, and founded a school there, for the education of children of both sexes.

Cruel murder.

† BARTLOW. Near this place, are four contiguous barrows, known by the name of Bartlow Hills, from their situation with respect to Bartlow Church. These are vulgarly, though erroneously, regarded as the tumuli raised over the slain in the battle fought between Edmund Ironside and the Danish King, Canute, in the year 1016. It is evident, indeed, from

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
17	Barton .....to	Hereford ...	Kington .....1	Presteign ... 5	Hereford ...21	156	...	
22	Barton .....to	Lancaster ..	Preston .....6	Kirkham ... 8	Garstang ... 6	223	422	
30	Barton .....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham .6	Rempstone . 7	Derby .....13	121	379	
40	Barton, (High), * pa }	Westmorland	Appleby ... 3	Orton 6	Brough ....11	272	1537	
	.....& to }						
23	Barton .....ham	Leicester ...	M. Bosworth 2	Leicester ...14	Ashby .....10	108	163	
27	Barton Bendish....pa	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry. 4	Swaffham ... 8	Downham ... 8	92	453	
10	Barton-le-Blount ...pa	Derby .....10	Derby .....10	Ashborne ... 9	Uttoxeter ... 8	136	60	
3	Barton in the Clay...pa	Bedford	Silsoe 3	Luton 7	Amphill ... 4	58	720	
44	Barton, St. Cuth- }	N. R. York.	Darlington...5	Richmond...7	Barnard Cas 14	238	499	
	bert.....pa & to }							
34	Barton, St. David's, pa	Somerset ...	Somerton ... 4	Glastonbury 7	Castle Cary..7	120	410	
36	Barton, (Great) ....pa	Suffolk	Bury 3	Ixworth 4	Thetford ...13	74	702	
5	Barton Hartshorne...pa	Buckingham	Buckingham .4	Bicester 8	Brackley 6	59	145	
39	Barton on the Heath f }	Warwick...	Shipston.....6	L. Compton.. 2	Chip. Norton 7	79	208	
	.....pa }						

BARTLOW.

our account of Ashington, at page 50, that the place of action should be sought for, rather in the vicinity of the sea than at the northern extremity of the county. Camden states, that these stone coffins, with broken human bones in them, were found in one of these barrows; and Hollingshead affirms, that two bodies were found in one stone coffin. Mr. Gough remarks, that we do not find the use of stone coffins amongst the northern nations in their Pagan state; and the Danes were not converted until long after the time of Canute. The origin of these barrows, therefore, cannot now be traced.

Remarkable epitaph.

* BARTON. Stockbridge Hall, an ancient edifice, was the seat of the Lancasters, whose arms are yet seen on the ceiling of the dining-room, and who continued here through twelve generations, when their estates fell to the Lowthers. The church, which is a low and extensive building, with a heavy tower between the chancel and the nave, contains the tomb of one of the Lancasters; some escutcheons of several families in the neighbourhood, and a brass plate, on which is this remarkable epitaph:—

“ Under this stone, reader, interred doth lie,
Beauty and virtue's true epitomy.
At her appearance the noone sun
Blushed and shrunk in, 'cause quite undone.
In her concentered did all graces dwell;
God plucked my rose that he might take a su
I'll say no more, but weeping, wish I may,
Some with thy dear chaste ashes come to lay.”

The lady thus extravagantly eulogised, was Frances, the wife of Launcelot Dawes; she died in 1673. Barton school was founded in 1641, by four priests, natives of this parish.

Cotswold games.

† BARTON. Near this village is a large stone, called Four-shire stone, from its forming the point of junction of the four counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, and Oxford. Here once resided an attorney of so pacific a disposition that he usually acted as mediator when disputes arose. This anomalous person, named Dover, instituted the annual festivities termed Cotswold Games, and was for forty years their chief supporter. These diversions were celebrated upon the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, and prodigious multitudes are said to have resorted to them. They consisted of wrestling, cudgel-playing, leaping, pitching the bar, throwing the sledge, tossing the pike, with various other feats of strength and activity. A castle of boards was erected on this occasion, from which guns were frequently discharged. Dover received permission from James I. to hold these sports, and he appeared at their celebration in the very clothes which that monarch had formerly worn; but it is said there was much more dignity in his form and aspect. John Heywood, the epigramatist, speaking of these games, says—

“ He fometh like a bore, the beast should seem bold,
For he is as fierce as a Lyon of Cotsolde.”

Mip	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
24	Barton * m. t.	Lincoln	Hull 7	Brigg 11	Lincoln . . . 34	167	3231	
22	Barton on Irwell to	Lancaster . .	Manchester . 6	Newton . . . 14	Warrington 14	185	8976	
36	Barton, Little pa	Suffolk	Mildenhall . 1	Newmarket . 9	Bury 12	70	591	
44	Barton, St. Mary, chap	N. R. York .	Darlington . 5	Richmond . 7	Barnard Cas. 14	238	....
35	Barton chap	Stafford . . .	Burton on Tr. 5	Lichfield . . 9	Abbotts Brom 8	130	1344	
28	Barton Segrave pa	Northamp . .	Kettering . . 2	Thrapston . . 8	Wellingboro' 8	75	203	
16	Barton Stacey pa	Hants	Whitchurch . 6	Andover . . . 6	Winchester . 9	62	626	
31	Barton Steeple t pa	Oxford	Deddington . 5	Woodstock . 7	Charlbury . . 9	63	606	
15	Barton Street ham	Gloucester .	Gloucester . 1	Cheltenham . 9	Ross 17	103	786	
43	Barton in Street pa	N. R. York .	New Malton 5	Pickering . . 5	Helmsley . . 10	222	436	
27	Barton Turf pa	Norfolk . . .	Coltishall . . 5	Worstead . . 4	Norwich . . . 13	121	391	
31	Barton Westcott pa	Oxford	Enstone . . . 4	Woodstock . 7	Deddington . 5	64	258	
43	Barton in the Willows, t	N. R. York .	York 10	New Malton 8	Sutton 10	206	202	
45	Barugh to	W. R. York .	Barnsley . . . 3	Wakefield . . 9	Huddersfield 14	175	946	
43	Barugh, Gt. & Little, pa	N. R. York .	Pickering . . 3	New Malton 5	Scarborough 18	223	294	
23	Barwell pa	Leicester . .	Hinckley . . 2	M. Bosworth . 7	Leicester . . 11	101	1505	
14	Barwick pa	Essex	Chipp. Ongar 6	Dunmow . . 8	Chelmsford . 10	27	97	
34	Barwick pa	Somerset . .	Yeovil 2	Sherborne . . 6	Crewkerne . . 8	123	415	
41	Barwick Basset pa	Wilts	Calne 7	Swindon . . 8	Marlborough 8	83	164	

* BARTON. This ancient town is pleasantly situated about three-quarters of a mile from the southern bank of the Humber. It was formerly surrounded by a rampart and fosse, the remains of which are still discernable. It was doubtless a place of great strength before the conquest, and served as a barrier against the irruptions of the Saxons and Danes. At the period of the conquest it was a principal port of the Humber, and until the rise of Kingston-upon-Hull it enjoyed an extensive commerce. At present it derives its principal consequence from being the point whence the communication with the Lincoln road is continued across the Humber to Hull, a distance of about six miles and a half.

Once a place of importance.

Market, Monday.—Fair, Trinity Thursday, for cattle.—Mail arrives 3.0 afternoon; departs 11.15 morning.—Inn, The Waterside Inn.

† STEEPLE BARTON. In this parish is situated Rowsham, which was, for several centuries, the seat of the Dormers, and it continued in their possession until the decease of General Dormer, in the year 1750. That gentleman bequeathed the mansion and estates to his cousin, Sir Clement Cottrell, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies to George II., who annexed the name of Dormer to his own, and in whose family the property has since remained. The situation is extremely fine, and the grounds, which were laid out by Kent, during the life-time of General Dormer, afford a variety of picturesque and pleasant views. The mansion was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but a few alterations were made at subsequent periods. The walls are embattled, and the doors are singularly enough perforated with holes (with slides to cover) so as to admit muskets being pointed through them. There is a large hall, and valuable library, containing many old and rare authors. A very excellent collection of paintings, (about 180 in number), and of busts and other figures in bronze, (amounting to fifty-five), has also been formed here. Horace Walpole, in one of his eloquent letters to George Montague, has thus spoken of this place:—"But the greatest pleasure we had, was in seeing Sir Charles Cotterell's, at Rowsham: it re-instated Kent with me; he has no where shewn so much taste. The house is old, and was bad; he has improved it—stuck as close as he could to gothic; has made a delightful library, and the whole is comfortable. The garden is Daphne in little, the sweetest little groves, streams, glades, porticoes, cascades, and rivers imaginable: all the scenes are perfectly classic. Well, if I had such a house, such a library, so pretty a place, and so pretty a wife, I think I should let King George send to Herenhausen for a Master of the Ceremonies." The pleasure-grounds are beautifully shaded by flourishing and noble beech trees; they are also ornamented by several stone statues, which all throw up water, except a very fine one of the dying gladiator, and a group of the lion tearing the horse, by Sheemacher.

Rowsham House.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
27	Barwick	pa Norfolk	Burnham ...4	Wells .....11	Fakenham ..11	117	35
45	Barwick	pa & to W. R. York	Wetherby ..7	Tadcaster ..7	Abberford ...2	188	1922
33	Baschurch	pa Salop	Shrewsbury ..8	Oswestry ..10	Ellesmere ...9	161	1321
7	Basford	to Chester	Nantwich ...5	Sandbach ...8	Woore .....7	160	85
30	Basford *	pa Nottingham	Nottingham .3	Mansfield ..12	Arnold .....3	127	6325
35	Basford †	to Stafford	Leek .....3	Longnor ...7	Cheadle ....7	151	300
45	Bashall	to W. R. York	Clitheroe ...5	Lancaster ..16	Blackburn ..10	222	310
4	Basilden	pa Berks	Reading ....8	Streatley ...2	Wallingford .8	47	780
14	Basildon	chap Essex	Billericay ..4	Gravesend ..12	Rochford ...12	27	124
16	Basing, Old, † to & ch	Hants	Basingstoke .2	Odiham .....5	Alton .....12	44	1113

The trade.

Charles Cotton

Great bat- tles fought here.

* BASFORD lies in a bottom, approached from the race-ground. The scenery around it is rich in the extreme. This village has greatly in- creased of late, from various manufactures, and the improvements con- sequent upon them. Here are corn and cotton-mills, and the bleaching and dying branches of business are carried on with considerable success. The church has a very handsome spire, with a nave and side aisles in very good order, but there are no ancient inscriptions. The importance of this place has also been kept up, by its being the seat of the Court of the Honour of Peverel, since it was removed from Nottingham. It sits twice in the year, to try causes as high as £50. A jail for the court is situated here, which Howard describes as having, at the time of his writing, merely one room, with three beds ; but the keepers told him he had another little room for women prisoners, of whom there being none in his custody, he applied the apartment to domestic uses. A bowling-green, close by the jail, is much frequented by the inhabitants of Nottingham. At Mapperley, a hamlet in this parish, is a handsome seat of Ichabod Wright, Esq., a banker of Nottingham.

† BASFORD. Here was born, in 1630, the celebrated Charles Cotton, a burlesque poet of the seventeenth century. He received his education at Cambridge, and afterwards travelled through France. On his return to England he resided with his father at Basford, in the neighbourhood of the Peak. His first production was, a poetical essay on the gallant Earl of Derby. In 1656, he married a daughter of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, a Nottinghamshire Knight. Two years after this his father died ; he then succeeded him in the family estate, which was encumbered with mort- gages : being of an improvident disposition, he was subject to constant embarrassments, and was even confined for some months in a prison for debt. After the death of his first wife, he married the Countess Dowager of Ardglass. He died at Westminster in 1687. Some of his poems, of con- siderable merit, were published after his death.

‡ BASING, or OLD BASING, though a small village, is of some impor- tance, as the scene of a desperate and bloody battle between the Danes and the Saxons, in 871, commanded by King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, when the latter were defeated. It was, however, rendered more famous by the gallant stand made against the parliamentary forces in the reign of Charles I., by John Poulet, Marquis of Winchester, a lineal descendant of Hugh de Port, who, at the time of the Domesday Survey, held 55 lord- ships in this county. This small village was the principal of these exten- sive possessions, and appears to have been the very site of a castle, as mention of the land of the old castle of Basing is made in a grant allowed by John de Port, to the neighbouring priory at Monks Sherborne, in the reign of Henry II. His grandson, William, assumed the surname of St. John ; and Robert, Lord St. John, in the 43d of Henry III., obtained a license to fix a pole upon the bann of his moat, at Basing, with per- mission to continue it so fortified during the pleasure of the King. In the reign of Richard II., Basing was transferred by marriage to the Poyning ; and again, in the time of Henry VI., to the Paulets, by the alliance of Constance with Sir John Paulet, of Nunny Castle, in Somersetshire. Sir

BASING.

Queen Elizabeth splendidly entertained here for 13 days.

Burnt by Cromwell

William Paulet, Knt., third in descent from this couple, created Baron St. John, of Basing, by Henry VIII.; and Earl of Wiltshire, and Marquis of Winchester, by Edward VI., was a very accomplished and polite nobleman, greatly in favour at court during most of the successive changes that occurred in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. He held the office of treasurer nearly 30 years, sustaining himself by the courtly maxim, of "being a willow, and not an oak." He rebuilt Basing Castle, in a magnificent, and even in a princely style; indeed, so much so, that Camden, in allusion to the immense expense of living entailed on his family by its splendour, observes that, "it was so overpowered by its own weight, that his posterity has been forced to pull down a part of it." Here, in 1560, he entertained Queen Elizabeth with "all good cheer," and so much to her satisfaction, that she playfully lamented his great age; "for by my troth," said she, "if my Lord Treasurer were but a young man, I could find it in my heart to have him for a husband before any man in England." William, the great-grandson of this nobleman, and fourth Marquis of Winchester, had also, in 1601, the honour of having Queen Elizabeth for a guest for "thirteen days, to the great charge of the sayde Lorde Marquesse." During her residence here, the Duke of Biron, accompanied by about 20 of the French nobility, and a retinue of about 400 persons, were accommodated at the Vine, the seat of Lord Sandys, which had been purposely furnished with hangings and plate from the Tower, and Hampton Court, and with seven score beds and furniture, "which the willing and obedient people of the countie of Southampton, upon two days' warning, had brought in thither to lend the Queen." When Elizabeth departed from Basing, she affirmed, that "she had done that in Hampshire, that none of her ancestors ever did; neither that any Prince in Christendom could do: that was, "she had in her progresses, in her subject's houses, entertained a royal ambassador, and had royally entertained him." John, son of the preceding, and fifth Marquis of Winchester, was the brave nobleman who rendered his name immortal by his gallant defence of Basing House, in the cause of Charles I., during a tedious succession of sieges and blockades, which, with short intermissions, continued upwards of two years. The journal of the siege, printed in Oxford, in 1645, is one of the most eventful pieces of history during the civil war. The final investment appears to have been undertaken by Cromwell, who took it by storm, in October 1645, and burnt it to the ground, in despite of the *Aidez Loyaulte*, which the Marquis had written with a diamond in every window, and which has ever since been the motto of the family arms. The plunder obtained on this occasion is said to have amounted to £200,000. in cash, jewels, and rich furniture. The number of soldiers slain before the walls from the commencement of the siege, is recorded to have been upwards of 2,000. There is a traditionary report, that the garrison was partly surprized through some of the troops being engaged at cards when the assault commenced. From a survey made in 1798, it appears that the area of the works, including the garden and entrenchments, occupied about fourteen acres and a half. The form was extremely irregular, the ditches very deep, and the ramparts high and strong; some of the remains are yet very bold and striking. The site of the ruins is particularly commanding. The canal from Basingstoke has been cut through a part of the works, and the outward entrenchments have been rendered very obscure and imperfect from recent improvements in the grounds. The brave Marquis, whose property was reduced to ruin in the cause of his Sovereign, lived to the restoration, but received no recompence for his immense losses. He died in 1674, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, who, when he saw that other men of sense were at their wits' end, in the arbitrary and tyrannical reign of James II., thought it prudent to assume the character of a madman, as the first Brutus did, in the reign of Tarquin. He danced, hunted, or

ance of a priest to perform divine service, and for the instruction of youth in literature. On an eminence in the vicinity, is an ancient encampment of an elliptical form, supposed to be British, three thousand three hundred feet in circumference; it is called "Aubrey Camp," or familiarly "Bury Bank;" the ditch on the outside is partly filled up by the labours of the agriculturist; and in Rook's Down, in this neighbourhood, while cutting a new road in 1831, a number of human skeletons were discovered, supposed to be of those who fell in some battle fought near this place. The free grammar school adjoins the venerable ruins of the chapel of the Holy Ghost; it is an ancient edifice, and is supposed originally to have been the parish church. This grammar school was first founded by Sir William Sandys, in connexion with the "Guild of the Holy Ghost," and was re-established upon the dissolution of that fraternity, by Queen Mary, in the succeeding reign. There are twelve boys at present on the foundation. Drs. Jos. Warton, the refined poet and critic, and his brother Thomas Warton, Poet Laureat, were both educated here, under their father, Thomas Warton, B.D., Professor of Poetry in the university of Oxford, a writer of considerable ability. John De Basinge, a learned Greek scholar, a friend and contemporary of that intelligent historian, Matthew Paris, was a native of this town. He was a man eminent for piety and learning, and a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages—an eloquent orator—an able mathematician, and a sound divine. Having laid the foundation of his university learning at Oxford, he went to Paris, and from thence to Athens; upon his return to England, he brought over several curious Greek manuscripts, and introduced the use of Greek numerical figures into this country; and to facilitate the knowledge of that rich language, which at that remote period was very little known or appreciated in the western world. He translated from the Greek, into the Latin, the celebrated Grammar, entitled "The Denatus of the Greeks," and the learning and piety of this truly good man, recommended him to the esteem of all the lovers of literature of that time: particularly that of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, by whom he was promoted from the Archdeaconry of London, to that of Leicester; he died in 1252. Among other subjects he wrote a Latin translation of the harmony of the four Gospels; and it was this learned individual that informed Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, that he had seen at Athens, a book called "The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs," upon which the Bishop sent for it and translated it into Latin; this valuable MS. was first printed in 1555, and has often been reprinted in English. At Basingstoke, was also born Sir James Lancaster, an eminent navigator, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, explored the Arctic Sea. Thomas Warton, the historian of English Poetry, was descended from an ancient and honorable family in Beverly, County York, and born at Basingstoke, in 1728; from his infancy he discovered a vein for poetry, and at the age of nine years he wrote to his sister that remarkable production of his genius: viz. a translation from the Latin of Martial:—

"When bold Leander sought his distant fair,
(Nor could the sea a braver burthen bear)
Thus to the swelling waves he spake his woe,
Drown me on my return—but spare me as I go."

This curious document bears date from the school of Basingstoke, Nov. 1737. In March 1773, at the age of sixteen, he was admitted a Commoner at Trinity College, Oxford, and soon after elected a Scholar. At this college Mr. Warton continued, with trifling intervals, forty-seven years. In 1745, he published "The Pleasures of Melancholy." In 1749, in consequence of a foolish riot occasioned by some of the scholars, Mason, the Poet, produced a poem called the "Isis," reflecting upon the loyalty of the college, upon which Mr. Warton immediately wrote the "Triumph of Isis," a poem of some merit, and a severe commentary upon the other

BASING-
STOKE.

Aubrey
Camp.

Eminent
men born
here.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
24	Basingthorpe pa	Lincoln	Corby 3	Grantham 8	Folkingham 10	105	122	
53	Basingwerk * vil	Flint	Holywell 1	Flint 5	Park Gate 7	204	...	
10	Baslow chap	Derby	Middleton 3	Bakewell 5	Chesterfield 10	158	863	

BASING-STOKE.

production. About this time, his talents being generally acknowledged, he became Poet Laureate, and in 1750 he took a Master's Degree, and in 1751 succeeded to a Fellowship. In 1754 he published his observations on the "Faerie Queene of Spencer." In 1757, upon the resignation of Mr. Hawkins, of Pembroke College, he was elected Professor of Poetry, which he held according to the usual custom for ten years. He died, May 21, 1790. Basingstoke is one of the polling places for the northern division of the county.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, for cheese and cattle; Whit-Wednesday for pedlary; September 23, for cattle and hiring servants, Devonport. *Mail* arrives 12.55 morning; departs 1.48 morning.—*Bankers*, Raggett and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.—*Inn*, Crown.

Ancient Abbey.

Mostyn Hall.

* BASINGWERK. This place is chiefly celebrated for the remains of its ancient abbey; for the vestiges of a house belonging to the Knights Templars; and for a castle, once the key to this part of the country. The abbey, which had the names also of Maes-Glas and Greenfield monastery, is beautifully situated in a meadow between two hills, on the eastern side of the mouth of the Holywell river. It was founded, according to Tanner, in 1131, by Ranulph, Earl of Chester; others say in 1150, by Henry II. The abbot was frequently summoned to attend in parliament by Edward I. and at the dissolution of monasteries, the annual revenue amounted to £150 7s. 3d. The remains convey an imperfect idea of the original architecture. The doors and lower arches were semi-circular and unornamented, the windows were long, narrow, and pointed; but the south wall of the transept, one doorway, and one pointed arch, are all that remain of the church, and the offices have entirely disappeared. At a short distance from the ruins is an oak of great age, called the Abbot's Oak, which measures fifteen feet two inches in circumference. But the oaks and elms in this neighbourhood, though of a large size, appear withered and blasted by the effect of the channel breezes; the sycamores and maples are the only trees that flourish; a useful hint to planters. The house for the lay order of the Knights Templars, was instituted by Henry II., for the purpose of defence against the inroads of the Welsh, and of this no more than some portion of the offices remain. Vestiges of the castle are yet visible in the fragments and foundation of a wall at some distance from the abbey, on the very margin of Watts-dyke. On a slope among hanging woods, near the township of Bagilt, stands Bagilt hall, a substantial mansion of ancient erection, late the seat of Paul Panton, Esq. Mostyn hall, a seat of Sir Thomas Mostyn, exhibits a variety of interesting features. Approached by a venerable avenue and a magnificent gateway, it stands in a small but beautiful park; it consisted originally of a square tower and two halls, in the larger of which the festive orgies of the baronial board were performed; but large additions were made in 1631, and many of its pristine features are defaced. Numerous paintings decorate the rooms, consisting for the most part of portraits, which illustrate all the varieties of costume in the several ages of their production; among the treasures of art are also many unique statues, busts, bronzes, and other articles of ancient or foreign production. In this neighbourhood are numerous collieries, the different appearance of which are phenomena interesting to the geologist. On the summit of a height called Mostyn mountain, is a monumental stone denominated Maen Achwynfan (the stone of lamentation). Its form is that of an obelisk; in height twelve feet, and two feet-four in thickness. It is probably a memorial of the dead slain in battle; but there appear to be no certain grounds for determining the period of its formation.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
26	Bassaleg *.....	pa	Monmouth	Newport ... 3	Cardiff 11	Bristol 12	151	1664
9	Bassenthwaite.....	pa	Cumberland	Keswick 5	Cockermth. 10	Ireby 8	296	549
23	Basset House ex. p. lib.	pa	Leicester ..	Leicester ... 13	Atherstone . 8	Lutterworth 11	100	23
6	Bassingbourn	pa	Cambridge ..	Royston 5	Potton 9	Caxton 9	42	1446
24	Bassingham	pa	Lincoln	Newark 9	Lincoln 9	Navenby 7	133	704
29	Bassington.....	to	Northumb..	Alnwick 4	Eglingham . 4	Whittingham 7	312	613
24	Baston	pa	Lincoln	M. Deeping . 4	Bourn 4	Stamford ... 9	93	709
27	Bastwick	pa	Norfolk	Acle 5	Norwich 9	Yarmouth ... 9	117	219
35	Baswich	pa	Stafford	Stafford 2	Rugeley 8	Penkridge ... 6	139	516
12	Batcombe	pa	Dorset	Sherborne . 10	Cerne 4	Dorchester . 12	127	178
34	Batcombe	pa	Somerset	Bruton 3	Shepton 6	Frome 10	112	839
34	Bath †	city	Somerset	Salisbury . 38	Cheltenham 41	Bristol 14	106	38063

* BASSALEG, a beautiful picturesque little village. In this parish was a Priory of black monks of the Benedictine order, founded by Robert de Haye, and Gundreda, his wife, between the years 1101 and 1120. No remains of this building exist but a ruin in a wood, about one mile distant from the church, called Coed-y-monachty, which is supposed to have been part of the structure. At about one mile distant, near the road to Llanfihangel, is a circular encampment, called Careg-y-saesson, but almost obscured by underwood. Its name has induced some to attribute it to the Saxons, but saesson is a term of reproach, which the Welsh bestow on all foreigners. The entrenchment is a single foss and rampart of earth. About one mile distant is another of a singular shape, with loose stones lying in the foss, probably the remains of walls. These fortresses are apparently British, and a meadow near Machen Place, called Maes Arthur, records the memory of that celebrated hero. From Bassaleg to the vale of Machen, the country is undulating and fertile. This vale is pleasantly sequestered, yet intermixed with wildness and cultivation. The hills which skirt it are partly covered with herbage, and partly overhung with thick forests. The Rumney continues the boundary of the two counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan. This river, with the church, and Machen hill, almost covered with lime-kilns, give variety and cheerfulness to the scenery. Machen Place lies at the commencement of the vale, under the hanging groves of Rupara. A circular apartment called the hunting-room is decorated with a rich stuccoed ceiling, representing Diana in the middle, surrounded with seats, churches, and parties, in twelve compartments.

Machen place.

† BATH. This ancient and far-famed city is the chief ornament of the west of England; that it is indebted to its medicinal springs for its origin as well as importance, there can be little doubt, but the period of its foundation is altogether unknown. The discovery of its springs, or rather, of their virtues, was for a long time ascribed to King Bladud, traditionally recorded "as the son of Lud Hudibras, King of Britain, about 2,500 years ago. In his youth he became infected with the leprosy, and, at the petition of the courtiers, who feared the contagion, was banished by his father from the palace. The Queen, on his departure, gave him a ring, as a token by which he should make himself known to her if ever he recovered. The young prince, when he reached Keynsham, met with a swineherd, by whom he was retained as an assistant. In a short time, he perceived that he had tainted the pigs with his leprosy. To conceal this misfortune, he sought permission to drive the herd to the opposite side of the Avon, under pretext that the acorns there were finer, and more abundant. Passing the river at a ford, since denominated Swineford, he led his herd to the hills on the north-side of Bath. While he was addressing his prayers to the rising sun, the pigs, impelled by a sudden phrenzy, ran up the valley to the spot where the hot-springs, boiling up, mixed their waters with the decayed weeds and foliage, and formed a bog. In this warm oozy-bed they began to roll, and wallow with delight; nor could their keeper allure them away, until extreme hunger pressed them to follow him. On washing them, he perceived that some had shed their white scurf; and he had not been many days longer in these parts, here he

King Bladud.

The discovery of the Baths.

BATH.

Bladud and
his pigs.The Roman
city.Their tem-
ples and
baths.

perceived that one of his best sows, which had been long wandering in the mire about the waters, was perfectly cured. Bladud, judging that the remedy which had succeeded in a particular instance, would prove generally efficacious, stripped himself naked, alternately rolled in the mud, and washed in the waters; and, after a few repetitions of this discipline, came out perfectly sound. Elated by this good fortune, he drove home his pigs, returned to court, and, shewing his ring, was recognized with rapture, and restored to his former rank and dignity. His father afterwards determined on sending him to Athens, to improve his natural genius. A splendid retinue was ordered to attend him; but Bladud preferred to travel as a private person, considering the parade of grandeur as an impediment to the acquisition of knowledge. After devoting eleven years to the study of literature, mathematics, and necromancy, he returned to Britain, was appointed Regent during his father's old age, and succeeded to the throne after his death. One of his first public works was the erection of a city near the springs, which thenceforward became the capital of the British monarchs. In his old age he devoted himself to the formation of visionary projects; the most daring of which was the construction of a pair of wings to fly with. In one of his attempts he fell and broke his neck, much to the grief of his subjects, who had enjoyed the blessings of his wise government more than twenty years." This account of the origin of Bath was long popular; but the inquiries of the present day have proved it unworthy of credit, and have adduced reasons to conclude that the city was founded by the Romans, about the middle of the first century. The form of the city approached to a parallelogram, extending on one side so as to form an outline somewhat pentagonal, and stretching in length, from east to west, about 1200 feet, and in the broadest parts, from north to south, 1140 feet. The wall, which enclosed this space, appears, from subsequent discoveries, to have been twenty feet above ground in height, and in thickness sixteen feet at the base, and eight at the summit, strengthened with five towers, rising at the angles, and having four portæ, or entrances, facing the cardinal points, which were connected by two grand streets, dividing the city into four parts, and intersecting each other at the centre. Near the point of intersection were the springs, which the Romans converted into magnificent baths, by attaching to them suitable edifices, which, when complete, extended to two hundred and forty feet from east to west, and one hundred and twenty from north to south. The Roman appellation of the city, expressive of the genial heat and vigour derived from the springs, was *Aquæ Solis*, the waters of the sun. Roads were soon constructed to communicate with the neighbouring posts and encampments, and "a little Rome began to adorn a dreary and inhospitable wild. Agricola passed a winter here, after his successful campaign in Wales; and Arian erected here a "fabrica," or college of armourers. About the year 208, Geta, the younger son of Septimius Severus, resided in Bath, while his father was in Caledonia, quelling an insurrection. Some complimentary statues were raised on this and other occasions. The most eminent of the Roman structures was the temple of Minerva, on the eastern side of the great fosse-way, and nearly mid-way between the *Porta Decumana*, and the *Porta Flumentana*. Its western front consisted of a portico, supported by large fluted columns, of the Corinthian order. Behind this temple, towards the east, stood the splendid baths, the foundations of which were discovered in 1755, at the depth of twenty feet beneath the surface. Of the remains of Roman grandeur discovered from time to time, various specimens are preserved, and deposited, by order of the corporation, in a small building erected for the purpose, at the end of Bath-street. In the year 493, a large army of Saxons, under the command of Ælla, and his three sons, Cymenus, Pleting, and Cissa, encamped on Lansdown, and laid siege to Bath. At this period the heroic Arthur was performing wonders in favour of his countrymen. Apprized of the operations of the Saxon general, he hastened after him, attacked,

and defeated him in a bloody and obstinate battle. About twenty-seven years afterwards, he again delivered Bath from the assaults of these ferocious invaders, by defeating a powerful army, on which occasion he is said to have slain four hundred and forty men with his own hand. John de Villula, a native of Tours, purchased the demesne of Rufus, in 1090, for five hundred marks, and obtained permission to remove the Pontifical seat from Wells thither; he rebuilt the monastery and church, restored the public and private edifices, and thus became the founder of a new city, on the ruins of the old one. Henry I. confirmed and extended the privileges which his predecessor had granted, by adding the hidage of the city; and, in 1106, Villula, then Bishop of Bath, conferred the whole on the monastery of St. Peter. Henry paid a visit to Bath in the Easter of 1107. The city remained in the possession of the bishops until 1193, when Savaric gave it to Richard I., in exchange for the rich Abbey of Glastonbury. The prior, however, continued to hold the city under an annual rent of thirty pounds, exclusive of the levies which were made by the king on extraordinary emergencies. One of these occurred in the forty-seventh year of Edward III., to the amount of £13. 6s. 8d., a sum which conveys the idea of the inferiority of Bath, in point of population, to Bristol, which paid seven times as much. Four years after that period, the number of lay inhabitants in the city, above the age of fourteen, amounted to 570, and that of the clerics, in the arch-deaconry, to 201. In this and succeeding reigns the property of the monastery was greatly augmented; and the monks of Bath are said to have cultivated the manufacture of cloth to such an extent as to render it one of the principal cities in the west of England for that branch of trade. This city sent Members to Parliament as early as 1297. Queen Elizabeth, in 1590, granted a charter, which declared Bath to be a city of itself, and constituted a certain number of the citizens as a corporation, by "the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Bath." In the reign of James II. the corporation shut the gates against the Duke of Monmouth, when he summoned them, and apprehended the few adherents to his cause that remained within their walls. Six of these unfortunate persons afterwards fell victims to the vindictive cruelty of Jefferies. The Jacobite principles prevailed at Bath long after the revolution; and Carte, the historian, is said to have headed a party in favour of the pretender, during the rebellion of 1715. Being discovered, he leaped out of a window in his canonicals, and fled. The city is nearly surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills of considerable height. This range of hills opens to allow a course for the Avon, which winds around it, receiving numerous articles of merchandize, from hence conveyed in barges to Bristol. Bath is divided into four parishes: St. Peter and St. Paul, St. James, St. Michael, and Walcot, exclusive of the out parishes of Bath-Hampton, Bath-Wick, Bath-Ford, and Bath-Easton. The parish of St. Peter and St. Paul occupies the centre of the city, and formerly contained two churches, the abbey church, and the church of St. Mary of Stall, which stood on the spot of ground now occupied by the houses connected with the Pump-room Piazza. The Abbey church of Bath is of that class of architecture commonly denominated the Florid Gothic. It remains in the same form as when finished in 1532. It was founded by Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells. It is in length, from east to west, 210 feet; length of the cross aisles, from north to south, 126 feet; breadth of the body and aisles, 72 feet; height of the tower, 152 feet; and the height of the roof, or vaulting, 78 feet. The west window is of extreme richness. The buttresses, on each side of the aisle windows, are ornamented with rolls, containing inscriptions, not now legible, but are said to contain the following allegorical allusion to the founder's name, taken out of the book of Judges, chap. ix. verse 8:—

"Trees, going to choose their king,
Said—be to us the Olive king."

BATH.

The monastery.

Monks were clothiers.

Cathedral and other churches.

BATH.

The windows of this church, fifty-two in number, are supposed to have given rise to its appellation of the Lantern of England. Here are various monuments, ancient and modern, and a handsome altar-piece, representing The Wise Men's Offering, given by General Wade. Here is also a fine specimen of monumental architecture in the little chapel, or oratory of Prior Bird, who died in 1525. This chapel has suffered much from having its tracery despoiled, and a part of it cut away to make room for a wooden seat, called the Bishop's Throne. One of the most beautiful and conspicuous monuments which ornament the transepts and nave is, that of Bishop Montague, at the north centre end of the nave. It is an altar-tomb, over which the effigy of the prelate in his robes, lies prostrate on its back. Opposite to this is a pillar, bearing a neat monument, having on a pyramid of Sienna marble, a medallion, with a half-length figure of the witty and celebrated Quin. On a tablet below is the following inscription :

Quin's mo-
numental
inscription.

"That tongue which set the table in a roar,
And charm'd the public ear, is heard no more :
Closed are those eyes, the harbingers of wit,
Which spake, before the tongue, what Shakspeare writ ;
Cold is that hand, which living was stretch'd forth,
At friend-hip's call to succour modest worth.
Here lies James Quin :—Deign, reader, to be taught,
Whate'er thy strength of body, force of thought,
In nature's happiest mould however cast,
'To this complexion thou must come at last.'

D. GARRICK."

Ob. MDCCLXVI. Etatis LXXIII."

Account of
the cele-
brated Beau
Nash.

Near the last mentioned monument lies buried the celebrated Beau Nash, long master of the ceremonies at Bath. Richard Nash was a native of Swansea in Glamorganshire, and was born October 18, 1674. His parents were in a respectable situation of life ; and young Nash received a competent classical education at Carmarthen school, from whence he was sent to Jesus College, Oxford, at the early age of sixteen. He was intended for the profession of the law ; but this study was too dull and dry for a person of his volatile turn. Pleasure was the goddess he adored ; and to whose service he devoted himself. He soon involved himself in an intrigue with an artful female in Oxford, of which description there are always numbers who are laying baits for young men of family or personal appearance, and in consequence of this he was removed from the University. His relations now purchased a pair of colours for him in the army ; and here his taste for gallantry and dissipation would have been fully gratified, had not his inferior rank, and the duties attached to it, subjected him to subordination and restraint, which appeared intolerable to a man born for empire, and whose ruling passion was too strong to submit to control. He, therefore, left the army in disgust, and returned to the law, which he had discarded, by entering himself a student of the Middle Temple. Soon afterwards Nash was presented with an opportunity of exercising his natural talents. It had been an ancient custom with the society to which he now belonged, to entertain every new sovereign with a revel and a pageant. On the accession of William, Prince of Orange, Nash was selected as the most proper person to conduct this mighty business ; and he succeeded so well, that, it is said, William offered to knight him, an honour which he declined. His abilities, however, had attracted public notice, and this paved the way to his future success. Bath then beginning to rise into some little repute as a place of fashionable resort, Nash was induced to visit it in pursuit of pleasure, and soon made himself conspicuous by his taste, wit, and gaiety. At this period, it was the fashion for both sexes to bathe together quite naked, and for ladies to adorn their heads before they entered the bath with all the lures of dress. By these means their charms were set off to such advantage, that the husband of a lady in the Cross Bath, who with Nash and other spectators were admiring the female dabblers, told his wife "she looked like an angel, and he wished to be with her." Nash seized the favourable occasion to establish his reputation as a

Refused to
be knighted.

man of gallantry and spirit, and therefore suddenly taking the gentleman by the collar and the waistband of his breeches, soused him over the parapet into the bath. The consequence was a duel, in which Nash was wounded in the sword-arm; and, as it does not appear he was fond of fighting, it is probable that this incident prompted him when he rose to power, to issue his edict against wearing swords at Bath, "except by such as were not entitled to wear them at any other place." About this time a vacancy happening in the office of master of the ceremonies, a place hitherto of little profit or honour, the well known talent of Nash for the direction and invention of amusements, operated so much in his favour, that he was chosen "arbitrator elegantiarum," and invested with the fullest power to order, arrange, and improve, the manner of the company, routine of amusements, and points of etiquette. Under the equal administration of Nash, no rank could protect the offender, nor any dignity of situation influence him to connive at a breach of his laws. He deliberately desired the Duchess of Queensbury, who appeared at a dress ball in an apron, to take it off; and when the Princess Amelia requested to have one dance more after eleven o'clock, he replied, that the laws of Bath, like those of Lycurgus, were unalterable. This firmness of character was attended with the most beneficial consequences; and Nash, not ignorant what majesty is when stripped of its externals, took care by his dress and equipage to support the rank he assumed. He wore a large white hat, and drove a carriage with six greys, escorted by several persons on horseback, and foot, with French horns and other kinds of musical instruments. The Prince of Wales, the Prince of Orange, the nobility and gentry, all treated him with respect; and the corporation, who might be considered as his privy council, never took any steps without his fiat. His prosperity was of long duration; and, if a man who supported himself by gambling and intrigues, can be said to deserve prosperity, it was justly due to this celebrated character: but at length age and infirmities approached! and though Horace says, we should preserve consistency to the last, it appeared ridiculous to see grey hairs and decrepitude aping the gaiety and hilarity of youth. His admirers in consequence fell off; and he lived to be sensible of the folly of a life solely devoted to pleasure, and the vanity of pomp, whether real or affected.—Beau Nash died February 3, 1761, and was buried at the expense of the corporation, in the abbey church, with much pomp and solemnity. The crowd that attended his funeral was so great, that not only the streets were filled, but the very tops of the houses were covered with spectators.—Amongst the places of worship for the Dissenters, are the Unitarian chapel, in Trim Street; the Baptist chapel, in Garrard Street; the Quaker's meeting-house on St. James's Parade; the chapel of the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravians, in Monmouth Street; a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, in New King Street; an Independent Calvinist chapel, in Argyle Street; a sort of semi-episcopal chapel, in the connection of the late Countess of Huntingdon, in Harlequin Row; and a Roman Catholic chapel in Orchard Street. The original pump-room, began in 1704, was opened under the auspices of Mr. Nash. Its object was to enable the drinkers to take exercise without exposing themselves to the weather. The room was enlarged in 1751; a portico, stretching from it in a northerly direction, was added in 1786; and a superb western frontispiece in 1791. Five years afterwards, Mr. Baldwin the architect, erected a new pump-room on the site of the old one, on a more extensive and magnificent scale. During the full season, a company of musicians perform in the gallery every morning. Those who drink the waters, are expected to pay about a guinea per month, besides a gratuity to the pumper. The public baths are the King's Bath, and Queen's Bath, which are connected with each other; the Hot Bath, and the Cross Bath. The private baths are those belonging to the corporation, in Stall Street, adjoining the King's Bath, built in 1788, with dry pumps, sudatories, and every other accom-

BATH.

Conduct of Nash towards the Princess Amelia.

His death.

Dissenting Chapels.

BATH.

Use of the
waters in
certain dis-
orders.

The Thea-
tre.

Sydney
Gardens.

modation; and the neat and convenient baths, called the Duke of Kingston's, or the Abbey Baths, belonging to Earl Manvers. The latter are supplied from the same source as the great pump-room. The Bath springs are said to have three distinct sources, the King's Bath, the Hot Bath, and the Cross Bath, which arise within a small distance of each other. They contain a small quantity of carbonic acid gas, and also of azotic gas; some sulphate of soda, and muriate of soda; selenite, carbonate of lime; siliceous earth; and a portion of oxyd of iron. These waters, taken internally, operate as a stimulant; they increase the action of the blood-vessels, and promote the various secretions, particularly those of urine and perspiration. The diseases in which their external and internal uses render most service, are affections of the liver and stomach, jaundice, hypochondriasis, and chlorosis. They are especially efficacious in that state of gout termed atonic. The external application of the water is highly beneficial in palsy, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, scrofula, lameness, contractions, &c. The water, in all cases, should if practicable, be drunk hot from the pump. Its effect on the stomach and nerves are sometimes remarkably speedy; persons who have lost their appetites and spirits by high living, have, by using them a few days, recovered their powers of digestion and cheerfulness of mind. The quantity taken is seldom more than a pint and a half in the course of the day, and is divided into three portions, two before breakfast, allowing half an hour between them, and a third at noon. The condition of the patient is, however, to be strictly attended to: and the quantity must be regulated at the discretion of the physician. The General Hospital of this city was established for the reception of all the sick poor in the united kingdom, whose complaints require relief from the springs of the place; excepting the resident poor, who have the advantage of taking the waters at their own houses, at a moderate charge. Edward the Sixth granted upwards of eighty tenements, gardens, &c. within the city and its suburbs, for the purpose of founding a grammar-school at Bath, and maintaining ten poor folk within the said town for ever. The Bath Theatre is scarcely inferior to those of the metropolis. The present building was erected about the year 1805, in the centre of the city; and from its height, it forms a prominent object in the distance from all its environs. There are three entrances; the grand front being in Beaufort Square. The audience part is somewhat smaller than was that of the late Covent Garden Theatre, but the space behind the curtain is much larger. The length, within the main walls, is one hundred and twenty feet; the breadth sixty feet; and the height seventy. The exterior buildings are very extensive; there are three lofty tiers of boxes, affording a depth of rows towards the centre. Cast iron bronzed pillars are placed at a distance of two feet from the front, by which the first row of each circle appears as a balcony, independent of the main structure, and thus an inconceivable lightness is obtained. The private boxes are inclosed with gilt lattices: the entrance to them is by a private house, part of the property connected with the theatre, and they are accommodated with a suite of retiring rooms. The decorations are very splendid, particularly the ceiling. The Harmonic Society was instituted under the patronage of Dr. Harrington; and there is another musical society, called the York House Catch Club. The Sydney Garden Vauxhall, at the extremity of Great Pulteney Street, abounds with groves, vistas, lawns, serpentine walks, alcoves, bowling-greens, grottoes and labyrinths. It is known to have contained four thousand persons. The riding school affords the public, amusement in wet weather. Lansdown races are in June and July. Besides the Public Library, the circulating libraries are numerous and well supplied, and the harmonic concerts and local institutions of a literary character, are easily accesible. It is intended to convert the common fields in the neighbourhood of Marlborough Buildings into a public park, laid out with numerous rides and



BAT WISE SEA BRIDGE

SOMERSET

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
34	Bathampton.....pa	Somerset...	Bath.....2	Chippenham11	Devizes....15	104	314
34	Bathealton.....pa	Somerset...	Wiveliscomb3	Milverton...3	Wellington..5	153	98
34	Batheaston*.....pa	Somerset...	Bath.....3	Chippenham10	Devizes....14	103	1782
34	Bathford.....pa	Somerset...	.....4	.....9	.....13	102	876
30	Bathley.....to	Nottingham.	Newark.....4	Muskham...1	Southwell...7	128	197
34	Bathwick.....pa	Somerset...	Bath.....1	Chippenham12	Devizes....16	105	4035
45	Batley.....pa & t.	W. R. York	Wakefield...7	Leeds.....8	Bradford....8	189	11335
15	Bat-ford.....pa	Gloucester..	Moreton....2	Camden....4	Stow.....7	88	107
35	Batterley.....ham	Stafford	Sanbach....8	Barthomley 1	Newcastle..8	158	242
43	Battersly.....ham	N. R. York	Stokesley...5	Gisborough..7	Helmsley..14	242	77
57	Battersea†.....pa	Surrey.....	Clapham....2	Putney.....3	Hammersmith3	4	5546
56	Battisford.....pa	Suffolk.....	Nedham....2	Ipswich....4	Bildeston...8	71	43

walks, ornamental fountains, and plantations. Hackney coaches, and chariots, on the same principle as those used in London, are established here.

BATH.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 14; (Holloway) July 10; and Aug. 10, (Lansdown) for cattle, horses and all kinds of merchandise. The Falmouth Mail arrives 7.54 morning, and departs 6.30 afternoon. The Carmarthen Mail arrives 7.48 morning, and departs 6.56 afternoon.—*Bankers*, (Bladud Bank) Tufnell and Co.; draw on Jones, Lloyd and Co.; Tugwell and Co., draw on Barnard and Co.; (Old Bank) Hobhouse and Co., draw on Jones, Lloyd and Co.; (City Bank) Smith and Moger, draw on Barclay and Co.—*Inns*, York Hotel, White Hart, White Lion, Greyhound, Castle, and Elephant and Castle.

* **BATHEASTON**. This village is situated on the London road from Bath. The upper part contains the church, and amongst some handsome houses, is one which was formerly the residence of John Wood, Esq., the ingenious architect, to whom Bath owes many of its noblest buildings. The church is antique. At the west-end it has a fine square tower, one hundred feet high. The inside is remarkable for its neat and decent appearance. A custom long observed at the villa of Sir John Millar, Bart., displays his elegance and refinement in the choice of his amusements, as well as of his visitors. He had purchased an antique vase, discovered at Frescati, in Italy, in 1759; and having placed it in a room convenient for the purpose, he consecrated it to Apollo, and ordained Lady Miller, high priestess. He then issued a general invitation to all votaries of the muses, to assemble on a certain day in each week, and offer their poetical oblations at the shrine; the degree of merit each possessed was decided by the public voice, and the author of the best was crowned with myrtle. A collation succeeded. This attic pastime continued for some years, till some witling contaminated the purity of the urn by a licentious composition, and the vessel was closed for ever. Two small volumes of these effusions have been published.

The vase of
Apollo.

† **BATTERSEA** is seated on the Thames, and gives the title of Baron to the family of St. John. The church contains many monuments, chiefly of the above noble family; particular one in grey marble, to the memory of the celebrated statesman, Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, and of his second wife, whose profiles are sculptured in bass-relief. A monument near the south wall, represents Sir Edward Wynter in the act of performing two extraordinary exploits, thus described in his epitaph:—

Sir E.
Wynter's
exploits.

Alone, unarmed, a tyger he oppressed,
And crush'd to death the monster of a beast.
Twice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
Singly on foot, some wounded, some he slew,
Dispersed the rest—what more could Sampson do?

A neat tablet, at the east end of the church, commemorates Thomas Astle, who was long a distinguished member of the Society of Antiquaries, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, a Trustee of the British Museum, and author of Treatise "on the Origin and Progress of Writing." He died in 1802, and left a valuable collection of manuscripts. Here are also interred, Arthur Collins, Esq., known as the author of an "Historical Account of the Peers and Baronets of England;" William Curtis, author of the "Flora Londinensis," and the Rev. Joseph Gardner, author of



Leaven & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delivered

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
25	Battle Bridge :...ham	Middlesex...	Holborn Bars 1	Paddington...2	Hoxton :...2	1	....
3	Battleden *...pa	Bedford...	Woburn :...3	Hockliffe...2	Leighton :...4	39	145	
33	Battlefield †...pa	Salop...	Shrewsbury 4	Wem :...9	Shawbury :...4	155	70	
16	Baughurst :...pa	Hants...	Basingstoke 7	Kingsclere...3	Newbury :...11	54	434	
4	Baulking :...ham	Berks...	Farringdon 4	Wantage :...6	Lambourne 7	66	185	
34	Baumber :...pa	Lincoln...	Horncastle 6	Wragby :...8	Louth :...12	141	356	
15	Baunton :...pa	Gloicester...	Cirencester 2	Northleach 9	Gloucester 17	91	144	
56	Bauseley :...to	Montgomery	Welch Pool 10	Shrewsbury 12	Oswestry :...11	165	565	
41	Baverstock :...pa	Wills...	Wilton :...4	Salisbury :...7	Shaftesbury 13	88	166	
29	Bavington, Great...to	Northumb...	Hexham :...12	Bellingham 12	Newcastle 20	292	70	
29	Bavington, Little...to	Northumb...	.....11	.....12	.....20	291	72	

mile eastward from Battle, appears the stately residence of the vicar of Llandevall. Upon the wall of an inner court is an inscription in Latin. From the windows of this house are three most beautiful views; on the east side through a small vista, are seen the village of Llanddew, and in the back ground the black mountain beyond Talgarth. From the library, in which is a capital picture of our Saviour bearing the Cross, by Correggio, looking west, is the vale of Usk, with the highly ornamented grounds above Penpont; beyond which, Abercamlais, and the mountains in Llywel and Devynock close the scene. Nearly opposite is the gradually rising knoll of Benni, covered to the top on all sides with wood, beyond which appear the precipitous and majestic summits of the Beacons. Merthyr Cynog, or Saint Cynog, lies about four miles north. Cynog or Canoc, was the illegitimate son of Brychan Brecheinog. He was slain or murdered in one of the early eruptions of the Saxons into Wales, in the 5th century, on the summit of a hill in this parish, nearly opposite Castlemadoc, called Vanoleu, and according to Owen, was buried in Merthyr church. The edifice which remains, does not appear to be of an earlier date than the Norman era; it is situated upon a lofty ridge between the vales of Escir fawr and Escir fechan, in nearly the centre of the parish. It resembles a large barn, in which are some divisions, like pens for sheep, thrown in disorder to rot, when unfit for use.

BATTLE.

* BATTLEDEN lies between the two great north-western roads. The family of Firmband, or Fremband, twice represented the county in parliament, as early as the reign of Edward III. In the reign of Elizabeth it became the property of the Duncombes; and it is to one of this family that we are indebted for the accommodation of the now antiquated sedans, or close chairs; and in the year 1634, Duncombe is said to have procured a patent, which vested in him and his heirs the right of carrying persons "up and down in them," for a certain term. "It is probable, (observes Lysons,) that Sir Saunders, who was a great traveller, had seen them at Sedan, where Dr. Johnson, supposes that they were first made; and it is remarkable that Captain Bayley first introduced the use of Hackney Coaches in the same year." In the year 1706, this manor was purchased by Allen Bathurst, Esq., a distinguished political character during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. It was for many years the country seat of Lord Bathurst, and the resort of a celebrated constellation of wits, of whom he was the patron and friend.

The invention of Sedan chairs.

† BATTLEFIELD is a parish in the liberties of Shrewsbury, and derives its name from a sanguinary battle which was fought there on Saturday the 21st of July, 1403, between Henry the Fourth and the Rebels, under Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and in which Lord Henry Percy, well known as the valiant Hotspur, was slain, together with nearly 2300 gentlemen and others, and upwards of 600 common soldiers fell on that memorable occasion. After this signal victory, Henry the fourth caused a collegiate church to be erected on the spot for secular canons, which was dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalene, the battle having been fought on the anniversary of that day. This college was dissolved

Battle between Henry the Fourth and Percy of Northumberland.

Map.	Names of Places.		County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation	
27	Bawburgh	pa	Norfolk	Norwich	5	Wymondham	12	105	440
27	Bawdeswell	pa	Norfolk	Reepham	4	Swanton	3	107	587
34	Bawdrip	pa	Somerset	Bridgewater	4	Glastonbury	11	136	373
36	Bawdsey	pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge	8	Orford	10	80	454
27	Bawsey	pa	Norfolk	Lynn	3	Cas. Rising	4	99	39
46	Bawtry*	m. t.	W. R. York	Doncaster	9	E. Retford	8	153	1149
39	Baxterly	pa	Warwick	Atherstone	5	Tamworth	7	111	189
41	Baydon	pa	Wilts	Ramsbury	4	Lambourne	4	69	358
27	Bayfield	pa	Norfolk	Holt	2	Cley	2	122	17
18	Bayford	pa	Herts	Hertford	4	Hatfield	6	21	352
34	Bayford	pa	Somerset	Wincaunton	1	Bourton	3	107	...
36	Bayleham	pa	Suffolk	Needham	3	Ipswich	7	72	236
22	Bayley	to	Lancaster	Clitheroe	6	Blackburn	7	219	...
25	Bayswater†	ham	Middlesex	Tyburn	1	Acton	4	1	...

BATTLE-FIELD.

Splendid monument.

Seat of the Viscountess Galway.

in the general wreck of establishments of this kind, when its revenues amounted to £54 10s. 4d. per annum; it is now the parish church. At the east end, over the altar window, is a figure of Henry the Fourth, much defaced by the corroding hand of time. In a niche in the south wall, is a rude carving in wood of the Virgin and child; and in the east window are still to be traced some mutilated remains of stained glass; but the most interesting object in this church, is a splendid gothic monument, recently erected to the memory of the late John Corbet, Esq. of Sundorne. This beautiful specimen of architecture is called the Tudor gothic; the interior represents the miniature aisle of a cathedral or cloister, with its elaborately groined roof, and the front is adorned by the heraldic blazonings of the family. This fine and highly prized piece of art was designed by the Rev. Archdeacon Owen, of Shrewsbury, and most admirably executed by Messrs. Carline of that town, in a warmly tinted fine grained stone, from the Grinshill quarries in the neighbourhood.

* BAWTRY is a small town situated on the edge of Yorkshire, adjoining Nottinghamshire. It is handsome and well built; and the high street, through which lies the great North Road from London to Edinburgh, is very broad, and contains some elegant houses. At the upper part of this street is the market-place, in which are some excellent shambles. The town stands on a gentle but pleasant eminence, which slopes from the north and east down to the river Idle, which river is navigable to this place for small craft. On the western side of the town the ground is high and exceedingly pleasant, but the eastern, or marshy side, is subject to frequent winter inundations. The object which most travellers consider more especially worthy of attention, is the elegant mansion of the Viscountess Galway. The edifice is built of brick and is pleasantly situated at the southern extremity of the town; it has an extensive and handsome front, but a high brick wall secludes it from public view. The pleasure grounds which are kept in excellent condition, are stocked with Chinese pheasants, and other rare and curious birds. Near this place the Archbishops of York had a palace; and at this mansion, Archbishop Savage, in the time of Henry VII. delighted to take his pleasure in hunting; and in the next reign it was the residence of Cardinal Wolsey. The palace stood in a very low and damp situation, close to the confluence of the small river Ryton with the Idle. The great gate-way, and the porter's lodge, were taken down towards the end of the last century, and what remains of the palace has been converted into a farm house.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Whit-Tuesday; and November 22, for cattle and horses.—Inn, Crown.—Mail arrives 2.0 afternoon; departs 11.30 morning

† BAYSWATER is situated on the Oxford Road, and is the first place passed after leaving London; it has been much increased of late by the building of new streets and genteel residences. A reservoir, under the same management as the water works of Chelsea, is in the neighbourhood. Bayswater Tea Gardens were formerly the Botanic gardens of Sir John Hill, who cultivated there his medicinal plants, and prepared his

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
14	Baythorne End.....	Essex.....	Haverhill....4	Ridgewell...2	G. Yeldham..5	55	....
42	Bayton.....pa	Worcester...	Bewdley....6	Tenbury....8	Mamble....2	130	445
57	Baywill.....pa	Pembroke...	Newport....3	Cardigan...9	Fishguard..10	248	160
4	Bayworth.....ham	Berks.....	Abingdon...2	Oxford....4	Cumnor....5	58	....
5	Beachampton *.....pa	Bucks.....	Buckingham 6	Stratford...3	Newport....9	53	254
27	Beachamwell.....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham...6	Stoke Ferry 6	Marham....5	94	263
18	Beaches.....ham	Herts.....	Buntingford 7	Standon....7	Barkway....6	32	....
15	Beachley †.....ham	Gloucester...	Chepstow...3	Bristol....13	Monmouth..18	131	....
27	Beacon.....	Norfolk.....	Cromer.....6	Lt. Houses..10	Bacton....5	135	....
5	Beaconsfield †. to & pa	Bucks.....	Uxbridge....8	Wycombe...6	Amersham..6	23	1763

Water Dock, Essence, and Balsam of Honey. The reservoir before mentioned, was intended for the supply of the palace at Kensington, and the bason before the palace was to be kept constantly full by the proprietors; and, it was upon this condition that the property was granted them. It now supplies that part of the city estates situated in about Bond-street, with water.

* BEACHAMPTON. The remains of the mansion of the Bennetts have been converted into a farm-house, but the great hall is still standing. In the parish church are some monuments of this family; among which there is one to the memory of Sir Simon Bennett, who was created a baronet in 1627, and is recorded in history as having been a great friend to the poor, and to University College, Oxford. This monument, it appears, was set up by the college 100 years after his death, and great blame is imputed to them for having delayed it so long. Mr. William Elmer, by his will, bearing date 1648, founded a free grammar school in this parish. The school-house was finished in 1667. The master, by an express clause in the founder's will, must be a single man, and is to reside in the school-house. It is endowed with lands, which are charged with the payment of a certain pension of £2. per annum, to eight poor men, and £1. per annum to as many poor women; and it is further provided, that three of each of these shall be inhabitants of this parish.

† BEACHLEY from its almost insulated situation, has always been of great importance in a military point of view, for there are extensive earth-works of British origin still remaining. Offa's-dyke, which terminates here, is still to be traced. In the civil wars this place was considered of much importance, for Prince Rupert despatched a body of 500 horse and foot to occupy and fortify it. But history relates, that even before the fortifications were completed, the garrison was dislodged with great loss, by Governor Massie. After this, a battle was fought between the royalists and the parliamentary forces, under Sir John Wyntor, when the latter was defeated with the loss of 220 men; and it is currently reported that he himself was forced to leap from the cliff into the river Severn, where a small boat lay ready to receive him; it is certain the place still goes by the name of "Wyntor's leap." The ferry over the river Severn has been before mentioned at page 63. Here is an inn called Beachley Passage House Inn. The time of high water is nearly the same as at Bristol Quay, and is always to be seen in the Bristol Newspapers. If the wind be northerly, this passage may be crossed for five hours before high-water; and if the wind be southerly or westerly, it may be passed for seven hours after high-water.

‡ BEACONSFIELD is a small place, although it is one of great thoroughfare, but the market is almost wholly disused; in fact, Wycombe and Uxbridge appear to have drawn away the business. The manor, anciently an estate of the Windsors, afterwards became the property of the Monks of Burnham Abbey, a building but a few miles distant. Edmund Waller, the poet, was born at Coleshill, in this neighbourhood, at which place see his life; he was proprietor of the very pleasing seat, called Hall Barns, an ancient mansion belonging to the family; he lies buried in the

BAYS-
WATER

Free gram-
mar school.

Once a
place of
great impor-
tance.

Waller, the
poet.

BEACONS-
FIELD.The cele-
brated Ed-
mund BurkeSketch of
his life.

churchyard, and a monument has been erected to his memory, with a latin inscription, too long and too dry to be given in our work. Gregories, in this parish, was the seat of the celebrated Edmund Burke, who, for critical taste and brilliancy of language, will ever be ranked amongst the most fascinating of English writers. His company was sought for by all who could make the slightest pretension to kindred genius. He died in this town, and was buried in the church, where a marble tablet is set up, with a short inscription, to his memory. The apartments at Butler's Court, formerly Gregories, contained some fine paintings, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and some valuable marbles. This seat, we believe, came into the possession of Mr. Burke through the friendship of Lord Verney and the Marquis of Rockingham, by whose munificence he was enabled to purchase it. The widow of the late Mr. Burke continued to reside at Butler's Court till the period of her death, which took place a few years after that of her late husband; the mansion and estate was afterwards purchased by James Dupre, Esq., who let the house to the master of a boarding-school, and in whose occupation it was destroyed by fire: the grounds have since been adapted to the purpose of agriculture. For the following interesting sketch of the illustrious and distinguished statesman, (Burke,) we are indebted to Dr. Watkin's Biographical Dictionary:—

"He was born at Dublin, in 1730. His father was an attorney, and a Protestant. The son received his education under Abraham Shackleton, a Quaker, who kept a school at Ballytore, near Carlow, and it is recorded to the honour of Mr. Burke, that whenever he visited Ireland he always paid his respects to his old tutors: in 1746 he entered as a scholar at Trinity College, which he left on taking his bachelor's degree in 1749, and soon after became candidate for the professorship of logic at Glasgow, but did not succeed. In 1753 he entered of the Middle Temple, where he applied more to general literature than to the law, and supported himself by writing for the booksellers. Falling ill, through too close an application to his studies, he removed to the house of Dr. Nugent, a physician, whose daughter he afterwards married. In 1756 he published a pamphlet, entitled, "A Vindication of Natural Society." This piece was purposely drawn up in the manner of Lord Bolingbroke, and for a time imposed upon the friends of that writer as his real productions. His next performance was the Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful, published in 1757. This philosophical piece of criticism, written in a fine and elegant style, procured the author a great reputation, and the esteem of the first literary characters of the age; the principal of whom was Dr. Johnson. In 1758, he suggested to Mr. Dodsley, the bookseller, the plan of the "Annual Register," the historical part of which he wrote for several years. In 1761 he went to Ireland as the companion of his friend Mr. Hamilton, secretary to the Earl of Halifax, then Lord-Lieutenant. That gentleman, who was generally known by the name of Single-speech Hamilton, from the circumstance of his making only one speech in parliament, but one of uncommon eloquence, procured him a pension of £300. on the Irish establishment. On his return from Ireland he was made private secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham, First Lord of the Treasury, who brought him into parliament for Wendover. The Rockingham party continued in power but a short time, and on going out of office, Mr. Burke wrote a forcible pamphlet upon the subject, entitled, "A Short Account of a Short Administration;" after which, he became an active member of the opposition, as a senator and also as a writer. A pamphlet of his, entitled, "Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents," excited considerable interest as a bold exposure of court intrigues and favourites, in controlling the operations of ministers. In the struggle between Great Britain and the colonies, Mr. Burke bore a distinguished part as an opponent to the ministry. His speeches were vehement, and had so powerful an influence upon the people, that the citizens of Bristol, in 1774, invited him to be one of their representatives, without his being at the least expense. But at the

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
43	Beadlam .....to	N. R. York.	Helmesley ..3	Kirkby .....2	Gillamoor ..3		225	151
29	Beadnell .....to	Northumb.	Belford .....9	Alnwick ....13	Ellingham ..5		321	251
11	Beaford .....pa	Devon.	Torrington ..5	Chumleigh..10	Hatherleigh..9		200	624
45	Beaghall .....to	W. R. York	Pontefract ..6	Snaith .....7	Selby .....6		178	563
21	Beaksbourne .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ..4	Wingham ....3	Dover .....12		59	351
29	Beal .....ham	Durham	Belford .....8	Berwick ....8	Wooler .....12		330	70

next election in 1780, he was rejected by them for having supported the Irish petition for a free trade, and the bill for relieving Roman Catholics. He was then returned for Malton, in Yorkshire. At this time he gained great popularity by his introduction of a bill for a reform in the national expenditure, on which he spent prodigious labour, but it was unsuccessful. When the Marquis of Rockingham returned to power on the resignation of Lord North, in 1782, Mr. Burke obtained the post of Paymaster-general of the Forces, and a seat in the Privy Council; but this was of short duration, for on the death of his patron, Lord Shelbourne became First Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Burke, with several of his friends, resigned their places. In the coalition, which for a little while succeeded the Shelbourne administration, Mr. Burke had his share both of emolument and abuse. The leading particulars of his political life, after this, were his exertions against Mr. Hastings, in which he manifested uncommon industry to fasten guilt upon that gentleman, with no small share of personal asperity; his vigorous opposition to Mr. Pitt's design of forming a limited regency on the King's illness in 1788; and above all, his ardour against the actors and defenders of the French revolution. On the latter subject he evinced peculiar sagacity at the outset, and when many worthy men were rejoicing at the prospect of rising liberty and happiness to the world, Mr. Burke predicted, with remarkable precision, the desolation, bloodshed, anarchy, and misery which ensued. He displayed his detestation of the revolutionists in the House of Commons, and separated himself in consequence from Mr. Fox, and many other of his old associates. In 1790 he published his famous "Reflections on the Revolution in France," which attracted wonderful attention, and produced a surprising effect upon the public mind. Many publications appeared in answer to this book; the most noted of which was Paine's pamphlet, entitled "The Rights of Man," wherein the principles of republicanism were so artfully addressed to the feelings of ordinary persons, as to excite for a time no small alarm to the friends of government. Mr. Burke, after this, published a variety of pamphlets in support of his positions: as, "A Letter to a Member of the National Assembly;" "An Appeal from the New Whigs to the Old;" "Thoughts on a Regicide peace," &c. His zeal on this occasion, as well as his extraordinary talents, recommended him to the royal favour, and he obtained a pension, which gave room for those who had been galled by his arguments, to reproach him, and some illiberal animadversions were made upon him in the senate, which drew from him that admirable defence, his "Letter to a Noble Lord," in which he retaliates upon a celebrated Duke in a strain of keen irony and dignified remonstrance. Mr. Burke withdrew from parliament in 1794, leaving his seat for Malton to his son, an accomplished young man, who died shortly after. This melancholy event hastened his death, which happened the 8th of July, 1797. A little before his death he caused to be read to him Addison's paper in the Spectator, on the Immortality of the Soul. Mr. Burke was very amiable in his private life, of correct deportment, faithful in his attachments; charitable to the poor, and religious without being superstitious. He had a fine taste for the arts, and was fond of gardening and architecture." Bulstrode, the seat of the Duke of Portland, is within three miles of the town; a more detailed account of this elegant mansion will be given in a future portion of our work.

BEACONS-FIELD.

Burke's reflections on the French revolution, &c.

His death.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Feb. 13; and Holy Thursday, for horses, cows, and sheep.—Mail arrives 11.16 night; departs, 3.30 morning.—Inn, Saracen's Head.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Bealing, Great pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge 3	Ipswich 7	Wickham 8	76	367
36	Bealing, Little pa	Suffolk . . . .	. . . . 4	. . . . 6	. . . . 9	75	272
34	Beamhurst	Stafford	Cheadle 7	Uttoxeter . . . 3	Checkley 2	139	. . . .
12	Beaminster,* m. t. & ch	Dorset	Dorchester . 18	Bridport 6	Crewkerne . . . 7	141	2968
13	Beamish to	Durham	Gateshead . . 6	Durham 6	Sunderland 10	265	1848
45	Beamsley to	W. R. York . . .	Skipton 6	Addingham . 2	Otley 10	215	279
29	Beanley to	Northumb. . . .	Alnwick 8	Wooler 9	Belford 11	314	169
10	Beard to	Derby	Ashton 8	Manchester 15	Sheffield . . . 23	177	283
37	Bear Green	Surrey	Dorking 4	Horsham 9	Capel 2	28	. . . .
39	Bearly pa	Warwick	Stratford . . . 4	Warwick 8	Henley 5	97	230
21	Bearsted pa	Kent	Maidstone . . 3	Milton 10	Chatham 9	37	594
33	Bearston to	Salop	Drayton 4	Eccleshall . . . 9	Nantwich . . . 12	157	95
10	Bearward-Cote . . . to	Derby	Derby 6	Sudbury 8	Uttoxeter . . . 13	130	. . . .
40	Beathwaite Green, ham	Westmorlnd . .	Kendal 6	Millthorpe . . 3	Burton 7	258	. . . .
10	Beauchief Abbey, e. p. l	Derby	Sheffield . . . 4	Dronfield . . . 4	Chesterfield 10	160	88
39	Baudestert † pa	Warwick	Henley 1	Stratford . . . 9	Birmingham 16	102	199

* BEAMINSTER is a town of very great antiquity ; it is situated on a fertile spot near the banks of the small river Birt. The prebendaries of Salisbury were formerly lords of the manor, until the parliamentary commissioners (who appear to have made very free with church property) seized it, and for a time it passed into other hands, but it was only for a time : the right at length became acknowledged, and in the possession of the prebendaries of Sarum it now remains. This town has suffered much by the devastation of fire, and still more by the destructive sword of civil, or rather uncivil, warfare. Britton speaks of a record of the former being preserved in a blank leaf of an old Bible, in the possession of a gentleman of this town, which memorandum ran as follows :—"The towne of Beaminster was burnt on Palme Sunday, being the 14th day of April, and in the year of our Lord 1644. At the same time prince Maurice, being in the towne seven dayes before the fire, and there continued till the fire burnt him out of his quarters. The fire was first kindled in John Sergeant's house, in North-street ; it was a musket discharged in the gable ; and it was wild-fire, and the winde lying directly with the towne, the whole place was destroyed in two hours ; and those goods for the most part which were saved out of the fire were carried away by the soldiers. There were seven score and four dwelling-houses, besides barns and stables, burnt." An eye-witness in Sir Thomas Fairfax's army describes it as "a place of the pitifullest spectacle that man can behold ; hardly a house left not consumed by fire." Two thousand pounds were granted by the parliament to assist in re-building the town : this, with other sums, raised by the neighbouring gentry, answered the purpose. But it appears that the place was doomed to destruction, for in June, 1684, it was again consumed, and the loss is said to have amounted to £10,000. : nor did its misfortunes end here, for in the gusty month of March, in the year 1781, upwards of fifty dwelling-houses, besides barns, stables, and other buildings, were reduced to ruins in the short space of three hours. Mrs. Tucker founded a free-school here, in 1684, for the purpose of affording education to twenty of the poorest boys in the town ; three or four of these boys were to be apprenticed annually, and it is necessary that one of these, at least, should become a seaman. The Rev. Mr. Samuel Hood, father of Lord Hood, was master of this school in the year 1715. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the manufacture of sail-cloth, and in the production of iron, tin, and copper ware. The workhouse is a large commodious building ; formerly an alms-house.

* Market, Thursday.—Fairs, April 4 ; September 19, for horses, sheep, and cattle.

† BEAUDESERT. This place is situated in the hundred of Barlichway. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and exhibits some good specimens of ancient architecture. The village was the birth-place of Richard Jago, the poet, who was the son of the rector : he was born in 1715, and was educated at Solihull grammar-school, about eleven miles distant from this

Destroyed
by fire in
1644.

Burnt down
in 1684, and
again in
1781.

<i>Mp.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
16	Beaulieu* pa	Hants	Lymington . . . 7	Hythe 5	Southampton 7	82	1298
23	Beau Manor ex. pl.	Leicester	Mount Sorrel 3	Loughboro' . . 3	Leicester . . . 8	106	98

place. His first poetical production which attracted notice was an "Elegy on the Death of a Blackbird," and this was followed by a poem, descriptive of the "Battle of Edge-hill," which is considered the most finished of his works: the subject was in all probability suggested by his residence in the neighbourhood of the scene of action. He died on the 8th of April, 1781.

BEAUDESERT.

* BEAULIEU. The river Exe, over which there is a bridge, is navigable up to this village. Here is a manufacture of coarse sacking. The ruins of Beaulieu Abbey are beautifully situated on the eastern banks of the river. The delightful valley which surrounds these venerable remains, is of a circular form, bounded by well-wooded hills, and in itself, consists of a rich variety of ground. The Abbey was founded, A.D. 1204, by King John, for monks of the Cistercian order; a class of friars to which that monarch had been previously particularly adverse. The king, it is said, after various oppressive measures exercised against the Cistercians, summoned the Abbots and principals of that order, to Lincoln, whither they hastened, flattering themselves that he would there confer upon them some marks of his grace and favor. Instead of this, say the monkish historians, "the savage monarch ordered the Abbots to be trodden to death, by horses: but none of his attendants being found sufficiently cruel to obey the sanguinary command, the ecclesiastics, dreadfully alarmed, retired hastily to their inn. In the course of the ensuing night, when the monarch slumbered on his bed, he dreamt that he was standing before a Judge, accompanied by the Cistercian Abbots, who were commanded to scourge him severely with rods and thongs; and when he awoke in the morning, he declared that he still felt the smart of the beating. On relating this dream to a certain ecclesiastic of his court, he was advised to crave pardon of the Abbots, whom he had before so barbarously treated; and assured, that the Almighty had been infinitely merciful to him, in thus revealing the mysteries of his dispensations, and affording him paternal correction. The king, adopting this counsel, ordered the Abbots to attend him; and, contrary to their expectations, received them with kindness:" and the remembrance of his dream still continuing to influence his conduct, he shortly after granted a charter for the foundation of the Abbey of Beaulieu. It was greatly enriched by succeeding grants; and at the Dissolution, its possessions were estimated at the annual value of £428. 6s. 8d. The manor of Beaulieu, with all its rights, privileges, and appurtenances, (the rectory and right of patronage excepted), was granted to Thomas Wriothesley, Esq. afterwards Earl of Southampton. The circumference of the manor embraces an extent of 28 miles, and the clear annual revenue amounts to between £4000 and £5000. The immediate precincts of the Abbey were encircled by a stone wall, the remains of which are richly mantled with ivy. An edifice, nearly square, now called the palace, but originally built for the Abbot's lodging, was converted into a family seat after the Dissolution. Over the entrance is a canopied niche, in which stood the image of the Virgin Mary. The hall is a well proportioned room, handsomely vaulted, the ribs springing from pilasters, and spreading over the roof in beautiful ramifications. Eastward from this edifice is a long building, supposed from the extent and height of the apartments, to have been the dormitory; beneath it are several good cellars. The ancient kitchen is also standing, and near it is the refectory, a plain stone edifice, with strong buttresses: this is now the parish church of Beaulieu; the Abbey church, which stood to the north-east, having been entirely destroyed. On the west side is the ancient rostrum, or pulpit, from which lectures were read when the monks were

The Abbey founded by King John.

The king's singular dream.

The manor extends 28 miles.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
14	Beaumont.....pa	Essex.....	Manningtree 7	Colchester..16	Harwich....9	67	452
13	Beaumont Hill.....to	Durham.....	Darlington .4	Sedgefield .9	Stockton...11	245	....
23	Beaumont Leys, ex pl	Leicester...	Leicester...2	Belgrave...1	Grooby.....4	100	28
38	Beaumont.....pa	Sussex.....	Battle.....3	Hastings...5	Robertsbridg 9	59	....
39	Beausall.....ham	Warwick.....	Warwick...6	Kenilworth .4	Solihull.....9	96	....
16	Beaworth.....ti	Southamp....	Alresford...5	Bis Waltham 7	Winchester .5	62	156
11	Beaworthy.....pa	Devon.....	Hatherleigh 7	Holsworthy .9	Oakhampton 9	204	339
7	Bebbington, Upper..to	Chester.....	Great Neston 7	Liverpool...6	Chester....13	201	273

The free-school was erected and liberally endowed by David Hughes, Esq., in the year 1603, who ten years afterwards founded also an excellent alms-house for six poor persons, to whom he granted small annuities. He was born about the middle of the 16th century, in a cottage now in ruins. He left the island early in life, in a very humble station, but by prudence and propriety of conduct, he made a decent fortune.

"T is here the active worth of Hughes appears,
A blessed asylum for the wreck of years!
If there his views the opening mind engage,
Here he supports the trembling limbs of age;
His breast embrac'd within his godlike plan,
At once the morn and evening hours of man!
And ye who here his lasting bounty share,
Whose tranquil days decline without a care!
If still, as night shall close, day greet your eyes,
No grateful aspirations reach the skies.
Indignant heaven beholds you with a frown,
Nor gives the ingrate, life's immortal crown."

LLOYD.

BEAUMARIS

The old town-hall, built in 1563, has been taken down, and under the patronage of Lord Viscount Bulkeley, another more elegant has been erected upon its site. The town, re-incorporated in the 4th year of Elizabeth, is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, twenty-four burgesses, two serjeants at mace, a town clerk, jailor, four constables, and a water-bailiff. The county hall is a small low building, being neither conveniently formed nor respectable in its appearance. The custom-house stands upon the green near the edge of the water. Beaumaris bay consists of an expansive opening in front of the town, so sheltered by the island of Priesholme and the great Ormeshead, as to allow vessels of considerable burden to ride in safety, during the most stormy weather. The depth of water near the town, at ebb-tide, is from six to seven fathoms, but the channel scarcely exceeds a quarter of a mile in breadth. The greater part of the bay is left dry for several miles when the tide is out, which part is called the Lavan Sands. These once formed a habitable hundred, belonging to the territory of Arson. They were formerly called Wylofaen, or the place of Weeping, from the shrieks and lamentations of the inhabitants at the time when the land was overwhelmed by the sea. Lavan is a corruption of Traeth Talaven, or the fermented heap, allusive to the boiling up of water in the quicksands. The ferry was granted by charter to the corporation in the 4th year of Elizabeth: it lies near the town. The place of embarking or landing is the point anciently known under the appellation of Penrhyn Safness, but afterwards Osmund's Air, from a malefactor, who on his way to execution, being asked where he was going, answered, "To take the air." The walk over the sand at low water is firm and good; they should be passed three hours after high water, and will be safe for four hours; or in other words, two hours before low water and two after. Precautions are essentially necessary to be taken, for near the times of the sands being covered by the sea they are frequently shifting, and in many places become so watery or quick, as to have proved both dangerous and fatal. This way is equally perilous in foggy weather, but as some persons are necessitated to pass in every season, the large bell at Aber is humanely rung, to direct them towards the sound.

Its govern-ment.

Lavan sands

Caution.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, Feb. 13, Holy Thursday, Sept. 19, and Dec. 19, for cattle.—Ann, Bull's Head.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
7	Bebbington, Low. t.& p	Chester	Great Neston 5	Liverpool ... 7	Chester 13	201	440	
29	Bebside to	Northumb..	Morpeth ... 6	Blyth 4	Horton 1	287	100	
36	Beccles * m. t	Suffolk	Yarmouth ... 15	Norwich ... 18	Bungay 6	112	3862	
22	Beconsall chap	Lancaster ..	Ormskirk ... 11	Chorley 8	Preston 8	216	476	
7	Bechton to	Chester	Sandbach ... 2	Congleton ... 4	Lawton 4	160	818	
33	Beckbury pa	Salop	Bridgenorth . 7	Shifnal 5	Madeley 5	140	307	
21	Beckenham† pa	Kent	Croydon 5	Lewisham ... 4	Bromley 2	9	1288	
24	Beckering	Lincoln	Wragby 1	Holton 1	Lincoln 12	145	....

Fine gothic church.

* BECCLES is a large and well-built town, situated on the river Waveny, which is navigable from this place to Yarmouth, and divides in its course the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. It is governed by a portreeve and thirty-six burgesses, the office of the former being held in rotation by twelve of the latter. The church is gothic, with a steeple, containing twelve bells, and a porch, which is considered a fine specimen of the florid gothic. The ruins of Endgate church may be seen out of the town, but the inhabitants of the village appear to have been long esteemed parishioners of Beccles. Here is a theatre, a town hall, a jail, and a free school, endowed with 100 acres of land, in the reign of James I.; and a good grammar-school founded by Dr. Falconberge, and endowed with an estate, then worth forty pounds per annum, although now considerably increased in value. Near the town is a large common, on which the inhabitants of the town have the privilege of feeding their cattle on easy terms. In 1586 a fire consumed eighty houses in this place, and property to the amount of £20,000.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Whit Monday, June 29, and October 2, for horses and pedlary. —Bankers, Gurney and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—Mail arrives 10.15 morning; departs 3.45 afternoon.—Inns, King's Head, and White Lion.

Queen of the gipsies died here, at the age of 109.

† BECKENHAM. The church of this village is a neat edifice, containing many monuments of the Style, Raymond, Burrell, and other families. On a slab in the chancel, is a remarkable brass, to the memory of dame Margaret, wife of Sir William Dalsell, Knt., and daughter of John Barnes. Esq., of Redhall, in Norfolk, who died 1563: she is represented in a flowered petticoat, and close-bodied gown; the sleeves slashed at the shoulders, and hanging down to the feet. Here is also the monument of Mrs. Jane Clarke, wife of Dr. Clarke, physician at Epsom, with an elegant inscription, by Gray. The parish register, under the date of Oct. 24, 1740, also records the burial of Margaret Finch, who lived to the age of 109 years. She was one of the people called gipsies, and had the title of their queen. After travelling over various parts of the kingdom, during the greater part of a century, she settled at Norwood, whither her great age, and the fame of her fortune-telling, attracted numerous visitors. From a habit of sitting on the ground, with her chin resting on her knees, the sinews at length became so contracted, that she could not rise from that posture: after her death, they were obliged to inclose her body in a deep square box. Her funeral was attended by two mourning coaches: a sermon was preached upon the occasion, and a great concourse of people attended the ceremony. Her picture adorns the sign-post of a house of public entertainment in Norwood, called the Gipsy House. Beckenham-place, the seat of John Cator, Esq., is partly in the parish of Bromley; but the mansion itself is in that of Beckenham. Rear-Admiral Sir Piercy Brett, who died in 1781, (and with his lady, lies buried in the church,) resided here. The estate, which had long been owned by the St. Johns, was alienated to the Catons, in 1773. The house is a handsome building, commanding a beautiful prospect. Kent House, the ancient seat of the Lethienllers, in Beckenham parish, is now occupied as a farm: the estate belongs to J. J. Angerstein, Esq. Clay Hill, or the Oakery, also in this parish, was the property of the late learned Edward King, Esq., F.R., and A.S. This gentleman, who was a native of Norfolk, was elected pre-

Stap.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
9	Beckermert, St. Brid- getts. pa	Cumberland	Egremont. 3	Ravenglass. 10	Whitehaven 9		291	545
9	Beckermert, St. Johns pa	Cumberland	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 9	. . . . . 10		290	549
4	Becket. ti	Berks	Farringdon . 6	Highworth . 4	Lambourne. 10		73	. . . .
15	Beckford. pa	Gloucester	Tewkesbury . 5	Sedgeberrow 4	Evesham . . 7		106	433
27	Beckham, East. . . . pa	Norfolk	Cromer. 5	Holt 5	Aylesham . . 9		124	50
27	Beckham, West. . . . pa	Norfolk	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 9		124	156
11	Beckhampton* ti	Wilts	Marlbro' . . . 7	Devizes. . . . 8	Calne 6		81	. . . .
24	Beckingham. pa	Lincoln	Newark 5	Leadenham . 5	Sleaford . . 14		126	43
30	Beckingham. pa	Nottingham.	Gainsbro' . . . 3	E. Retford . 7	Bawtry . . . 10		152	481
34	Beckington†. pa	Somerset	Frome. 3	Trowbridge. 6	Bath 10		105	1340
11	Beckley. pa	Oxford	Oxford 5	Islip 3	Forest-hill. . 3		53	776
38	Beckley. pa	Sussex	Rye 7	Newenden . . 3	Lamberhurst 16		56	1477
45	Beckwith Shaw	York	West End. . . 4	Otley. 7	Ripley 5		64	. . . .
44	Bedale † m. t. & pa	N. R. York.	Northallerton 8	Leeming . . . 3	Richmond . 10		222	2707

sident of the Society of Antiquaries on the decease of Dr. Milles, in 1784; but, on the succeeding election in the year following, he was obliged to relinquish the chair to the Earl of Leicester, after an unprecedented contest. He was the author of various works; the principal of which are, his "Observations on Ancient Castles;" "Morsels of Criticism," tending to illustrate the Scriptures; and the "Monumenta Antiqua." He died in 1806, at the age of 72.

BECKHEN-
HAM.

* BECKHAMPTON. Near this place is an enormous tumulus, perhaps the largest in England; it is called Silbury Hill, and common belief declares it the place of sepulchre of some British king. The two antiquaries, Greethead and Stukeley differ, as antiquaries frequently do, with regard to which of the British monarchs the honor of being supposed to lie beneath this stupendous monument should belong. The former learned writer asserting it to be that of Prydain, and the latter calling it that of Cynedda. Scattered over the neighbouring downs are numerous large stones called the Grey Wethers; they bear this name from their resemblance to a flock of sheep. Beckhampton Inn, stands at the junction of the two great Mail roads, leading from London to Bath; the southern road passing through Devizes and Melksham; and the northern through Calne and Chippenham. The inn is a large brick building, but has a most desolate appearance, according well with the character of the gloomy downs on the margin of which it stands; yet the traveller would do well to refresh here, as there is but little accommodation for many miles beyond.

Silbury
Hill.

The Falmouth Mail which passes through Devizes, arrives 5.5 morning; departs 9.20 night. The Bristol Mail which passes through Calne, arrives 5.5 morning; departs 9.35 night.

† BECKINGTON was formerly a place of much importance in the clothing business, but the decline of that trade in the west of England has much reduced the town. It was the birth-place of Thomas Beckington, an English prelate, who was one of the three appointed to draw up a code of laws in conformity with which the Wickliffites were to be proceeded against. His book against the salique law is still in the possession of the Lambeth library.

‡ BEDALE is a tolerably well built town, situated in a rich valley, which with the surrounding country is exceedingly fertile, and both corn and grass yield abundant crops. The town lies to the west of the Great Glasgow road, about two miles from Leeming Lane. Hornby Castle, the seat of the Duke of Leeds, deserves the admiration of the tourist. Bedale church is a large and handsome edifice, and the tower is said to have been constructed with so much strength, as to enable the inhabitants to defend themselves therein, during the inroads of the Scots.

Seat of the
Duke of
Leeds.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Easter Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday; June 6 and 7; July 5 and 6, for horses, cattle, sheep, leather, &c.; Oct. 11 and 12, horned cattle, sheep, hogs and leather; and Monday-week before Christmas, for horned cattle and sheep. The Glasgow Mail arrives at Leeming Lane, two miles distant 7.54 evening; departs 4.58 morning.—Inns, Black Swan, and the Swan.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
13	Bedburn, North....to	Durham....	Bis. Auckld .6	Wolsingham 4	Durham ....12	254	387
13	Bedburn, South....to	Durham....	.....6	.....4	.....12	254	236
50	Beddgelart*.....pa	Caernarvon.	Caernarvon .12	Bettws .....7	Tan-y-Bwlch 8	223	1071

Nant
Colwyn.

Ancient
pewter
mug.

Tradition
of a wolf
and child.

Guide to
the moun-
tains.

* BEDDGELART, is situated in a beautiful tract of meadows, at the junction of three vales, near the conflux of the Glas Lyn, or Gwynant, or Nant hwynant, and the Colwyn, which flows through Nant Colwyn, a vale which leads to Caernarvon. Its situation was the fittest in the world, says Mr. Pennant, to inspire religious meditation, amid lofty mountains, woods, and murmuring streams. The church is small, yet the loftiest in Snowdonia. The east window consists of three narrow slips. The roof is neat, and there yet remains some very pretty fret work. A side chapel is supported by two neat pillars and gothic arches. This church has been conventual, belonging to a priory of Augustines, dedicated to the Virgin. They were probably of the class called Gilbertines, consisting of both men and women, living under the same roof, but divided by a wall, as a piece of ground near the church is called Dol y Llein (the meadow of the nun). No remnant of the priory however exists. The ground on the south side of the church seems to have been the spot whereon the buildings stood which the monks formerly inhabited. There are two or three arched doors on that side the church, through which probably the friars entered. The ancient mansion-house near the church might have been the residence of the prior. In this house is shown an old pewter mug, that will hold upwards of two quarts; and any person able to grasp it with one hand, while full of ale, and to drink it off at one draught, is entitled to the liquor gratis, and the tenant is to charge it to the lord of the manor as part payment of his rent. Tradition says, that Llewelyn the Great came to reside at Beddgelart during the hunting season, with his wife and children; and one day, the family being absent, a wolf had entered the house. On returning, his greyhound, called Ciliart, met him, wagging his tail, but covered with blood. The prince being alarmed, ran into the nursery, and found the cradle in which the child had lain covered with blood. Imagining the greyhound had killed the child, he immediately drew his sword and slew him, but on turning up the cradle, he found under it the child alive, and the wolf dead. This so affected the prince, that he erected a tomb over his faithful dog's grave, where, afterwards, the parish church was built, and called from this accident, Bedd-Cilihart, or the grave of Cilihart. In the Welch annals this region is styled the forest of Snowdon. It is a subject of great regret to most tourists, that many of the rocks which surround Beddgelart, though once covered with oaks, are now naked. One proprietor, however, is raising new plantations upon his estate. Snowdonia, though once a forest, contains now scarcely a tree. Salmon is very plentiful here, selling sometimes as low as three-farthings a pound; the average price is about four-pence. The best land lets at 20s. an acre; but the average of the neighbourhood is from 2s. 6d. to 5s., with unlimited right of common upon the mountains. In this little plain is an almost inexhaustible turbarry, or right of digging turf. There is a comfortable inn at this place, called Beddgelart Hotel. It is marked by the emblem of the goat, with the following appropriate motto. "Patria mea Petra." My country is a rock. The guide to the mountains is the harper of the house; or a resident in the village. William Lloyd, the schoolmaster of this place, was long noted as an intelligent "conductor to Snowdon, Moel Hebog, Dinas Emrys, Llanberis pass, the lakes, waterfalls, &c.; he was also a collector of crystals, fossils, and natural curiosities found in these regions. Dealer in superfine woollen hose, socks, gloves, &c.," but in the year 1804, he finally emerged from all sublunary avocations, to the regions beyond the grave. Opposite to the village of Beddgelart, is Moel Hebog (the

hill of flight) which Lord Lyttelton ascended. [see Festiniog.] In a bog near that mountain, was found in 1784, a most curious brass shield, which was deposited with Mr. Williams, of Llanidan; its diameter was two feet two inches, the weight four pounds; in the centre was a plain umbo projecting above two inches; the surface was marked with twenty-seven smooth concentric elevated circles, and between each a depressed space of the same breadth with the elevated parts, marked by a single row of smooth studs. The whole shield was flat and very flexible. This was probably Roman, for the Welsh despised every species of defensive armour. In ascending the summit of Snowdon from this place, a neighbouring vale is passed, which is by far the most beautiful of the vales among these mountains. It is about six miles long, and affords a great variety of wood, lakes, and meadows. The vale of Llanberis is the only one which may be said to rival it; but their characters are so different, that they cannot with propriety be compared. On the left, about a mile and a half up the valley, is a lofty wood-clad rock, called the fort of Ambrosius, or Merlin Emrys, a magician who was sent for to this place from Caermarthen, by Vortigern, who was king of Britain from 449 to 466. Upon its summit is a level piece of ground, and the remains of a square fort; and upon the west side, facing Beddgelart, there are traces of a long wall. It stands detached from other rocks, and at a distance appears in the form of a man's hat. Adjoining is a stony tract called the cells or groves of the magicians. In the next field, a number of large stones are called the tombs of the magicians. It was to this place that Vortigern retired, when he found himself despised by his subjects, and unable to contend longer with the treacherous Saxons, whom he had introduced into his kingdom. It is probable that this insular rock afforded him a temporary residence till he removed to his final retreat in Nant Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern's Valley. Speed says, probably without truth, that Vortigern married his own child by Rowena, daughter of Hengist, the Saxon prince, and had by her one son. There is a tradition, that Madog, the son of prince Owen Gwynedd, resided in this vale for some time before he left his country for America. The entrance from Beddgelart, is but the breadth of a narrow rugged road, close by the river's side, in which there is nothing inviting; but passing on, the traveller advances upon enchanted ground, where he finds extensive meadows, expanding at every turn of rock, smooth as a bowling green; beautiful lakes and meandering rivers, abounding in fish; mountains towering one above the other in succession, while to the left, Snowdon overtops them all, seeming like another Atlas, to support the firmament. Mr. Pennant, says he continued his walk along a narrow path above the lake, as far as the extremity; then descending, reached the opposite side, in order to encounter a third ascent, as arduous as the preceding. This brought him into the horrible crater immediately beneath the great precipice of Wyddfa; its situation is dreadful, surrounded by more than three parts of a circle, with the most horrible precipices of the highest peak of Snowdon. The strange break, called the pass of the Arrows, was probably a station for the hunters to watch the wandering of the deer. The margin of Ffynnon-las here appeared to be shallow and gravelly, the waters had a greenish cast, but what is very singular, the rocks reflected into them seemed varied with stripes of the richest colours, like the most beautiful lute-strings, and changed almost to infinity. Here he observed the wheat-ear, a small and seemingly tender bird, and yet almost the only small one, or indeed the only one, (except the rock-ouzel) that frequents these heights; the reason is evidently the want of food. The mountainous tract near Snowdon, scarcely yields any corn; the produce is cattle and sheep, which during summer they keep very high in the mountains, followed by their owners with their families, who reside during that season in their Havod-dai, or summer dwelling, or dairy houses, as the farmers in the Swiss Alps do in

BEDDGE-
LART.Brass shield
found.Groves of
the magi-
cians.

Snowdon.

The pass
of the Ar-
rows.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
38	Beddington.....pa	Sussex	Lewes.....3	Seaford.....8	Brighton ...9	53	264
37	Beddington.....pa & to	Surrey	Croydon ...2	Sutton .....3	Ewell .....6	11	1429
36	Bedfield.....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 5	Debenham...5	Eye .....9	88	322
25	Bedfont, East.....pa	Middlesex ..	Staines.....3	Hounslow...4	Colnbrook ..6	13	903
25	Bedfont, West.....pa	Middlesex ..	.....3	.....4	.....6	.....	.....
3	Bedfordshire*						95383

BEDDGE- LART.

The summer
habits of
the moun-
taineers.

their Sennes. These houses consist of a long low room, with a hole at one end to let out the smoke, from the fire which is made beneath. Their furniture is very simple, stones are the substitutes for stools, and the beds are of hay, ranged along the sides : they manufacture their own clothes and dye them with plants, collected from the rocks. During summer, the men pass their time in harvest work, or tending their herds ; the women in milking, or making butter and cheese of the milk for their own consumption. The diet of these mountaineers is very plain, consisting of butter, cheese and oat bread ; their drink is whey, not but that they have their reserve of a few bottles of very strong beer, by way of cordial, in sickness. They are people of good understanding, wary, and circumspect ; usually tall, thin, and of strong constitutions, from their way of living. Towards winter, they descend to their old dwelling, where they lead, during that season, a vacant life, in carding, spinning, knitting, &c. The height of Snowdon is 3571 feet.

An inland
county.

* BEDFORDSHIRE. This county, before the Roman invasion, was part of the district inhabited by a race of people whom the invaders denominated Cassii. Afterwards, in A.D. 310, it was a third part of the division named Flavia Cæsariensis. After that, it was attached to the kingdom of Mercia. In 827 it became subject to the West Saxons. It was first called Bedfordshire in the reign of Alfred the Great, probably from Bedan Forda : i. e. The Fortress on the Ford ; there being fortifications on the borders of the river Ouse. It is an inland county, bounded on the north by Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire ; west by Buckinghamshire ; south by Bucks and Herts ; and east by Herts and Cambridgeshire. Its form approaches an irregular parallelogram, with many deep and almost isolated indentations. The extent is about 36 miles in the greatest length, and the greatest breadth about 22 miles ; it contains 465 square miles ; circumference about 95 miles. It is divided into 9 hundreds, 125 parishes, 10 market towns, 58 vicarages, 550 villages, having a total population of 95,383 inhabitants. It belongs to the Norfolk circuit, and is in the diocese of Lincoln ; subject to an archdeaconal jurisdiction, being divided into six deaneries. The climate is deemed mild and genial. The prevailing winds south westerly ; the north east winds being regarded as indicating a cold summer and a severe winter. The soil is of an exceedingly mixed and varied character ; but much the greatest portion is of a clayey nature, particularly in parts north of Bedford. The south districts are chalky. A slip extending diagonally from Woburn to near Biggleswade is a mixed sand ; an almost equal portion from the vicinity of Biggleswade to the neighbourhood of Bedford, partakes of a rich gravelly soil ; part of which, near the town of Biggleswade and village of Sandy, is successfully cultivated for the production of garden vegetables to a considerable extent. So peculiarly is that soil adapted for such produce, that it is in some instances let for more than £14. per acre ; and generally from £4. to £9. may be considered as a fair rent for that luxuriant soil. There can be no standard or real average as to the value of land ; as the value, like the soil itself, is exceedingly variable. Rivers.—The Ouse and the Ivel are the chief ; both of which abound with fish of various kinds. The Ouse is remarkable for very great and sudden inundations. The Grand Junction Canal skirts this county at Leighton Buzzard. The natural produce consists chiefly in corn, garden vegetables, cheese and

Climate
mild.

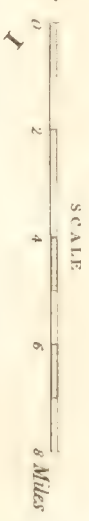
Value of
the land.



Prepared for Douglas England and Wales, Delivered

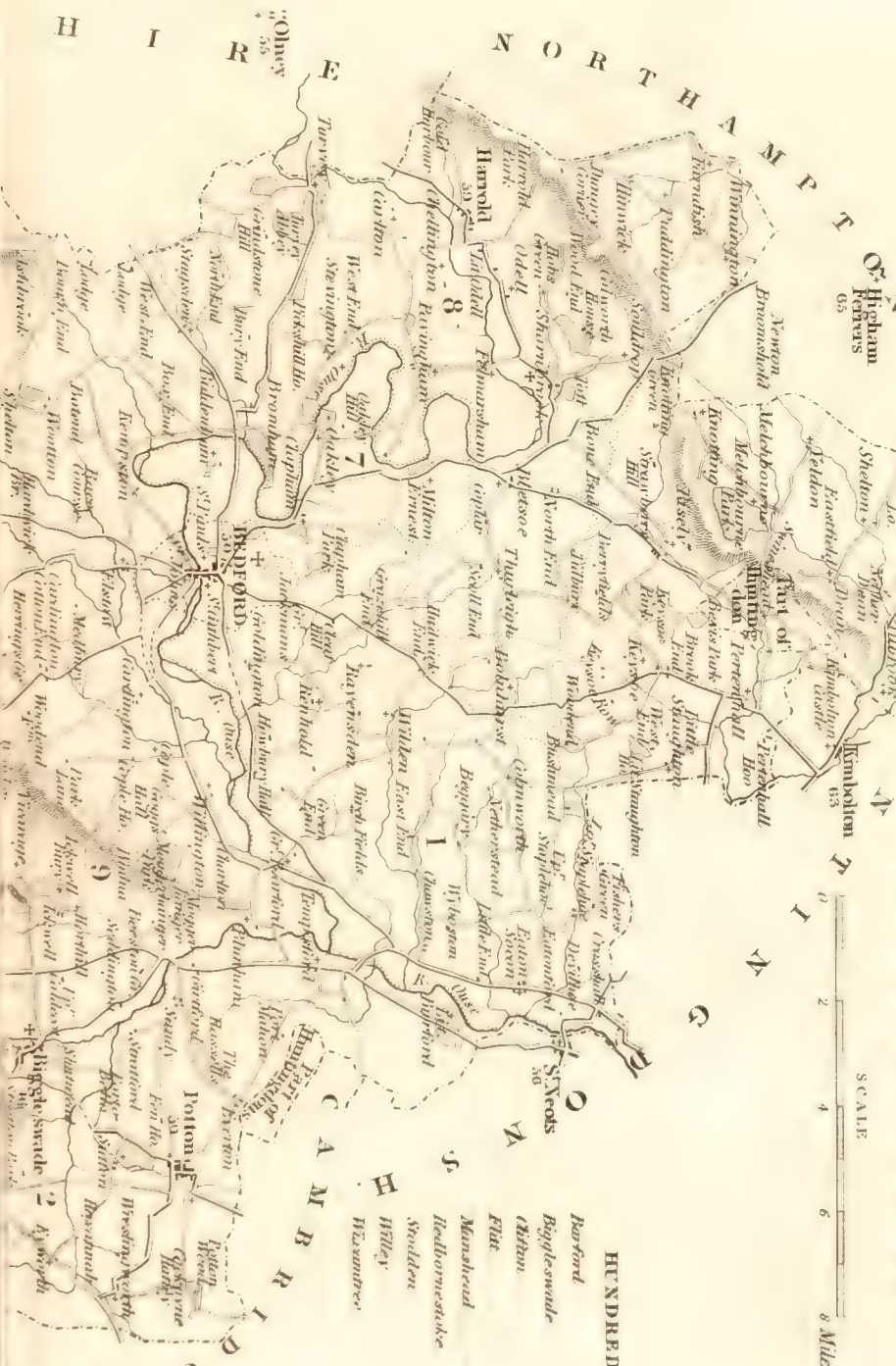
History of Education

BEDFORDSHIRE.



HUNDREDS

- 1 Bedford
- 2 Biggleswade
- 3 Elstow
- 4 Flit
- 5 Moulton
- 6 Rickmansworth
- 7 Stooden
- 8 Willey
- 9 Wixom





Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
3	Bedford *.....bo	Bedford	St. Albans .30	Oxford'....55	Cambridge .30	51	6959
22	Bedford .....to	Lancaster ..	Newton ....7	Leigh .....2	Bolton .....7	199	3087
16	Bedhampton .....pa	Hants.	Havant.....1	Fareham ....9	Chichester..10	66	537
36	Bedingfield .....pa	Suffolk	Eye .....4	Debenham .4	Framlingham 9	87	332
27	Bedingham .....pa	Norfolk	Bungay .....4	Harleston .7	Norwich ...10	106	380
15	Bedlam .....pa	Gloucester .	Cheltenham 2	Gloucester .7	Tewkesbury 7	96	....

butter. There is a little ironstone, limestone, and a few extraneous fossils. There are several mineral springs, but none of any celebrity. The principal landed proprietor is the Duke of Bedford. His Grace possesses estates in about 25 parishes; under the auspices of whom and of his illustrious brother, the county is indebted for immense agricultural improvements.

BEDFORD.
SHIRE.

* BEDFORD. This is an ancient corporation, the earliest charter of which is dated in 1160. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, two chamberlains, and thirteen common councilmen. Whoever may have been a mayor is always afterwards reputed as an alderman. The mayor and bailiffs are chosen annually out of the freemen. As early as the year 1295, it sent two members to parliament. The Duke of Bedford takes his title from this town, which first gave title of duke to the victorious prince John Plantagenet, Regent of France, during the minority of his nephew, Henry VI. as it did in the reign of Edward IV. first to John Nevil, Marquis of Montacute, and then to the king's third son, George Plantagenet; but he dying an infant, the title lay vacant till Henry VII. created his uncle, Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, who also died without issue; and thus far the title was enjoyed by the first possessor only of each family. But King Edward VI. making John, Lord Russel, Earl of Bedford, the dignity has ever since been in that illustrious house, with an advancement of it to the title of Duke, by King William III. The history of the noble family of Russell is curious and interesting. They appear to have originated in Dorsetshire, and owe their greatness to an accident on that coast. In the reign of Henry VII., Philip, Archduke of Austria, being bound for Spain, the heiress of which kingdom he had married, was obliged by a storm to put on shore at Weymouth, where he was received by Sir Thomas Frenchard, of Wolverton, Knt., who, till he could inform the court of the event, sent for his neighbour Mr. John Russell, then lately returned from his travels, to entertain his illustrious guests. The Archduke was so pleased with his conversation, that he recommended him to the king of England, who soon advanced him to several honourable posts, and his son Henry VIII. created him Baron Russell of Cheneys, in the county of Bucks, which estate he afterwards acquired by marriage. He was made by Henry VIII. lord warden of the stannaries, and lord admiral of England and Ireland, knight of the garter, and lord privy seal. In the reign of Edward VI. he was lord high steward for the coronation, and had a grant of Woburn Abbey, and was in the 3rd of Edward VI. 1549, created earl of Bedford. He had the honour to conduct over to England, Philip of Spain, grandson to the prince who first brought him to court and advancement. He died 1554, and was succeeded by his son Francis, who died in 1585, and was buried at Cheneys, as were most of his descendants. His son Francis being killed a day or two before his father's death, by the Scotch in the marches, his son Edward succeeded his grandfather, and died 1627; he was succeeded by his cousin Francis, son of his uncle William, lord Russell, of Thornhaugh, lord deputy of Ireland, in the reign of Elizabeth. This Francis was the first projector of the draining of the great level of the fens, called after him, Bedford Level, and dying 1641, was succeeded by his eldest son William, who after having several times joined both parties during the civil war, at last adhered to the royal cause, and suffered a severe loss in the

Very an-
cient corpo-
ration.

Origin of
the Bedford
family.

Bedford
Level.

BEDFORD.

First charter granted
by Henry II.

King Offa
buried here.

death of his only son by the very family whom he had supported; to compensate for which he was created by King William, Marquis of Tavistock, and Duke of Bedford, and dying in 1700, was succeeded by his grandson Wriothlesley. He, in 1711, by his son and namesake, and he 1732, by his brother John, who, dying in 1771, was succeeded by his grandson Francis, the late duke, who died rather suddenly, of an illness occasioned by a rupture, on the 2nd of March, 1802, in the 37th year of his age. His brother, Lord John Russell, succeeded him in his title and estates. This nobleman, so suddenly and unexpectedly raised to ducal honours, was born on the sixth of July, 1766; and, on the 21st of March, 1786, before he had completed his twentieth year, he married at Brussels, Georgiana Elizabeth, the second daughter of Viscount Torrington. This lady died on the 11th of October, 1801; leaving issue, Francis, born May 10, 1788; George William, born May 8, 1790; and John, born August 19, 1792. Shortly after his accession to the title, his grace married a second time, Georgiana, the fifth daughter of the duke of Gordon, by whom he had several children. After the death of Mr. Pitt, when Mr. Fox and his friends succeeded to power, his grace was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; a post which, without distinguishing himself as a party man, he filled to the entire and general satisfaction of the public. When Henry II. granted a charter to the burgesses of the town of Bedford, he rendered it subject to the payment of £40. per annum, as a fee-farm rent to the crown. Their mercantile guild and ancient privileges were confirmed by the succeeding monarch, who also granted new privileges and immunities similar to those enjoyed by the burgesses of Oxford. Richard II. granted still more extended privileges, and among others a view of Frankpledge within the borough. In this monarch's charter the corporation are styled the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses. In the reign of Edward I. the liberties of the town were seized by that monarch, the bailiffs having neglected to discharge the fee-farm rent. In the reign of Henry VI. the town being much decayed, many houses gone to ruin, and the trade of it brought low, and the usual issues discontinued, the inhabitants petitioned the king to shew them his grace: accordingly he granted that the yearly rent should be remitted in part for a time. In the reign of Henry VII. it was permanently reduced, through the interposition of Sir Reginald Bray, then Prime Minister, to £20. per annum, and afterwards to £16. 5s. 8d. which rent is now payable to their successors. The last renewal of the charter of incorporation was in the reign of King James II. in whose time the mayor and aldermen were removed from their respective offices, by royal mandate, for neglecting to elect two burgesses to serve in parliament. The members were in consequence chosen by his Majesty's ministers. The right of election was determined in 1690, to be in the burgesses, freemen, and inhabitant householders not receiving alms. The number of voters is nearly 500. Bedford is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed by some writers to have been the Lactidorum of Antoninus; but Camden objects to this, on the ground that the town is not situated on any Roman road, neither have any Roman coins been found there. Its situation is upon the Ouse, by which it is divided into two parts, in the direction of east and west. This circumstance enables it to carry on a considerable trade with Lynn. In the Saxons' time, Bedford was a place of considerable consequence: as appears from its having been chosen by Offa, the powerful King of the Mercians, for his burial place. His bones were interred in a small chapel, which being situated on the brink of the river Ouse, was afterwards undermined and swept away by the floods, during an inundation. Bedford, as has been already stated, was also famous for a victory gained in the year 572, by Cuthwulf, the Saxon king, over the Britons. The Danes once destroyed this town; but Edward the Elder repaired it, and united the town on the south side of the river, called Mikesgate, to Bedford, on the

north side of it; since which they have both gone by this name. After the conquest, Pain de Beauchamp, the third Baron of Bedford, built a castle here, encompassed with a mighty rampart of earth, and a high wall, the whole so strong that King Stephen, who besieged and took it in his war with the Empress Maud, was glad to grant the garrison honourable terms. In the barons' wars it was again besieged, and for want of relief, taken by King John's forces under Fulco de Brent, to whom the King gave it for a reward; but for his subsequent behaviour he took it from him, and caused it to be demolished, though it was not quite level till the reign of Henry III. The celebrated John Bunyan, whom we shall notice hereafter, was ordained co-pastor of the congregation of St. Peter's, in 1671, and continued in that situation until he died in 1688. The chair in which he used to sit is still preserved as a relic in the vestry of the chapel. As early as the year 1745, the Moravians, or society of Unitas Fratrum, had an establishment at Bedford, where they built a neat chapel in 1750. Of late years, however, the number of these recluse and inoffensive sectaries has considerably declined; and the house adjoining to the chapel, which was formerly appropriated to the brethren and the sisters of the society, has been converted into a school. In the year 1556, Sir William Harper founded a free school in Bedford, for the instruction of children of the town in grammar and good manners. The school-house was rebuilt in 1767, when a statue of the founder was placed in the front, with a latin inscription beneath, to the following effect:—

"Behold, Traveller, the Bodily Resemblance
 "Of Sir William Harper, Knight;
 "Of this School.
 "Thus spacious and Adorned,
 "The Munificent Founder,
 "The Picture of His Mind,
 "Is Dedicated in the Table of Benefactions."

The warden and fellows of New College, Oxford, are visitors of this school, and have the appointment of the masters and ushers. The master's salary is £260. with coals and candles; that of the second master is £160., with the same allowance of fire and candle. The writing-master has a salary of £80. per annum. Sir William Harper, for the support of this excellent institution, conveyed to the corporation thirteen acres and one rood of land, lying in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, which he had purchased for the sum of £180.; he also conveyed his late dwelling-house, &c., at Bedford. The revenues of these estates were also to be applied towards apportioning maidens of the town on their entrance into the marriage estate. In the year 1660, the corporation leased the whole of the lands in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, for the term of 41 years, at the yearly rent of £99. In the year 1684, a reversionary lease was granted for the further term of 51 years, at the improved rent of £150. In consequence of granting these leases, a great number of houses were built, and the following streets covered the above-mentioned thirteen acres of meadow land:—Bedford-street, Bedford-row, Bedford-court, Princes-street, Theobald's-road, North-street, East-street, Lamb's Conduit-street, Queen-street, Eagle-street, Boswell-court, Queen-street, Harper-street, Richbell-court, Hand-court, Gray's Inn-passage, Three Cup-yard, &c. The annual rent of these buildings is now considerably increased, and it is expected that in a few years it will amount to upwards of £30,000. This extraordinary increase of revenue occasioned the trustees to apply to parliament for two several acts to regulate its disposal, and to extend the objects of the charity. By the priorism contained in these acts of parliament, the maintenance of the master and usher of the grammar-school, and the maintenance of a master, and two ushers to the English school, is provided. Three exhibitions of £40. per annum, are given to scholars from the free school, either at Oxford or Cambridge, during the space of six years. The sum of £800. per annum is appro-

BEDFORD.

John Bunyan.

Noble charity, founded by Sir William Harper.

Its revenues.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
29	Bedlington * pa	Durham . . .	Morpeth 4	Blyth 14	Newcastle . 12	286	2120	
21	Bedmanton ham	Kent	Sittingbourne 5	Lenham 3	Maidstone . 8	42	....
34	Bedminster pa	Somerset . . .	Bristol 1	Dundry 3	Weston . . . 19	119	13130	
25	Bednall to	Stafford . . .	Penkridge . . . 3	Rugeley 7	Stafford . . . 4	134	....
33	Bedston pa	Salop	Knighton . . . 4	Ludlow 11	Bishops' Cas 10	153	159	
26	Bedwas pa	Monmouth . .	Newport . . . 10	Cardiff 9	Pontypool . 10	158	756	
3	Bedwall Green ham	Bedford . . .	Dunstable . . . 2	Toddington . . 3	Hockliffe . . 5	36	....
26	Bedwelty pa	Monmouth . .	Newport . . . 16	Pontypool . 10	Abergavenn. 14	159	10637	

BEDFORD.

appropriated for marriage portions, to be given by lot in sums of £20. each, to forty poor maidens of Bedford, of good fame and reputation, not under sixteen years of age, and not exceeding fifty. They are not to marry within two months after receiving the marriage portion, otherwise to forfeit it. The men to whom they are to be married must not be vagrants or persons of bad fame or reputation. A yearly sum of £3,000. per annum is also appropriated by the last act, for the maintenance of twenty-six boys in an hospital or school of industry, and £700. to be laid out in apprentice fees for fifteen poor boys and five girls, to be chosen by lot. The trustees have likewise been enabled to build alms-houses for a number of poor men and women. The weekly allowance to each is 3s., and 40s. annually for clothing. If a poor man and his wife live together, they are allowed to the amount of 5s. per week. One hundred pounds per annum is appropriated to be given in sums of £5. each, to twenty poor girls upon their going out to service. The residue of the income is to be laid out in buildings, and in endowing more alms-houses, or building cottages to be let at a low rent to the poor. Here are also a house of industry, and an infirmary, which are well supported. Lace-making employs a great number of the lower classes, both in the town and county of Bedford. The lace is chiefly made by women; and children at the early age of four years are set down to it. On certain days, the persons appointed by the dealers collect the lace of the different villages, and convey it to the London market. A strong stone bridge connects the northern and southern parts of the town. "This bridge," says Grose, "is one hundred and sixteen yards in length, four and a half broad, and has a parapet three feet and a half high; this, it is said, was erected in the reign of Queen Mary, out of the ruins of St. Dunstan's church, which stood on the south side of the bridge. It has seven arches, and near the centre were two gate-houses; that on the north, being used for a prison, and that on the south served as a store-house for the arms and ammunition of the troops quartered here. These gate-houses were taken down in the year 1765, and six lamps set up on posts at proper distances." The town-hall, or sessions-house, in which the assizes for the county are holden, is situated in an area before St. Paul's church. It was erected in the year 1753, and is a capacious and handsome structure.

Markets, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, First Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 5, Aug. 21, Oct. 11, and Dec. 19, for all kinds of cattle.—*Mail* arrives 1.11 morning; departs 2.54 afternoon.—*Banker*, Thomas Barnard, draws on Kay and Co.—*Inns*, George, and Swan.

* BEDLINGTON, though within the county of Northumberland, belongs to Chester ward, in the county of Durham. It lies between the rivers Wansbeck and Blythe. The monks of Durham, in their flight to Lindisfarne, before the arms of the Conqueror, with the incorruptible body of St. Cuthbert, rested all night here. The Rev. Francis Woodmas, the expositor of St. Chrysostom, was vicar here from 1696 to 1710. The Bedlington blast furnace, for smelting iron, was some years since taken down. At the Bebside and Bedlington Mills, about fifty men are employed. An unsuccessful attempt was a few years ago made to establish a manufactory of printed cottons at Stannington bridge, in this neighbourh

Alms-
houses.

Lace-
making, the
chief trade.

Blast
furnaces.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
41	Bedwin, Great, * .pa	Wilts	Marlborough 7	Ramsbury . . . 5	Hungerford . . 6	71	2191
41	Bedwin, Little . . . pa	Wilts	8	4	5	70	587
39	Bedworth pa	Warwick . . .	Nuneaton . . . 4	Longford . . . 2	Coventry . . . 5	96	3980
23	Beeby pa	Leicester . . .	Leicester . . . 6	Houghton . . . 3	Melton 9	104	120
35	Beech to	Warwick . . .	Stafford . . . 7	Eccleshall . . 6	Newcastle . . 8	141	....
4	Beech Hill ti	Berks	Reading 7	Aldermaston 5	Kingsclere . . 7	46	249
41	Beechingstoke . . . pa	Wilts	Devizes 5	Pewsey 5	Lavington . . 6	86	187
38	Beeding, Upper . . . pa	Sussex	Steyning . . . 1	Shoreham . . 5	Brighton . . 10	51	589
38	Beeding, Lower . . . ti	Sussex	2	5	10	51	533
4	Beedon pa	Berks	E. Ilsley . . . 3	Newbury . . . 7	Hungerford . 12	57	306
43	Beeford pa & to	E. R. York. . .	Driffield . . . 7	Bridlington 10	Beverley . . 13	196	894
10	Beeley chap	Derby	Bakewell . . . 3	Chesterfield 10	Matlock . . . 6	150	441
24	Beelsby pa	Lincoln	Caistor 5	Grimsby . . . 7	Louth 18	164	158
4	Beenham pa	Berks	Reading 8	Newbury . . . 9	Pangbourn . . 6	47	360
11	Beer chap	Devon	Colyton 3	Honiton . . . 10	Sidmouth . . 7	153	....
34	Beer	Somerset . . .	Bridgewater 4	Stowey 5	Watchet . . 14	143	....
11	Beerhall	Devon	Bridport . . . 8	Honiton . . . 10	Crewkerne . 14	147	....
11	Beeralston † to	Devon	Tavistock . . 6	Plymouth . . 7	Saltash . . . 4	213	....

* BEDWIN was a market-town, and supposed by Stukeley to have been the Leucomagus of the Romans; it certainly was a chief city of the Saxons, who built a castle there. It was a borough by prescription, sending two members to parliament, and is governed by a portreeve, and exercises many of its original rights, although considerably reduced in population. The church, a cruciform building of flints, with a central tower, is ancient and curious in itself, and for the monuments which it contains. The obtusely pointed arches of the nave, ornamented with zig-zag and billeted mouldings, rest on capitals, richly adorned with flowers, grotesque heads, and other figures. In the south transept are two tombs, which commemorate Adam and Roger de Stocre, Lords, according to Leland, of "Stoke Hauille thereby." The chancel contains the noble altar monument of Sir John Seymour, of Wolphall, father of the Protector, Somerset, and other distinguished persons. Near this tomb are two brass plates, on one of which is the figure of a lady, with her hands folded, and the inscription—"Julia Seymour;" the other commemorates a son of Sir John Seymour. The manor of Bedwin, which once belonged to Gilbert, Earl of Clare, husband of Anna d'Acres, was purchased by the late Earl of Aylesbury. This place gave birth, in 1621, to Dr. Thomas Willis, a learned physician, who wrote several works on his art, was appointed physician in ordinary to Charles II., and died of pleurisy in 1675. On Castle-hill is an entrenchment, in area two acres, with some foundations, supposed to be those of a castle, founded by the Saxons. Chisbury Castle is an entrenchment more than fifteen acres in extent, supposed to have been begun by the Britons, and sometime occupied by the Romans. The neighbouring village of Little Bedwin has a church built of flints, in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, with a nave, aisles, chancel, and tower.

Market, formerly Tuesday (disused).—*Fairs*, April 23, and July 26, for horses, cows, and sheep.

† BEERALSTON. This place once had the privilege of sending two members to parliament. It is chiefly inhabited by labourers employed in agriculture and mining. The borough was under the influence of the Earl of Beverley. The right of election was vested in those who had land in the borough, and paid three-pence acknowledgment to the Lord of the Manor, who varied the number of electors at his pleasure, by granting burgage-tenures, which were generally resigned when the election was concluded, to as many of his partisans as were requisite. The portreeve, chosen annually in the Lord's court, was the returning-officer. The first members were returned in the twenty-seventh of Elizabeth. Risdon mentions that Beare was bestowed by William the Conqueror on a family descended from the house of Alencon in France, and that it still continues its name under the corruption of Bere-Alson. In the reign of Henry II.,

Monument of Julia Seymour, sister to Lady Jane Grey.

Electioneering abuses.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Pop. lation.
34	Berecrombe	pa Somerset . . .	Ilminster	5	Taunton	7	Somerton	12 135 182
11	Bere Ferris*	pa Devon	Saltash	3	Plymouth	6	Tavistock	8 215 1876
12	Bere Hacket	pa Devon	Sherborne	4	Yeovil	4	Beaminster	12 121 110
12	Bere Regis † m. t. & pa	Dorset	Wareham	7	Blandford	9	Dorchester	12 113 1170

BERE ALSTON.

Henry Ferrers had a castle here, which came to the possession of his descendant Martin Ferrers, the last of the house, in the time of Edward III. The manor then came to the Champernoures, and passed respectively through the families of Willoughby, Mountjoy, Maynard, and Stamford, to the present possessor, the Duke of Northumberland. In this place are several lead-mines, now of inconsiderable value, though sometimes impregnated with silver; but in the reign of Edward I., it is said, that in the space of three years 1,600 pounds weight of silver was obtained. Since that time no considerable quantity has ever been procured.

A honest lawyer.

* **BERE FERRIS.** This parish is situated south by west from Tavistock. Here, observes Risdon, "lieth Ley, the ancient possession of a family so called, whence the name tooke that honor; for from hence Sir James Ley, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England, and High Treasurer, created afterwards Earle of Marlborough, descended; a lawgiver in the chief place of justice, and a preserver of venerable antiquity, whose noble thoughts were so fixed on virtue, and his discourses embellished with wisdom, and his heart with integrity, that his words did never bite, nor his actions wrong any man, to give him just cause of complaynt." Amongst several ancient monuments in Bere-Ferris Church, is one under an arched recess, of a cross-legged knight half inclined on his right side, with his right hand on his sword; and another of a knight and his lady under a richly ornamented arch in the chancel. Among the figures painted on the east window is that of William Ferrers, who was probably the builder of this fabric, as he is represented kneeling, and holding the model of a church in his hand.

The residence of Queen Elfrida.

† **BERE REGIS** is situated in the Blandford division of the county. Drs. Stukeley and Coker conjecture that this place was the site of a Roman station; an opinion which is confirmed by a large entrenchment upon Woodbury Hill, about half a mile north-east of the parish. The area of this place, which contains about ten acres, is surrounded by triple ramparts, that in some places are high and deep. On the summit, which commands a very extensive prospect, a fair is annually holden. This fair begins on the Nativity of the Virgin, and continues through the five following days: though of late years it has much decreased; it was once the most considerable in the west of England. Queen Elfrida, to whom the manor belonged, is said to have retired to her seat in this place, after the murder of her son-in-law, Edward the Martyr. King John also appears to have made it his residence. In the reign of Henry III. the manor was bestowed on Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; but, as a consequence attending his rebellion, it was taken from him, and granted to the King's brother, Edmund. Edmund gave a moiety of it to the Abbess of Tarent, who, in the reign of Edward I. claimed for her manor of Bere a fair, a market, a free-warren, and the whole forest of Bere. Her moiety of these was granted her. At the dissolution, Henry VIII., for the sum of £680. 16s. 8d. granted the manor to Robert Turberville, to whose ancestors the other moiety had belonged for ages. The mansion of the Turbervilles still remains: it is an ancient irregular structure, built with stone, and its windows contain various quarterings of the Turberville family and its alliances. Bere Regis, though it does not appear ever to have been represented in parliament, was incorporated in the time of Edward I. Its market is ancient, as appears from King John's having

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
9	Bees, St.*..... to & pa	Cumberland	Egremont ...3	Whitehaven 4	Buttermere 13		296	517
24	Beesby pa	Lincoln	Louth .....9	Grimsby ....9	M. Raisin ..12		153	99
24	Beesby in the Marsh, pa	Lincoln	Alford .....3	Saltfleet ...10	Louth .....9		144	132
3	Beeston .....to	Bedford	Biggleswade 3	Tempsford ..3	Bedford ....8		48	258

confirmed it to the inhabitants. The church is a large and handsome structure, and contains numerous monuments of the Turberville and other families. The town of Bere Regis has suffered twice by fire: once in 1634, and again in 1788. After the latter fire the inhabitants found shelter in the booths erected for the fair. The most distinguished natives of the place have been James Turberville, Bishop of Exeter, and John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Market, Wednesday.—Fair, September 18.

* BEES, (ST.) This ancient village is situated in the Ward of Allerdale, west by north from Egremont. It is understood to have derived its name and origin from a religious house, which was founded here about the year 650, by St. Bega, an Irish nun of great sanctity. On the death of Bega, a church was erected in honour of her virtues; but both these establishments having been destroyed by the Danes, William, son of Ranulph de Meschines, replaced them by a new foundation of Benedictine monks, and made it a cell to the Abbey of St. Mary at York: in the time of Henry I. The manor was granted after the dissolution to Sir Thomas Chaloner, by Edward VI. in the last year of his reign. It next became the property of a family named Wyberg, from whom, under a fore-closed mortgage, it passed to an ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, about the year 1663. St. Bees church, which was erected about the time of Henry I., had the form of a cross, and great part of it is yet standing. The east-end is unroofed, and in ruins: the nave, however, is fitted up as the parish church, and the cross aisle is used as a place of sepulchre. The ancient chancel has narrow lancet windows, ornamented with double mouldings, and pilasters, with rich capitals. At the east end are niches, of a singular form, with pointed arches, supported on well proportioned pillars, having capitals adorned with rich engravings. The whole edifice is of red freestone. A free grammar school was founded in the village of St. Bees by Archbishop Girandal, under a charter from Queen Elizabeth, towards the close of the sixteenth century. This prelate was born in the neighbouring village of Helsingham, in the year 1519. He was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship at Pembroke Hall. Being attached to the principles of the Reformation, Bishop Ridley made him his chaplain, and precentor of St. Pauls. He was also appointed chaplain to the King, and prebendary of Westminster; but on the accession of Mary he retired to Germany, and settled at Strasburgh. When Elizabeth ascended the throne he returned home, and was employed in revising the Litany. In 1559 he was chosen master of Pembroke Hall, and the same year preferred to the see of London, from whence, in 1570 he was translated to York, and in 1575 to Canterbury. Two years afterwards he was suspended from his archiepiscopal functions, for refusing to obey the Queen's order to suppress prophecyings, or the associations of the clergy to expound the Scriptures. His sequestration was taken off, though he never completely recovered the royal favour. He died at Croydon, 1583. He contributed to Fox's acts and monuments. James I. afterwards increased the endowments, which have been since augmented by divers benefactors. Several scholars of great eminence have received the rudiments of education in this seminary. It is remarkable, however, that, till a few years ago, the school had not undergone any material change since its foundation. Occasional repairs were indeed found absolutely necessary for the support of the buildings, but no improvement seems ever to have been attempted. Through the munificence of the

BERE REGIS

Early history.

Archbishop Girandal.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Beeston *.....to	Chester	Nantwich ..7	Tarporley ...2	Whitchurch 14	171	434
27	Beeston .....pa	Norfolk	Swaffham ...7	E. Dereham ..6	Castle Acre. .5	100	702
30	Beeston .....pa	Nottingham .4	Nottingham .4	Chilwell .....1	Ashby.....16	124	2530
45	Beeston .....chap	W. R. York	Leeds .....2	Birstall .....5	Huddersfield .9	190	2128
27	Beeston, St. Andrew, p	Norfolk	Norwich .....4	Worstead ...9	Acle .....9	113	49
27	Beeston, St. Lawren., p	Norfolk	Coltishall...4	.....3	Norwich...11	120	52
27	Beeston Regis .....pa	Norfolk	Cromer.....4	Holt .....7	Cley .....8	126	246
40	Beethom †pa & to	Westmorland	Burton .....4	Millthorpe .1	Kendal ....10	252	1639
27	Beetley .....pa	Norfolk	E. Dereham .4	Foulsham ..6	Fakenham ..9	104	381
31	Begbrook .....pa	Oxford	Woodstock .3	Oxford .....6	Islip .....5	60	102
34	Beggerielge .....ham	Somerset ...	Bath .....4	Frome .....9	Beckington .6	110	....

ST. BEES.

Earl of Lonsdale this long respected seminary has been put into complete order, and made more suitable to the purpose intended by the pious founder than it had been at any time since its erection. Exclusive of what has been done at the spacious school-room, the library is rendered more commodious. The master's house, which adjoins the school, has been enlarged, some parts of it rebuilt, a good garden well walled round, and the whole made a very comfortable and eligible residence.

* BEESTON. Near this village are the remains of a castle, once deemed impregnable; it is situated on a sandstone rock, 366 feet in perpendicular height. So strong was this fortress considered, that it became a proverb in the neighbourhood to say, "It is as strong as Beeston Castle." The area contains five acres, and was rendered unapproachable by means of a very wide ditch. In the reign of Charles I. it underwent a lengthened siege, or rather blockade, for all communications were cut off with the neighbourhood for a long term; at last it was compelled to surrender, and the parliament ordered it to be dismantled. During the period of the threatened invasion of the French, in 1803, this castle was fixed upon by the lieutenancy of the county, as the site for a signal station and beacon. The ancient and craggy walls are beautifully mantled over with a luxuriant covering of ivy, and the base of the hill abounds with several varieties of rare plants. The well of the castle is nearly 300 feet deep, and the peasantry firmly believe that it contains a vast store of riches, which have been thrown into it during the civil wars. A mineral spring was discovered here a few years ago. The inhabitants of Chester consider it a favourite holiday indulgence to visit this castle in a pleasure excursion; and by application to an old woman in the village, who may be considered the female warden of the place, travellers can be conducted to the summit of the building. The views from the ramparts are beautiful, extending over the whole Vale Royal of Cheshire, to the estuaries of the rivers Mersey and Dee: that side of the hill which forms a precipice rises perpendicularly 160 feet from the base of the elevation, and upon looking down from the high pinnacle of the castle wall, it is sufficient to call to remembrance the sublime poetic effusion of our immortal bard:—

"How fearful

"And dizzy 'tis, to cast ones eyes so low,

"The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,

"Shew scarce as gross as beetles.

"I'll look no more,

"Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight,

"Topple down headlong."

† BEETHOM. This mountainous and highly interesting parish is situated in the Kendal Ward, at the south-western extremity of the county of Westmoreland, on both sides of estuaries of the river Kent, which is navigable for small craft as far as the hamlet of Storch, and comprises the chapelries of Witherslack, and the townships of Beetham, Farleton, Haverbrack, and Methop, with Ulpha. The parish church is dedicated to St. Michael, the patron saint of mountainous and hilly parishes: it is a neat building, situated in a fine vale, or holm ground, commanding the richest variety of wood, water, and rocky scenery. Here

Castle on a rock.

A favourite place of resort.

Map.	Names of Places.		County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
57	Begelley	pa	Pembroke ..	Narberth... 4	Tenby 4	Pembroke .. 14	257	996
58	Beggars' Bush		Radnor.....	Knighton .. 8	Presteign ... 2	New Radnor 6	153	....
31	Beggars' Bush		Oxford	Nettlebed ... 4	Benson 2	Wallingford 3	44	....
58	Beguilly	pa	Radnor	Knighton ... 6	NewRadnor 12	Bettws 4	171	1043
21	Beigham		Kent	Lamberhurst 3	Tunb. Wells 3	Brenchley ... 5	38	....
10	Beighton	pa	Derby	Chesterfield 10	Sheffield ... 7	Eckington ... 2	155	980
27	Beighton	pa	Norfolk	Acle 2	Loddon 6	Norwich 9	118	262
36	Beighton	pa	Suffolk	Bury 6	Woolpit 2	Stow Market 8	71	238
46	Beilby	to & chap	E. R. York.	Pocklington 4	M. Weighton 6	York 13	192	239
27	Bellaugh	pa	Norfolk	Norwich 8	Worstead ... 5	Coltishall ... 2	116	151
9	Beibank	to	Cumberland	Brampton ... 10	Carlisle ... 15	Longtown ... 13	321	485

are two fine old monuments to the memory of Thomas de Beetham and his lady, who lived in the reign of Richard III. Here was anciently a chapel, dedicated to St. John, and near it, in a garden, a considerable number of human bones were dug up; it was situated about forty yards from the present school-house. Some few years since a mole cast up an amber bead, and with it an oval piece of silver, about the size of a shilling; it was perforated through the middle, and on one side was an impression of the crucifixion, with the letters J. N. R. J.; on the right of which was a crescent, and on the left a rising sun; at the bottom, the Virgin Mary, in a weeping attitude: on the reverse, a lamb, with a standard, and St. Andrews' cross. The parsonage, or rectory-house, which stood on the north-east corner of the churchyard, was formerly called the college of St. Mary's. The Hilton family had also a handsome house near this spot, which was enlarged and improved by George Hilton, an eccentric squire, and well known character in this neighbourhood about the commencement of the last century. This George Hilton was a Roman Catholic, and joined the Scotch rebels in 1715, upon whose defeat he made his escape, but was pardoned by the act of grace the year following, and afterwards retired to a house which he built at the south end of Beethom Park. Mr. Hutton, the historian of this place, says, "that he discovered a diary, in an old chest, which was kept by this gentleman, taken by himself every night, but which was afterwards lost. 'On Sunday, (says he in one place,) I vowed to abstain from three things during the ensuing week (Lent), viz. women, eating of flesh, and drinking of wine; but, alas! the frailty of good resolutions. I broke them all! Converted with a woman—was tempted to eat the wing of a fowl—and got drunk at Milnthorp.'" Of this parish the Rev. William Hutton was vicar, who wrote a folio book of collections for its history, which he deposited in the vestry for the information of posterity, with blank pages to be filled up as materials should occur. He was an amiable man, and an indefatigable antiquarian. The old manor house, called the Hall of Beethom, was a fine old castellated mansion, but now unfortunately in ruins. One large apartment in this castle is still called the hall, and according to the laudable practice of ancient hospitality, was devoted to the purpose of entertaining the friends and dependants of the family: and hence came the proverb—

"'Tis merry in the hall
"When beards wag all."

BEETHOM.

George Hilton, an eccentric character.

The Hall.

The remains of a room, formerly used as a chapel, still exist; and the ruins of this fine mansion are of considerable extent. The ruins of another hall in this parish are also to be seen in Cappleside Demesne, consisting of a front and two wings, comprising an extent of 117 feet of frontage. Also an ancient tower, now in ruins, called Helslack Tower: and another tower, called Arnside Tower; equally neglected. These towers seem to have been intended to guard the Bay of Morecambe, as similar buildings are erected on the opposite side of the river. A grammar school was founded here in 1663, and rebuilt in 1827. It has an endowment of about £40. a year, arising out of lands bequeathed for the instruction of fifty poor boys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
9	Belbank to	Cumberland	Brampton . . 7	Carlisle . . 12	Longtown . . 9	318	127
42	Belbroughton pa	Worcester..	Bromsgrove . 5	Stourbridge . 5	Kidderminster. 7	121	1489
46	Belby to	E. R. York .	Howden . . . 1	South Cave 11	Hull 23	181	44
12	Belchalwell pa	Dorset . . .	Blandford . . 7	Sturminster . 3	Shaftesbury . 10	110	205
14	Belchamp Oten . . . pa	Essex	Headingham . 5	Sudbury . . . 5	Clare 4	53	397
14	Belchamp, St. Pauls, p	Essex	Essex 6	Essex 6	Essex 3	54	808
14	Belchamp Wallers * pa	Essex	Essex 6	Essex 3	Essex 5	53	670
21	Belchford pa	Lincoln . . .	Horncastle . 5	Louth 8	Spilsby . . . 10	141	490
29	Belford † . . . m. t. & pa	Northumb..	Newcastle . 49	Alnwick . . . 5	Berwick . . . 15	322	2030
30	Belgh ham	Nottingham	Worksop . . 5	Olleron . . . 6	Mansfield . . 7	143	.....
23	Belgrave pa	Leicester . .	Leicester . . 2	Loughboro' . 9	Derby 26	100	2329
29	Bellasis to	Northumb..	Morpeth . . 5	Newcastle . 10	Blyth 8	284	.....
46	Bellasize to	E. R. York .	Howden . . 5	South Cave . 7	Blacktoft . . 3	185	189
18	Bell Bar	Herts	Barnet 6	Hatfield . . . 3	Hertford . . . 8	17	.....
24	Belleau † pa	Lincoln . . .	Alford 3	Louth 8	Saltfleet . . 12	144	107

Belchamp Hall.

* BELCHAMP, or Belchamp Wallers, in the hundred of Hinckford, lies north-east by north from Castle Headingham. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is lofty and neat, and contains an orchestra, with a fine toned organ. Here is a capacious vault which belongs to the Raymond family; and an elegant marble monument dedicated to them in the chancel. Mrs. Raymond has established in this village a Sunday school for fifty children belonging to the poor. Belchamp Hall, in this parish, is the residence of the Raymond's, one of whose ancestors came into England with the Conqueror, and whose family have resided in this neighbourhood upwards of two centuries. The house is a substantial and commodious building, whose principal or south-eastern front is for the most part composed of foreign bricks. It is situated on a pleasant lawn, sloping gradually to a small river, within 200 yards of the front. A spacious and extensive terrace, skirted with lofty trees, at the end of which is an ancient building, ornamented with painted glass, lies to the south. At the other end is a lofty mount, with another ornamental building on its summit. This mansion contains an interesting collection of pictures by some of the most esteemed masters; among them are the following:—The Wise Men's Offering, an altar-piece; Albert Durer. This picture, with a large gun, some pistols, and powder flasks, inlaid with gold and ivory, were presented to the Raymonds, by Sir William Harris, a sea-officer, who took them, with other property, on the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in 1588. A three-quarter portrait of Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart., in whose public spirit the New river originated, and another of his wife, are both by Cornelius Jansen. Goldingham Hall, in the parish of Bulmer, adjoining Belchamp, was the residence of Sir Hugh.

† BELFORD is a little market town pleasantly situated on the side of a hill about two miles from the river Lear, and being a post-town, and on the great north road, has several good inns. The buildings in general are neat, and the church is a handsome structure, erected in 1700. Near this place on a rising ground, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, surrounded by several tall oaks; and at a little distance, are the remains of a Danish camp, apparently of great strength, surrounded by a deep ditch. The annual races formerly run at Beadnall, now take place at this town.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, and August 23. for black cattle, sheep, and horses. The Edinburgh Mail arrives 7.49 morning; departs 3.36 afternoon.—*Inn*, Blue Bell.

Abbey Ruins.

† BELLEAU. At this place, which takes its name from the excellent springs that issue from the chalk hills in the neighbourhood, are the ruins of what is called the Abbey. These consist of part of a turret, and two gateways, which convey an idea of its being a place of considerable importance. The walls are covered with ivy, and overhung with lofty ash trees. After the civil war, this place was granted to the eccentric Sir Harry Vane, who used to amuse himself on Sundays in assembling here his country neighbours, to whom he addressed his pious discourses.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
44	Bellerby .....chap	N. R. York.	Leyburn ....1	Richmond... 7	Middleham.. 4	236	417	
29	Bellingham* m. t. & pa	Northumb..	Hexham ....16	Haltwhistle.17	Wark..... 4	294	1460	
29	Bellister .....to	Northumb..	.....16	Aldstone M.12	Haltwhistle . 2	281	120
7	Bell-on-the-Hill	Cheshire ..	Chester .....17	Whitchurch. 3	Malpas..... 3	166	....
32	Belmsthorpe.....ham	Rutland....	Stamford... 3	Ryhall 1	Essendine .. 2	92	....
10	Belperf.....m. t.	Derby.....	Derby 8	Wirksworth..7	Ashbourn ..12	134	7890	
29	Belsey.....to	Northumb..	Newcastle..15	Morpeth ...10	Corbridge...11	289	334	
18	Belswains.....ham	Herts.....	H. Hempsted 2	Watford ... 7	Ivinghoe...12	22	....
36	Belstead.....pa	Suffolk....	Ipswich 3	Hadleigh ... 8	Stratford... 7	66	248	
11	Belstone.....pa	Devon.....	Oakhampton 2	Exeter ....21	Bow .....10	194	206	
24	Belfoft.....ham	Lincoln....	Gainsboro'..13	Burton.....10	Crowle..... 5	162	....
23	Belton.....pa	Leicester...	Ashby 6	Kegworth... 5	Loughboro'.. 7	116	735	

The church of Belleau is said, by Gough, to have been attached to the neighbouring monastery of Ailby; but neither Tanner nor the Monasticon mention such a religious house.

BELLEAU.

* BELLINGHAM, lies N. N W. from Hexham. It gave name to an ancient family, who were seated here in 1378. Some ruins of their castle still remain. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is roofed with stone arches in rib-work: there are many gravestones in its floor, sculptured with swords, and other warlike emblems. Nearly opposite, on the south side of the North Tyne, is Heslieside, the seat of the Charlton family, since the time of Edward the Sixth. The old mansion-house, built after the manner of Lowther Hall, in Westmoreland, was burnt down about eighty years ago, and then rebuilt. The present edifice stands on a gentle eminence: the grounds are well wooded, and diversified with fine sheep-walks; and the gardens and fruit walls are very productive. Five miles above this place is Falstone chapel; and about seven miles further up is Keelder Castle, formerly the residence of a famous border chieftain, but at present a shooting-box of the Duke of Northumberland. The moors here are scattered over with cairns, tumuli, and Druidical monuments. Of Tarsset Hall, about two miles above Heslieside, only some slight remains are visible. Of Chipchase Castle, the old tower still remains. Its roof is built on corbels, and it has openings through which to throw down stones or scalding water upon an enemy. The tattered fragments of Gothic painting on the walls, are exceedingly curious. Soon after it came to the family, (its present owners,) the mansion was thoroughly repaired, and much improved; the chapel on the lawn was rebuilt, the gardens made, and the grounds covered with extensive plantations. This delightful residence is surrounded with scenery of the richest and most enchanting kind. The rooms in it are fitted up in a splendid style, and ornamented with several excellent paintings. A bridge was erected over the Burn at the east end of the town in 1826.

Chipchase Castle.

Market, Tuesday.—Fair, Saturday after September 15, for cattle, sheep, linen and wool-len cloth.

† BELPER, or Belpar, anciently Beaupoire, is situated on the banks of the Derwent, in the hundred of Appletree. It is a chapelry of Duffield; and, though formerly an inconsiderable village, its population now exceeds, with the exception of Derby, every other town in the county. The great increase of population began from three large cotton mills of Messrs. Strutts, the first of which was erected in 1776. Two of them yet remain; but the third was destroyed by fire early in the year 1803. The largest of these mills is 200 feet long, 300 feet wide, and six stories high: it is considered fire proof, as the floor is built on brick arches, and paved with brick. The two water-wheels, which are employed in the machinery in this building, are remarkable for magnitude and singularity of construction; one of them being 40 feet long, and 18 in diameter; and the other 48 feet long, and 12 feet in diameter. As timber could not be procured large enough to form the axles of these wheels in the common manner,

Manufac- tories.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Population
24	Belton *.....pa	Lincoln	Grantham ...3	Leadenham..8	Lincoln ....20	113	160		
24	Belton .....pa	Lincoln	Gainsboro'..13	Epworth....2	Crowle.....5	162	1597		
32	Belton .....pa	Rutland....	Uppingham..4	Oakham.....7	Rockingham.9	92	400		
36	Belton .....pa	Suffolk	Yarmouth...4	Lowestoft...8	Beeches.....9	121	124		
24	Belvoir †....ex pa. lib.	Leicester...	Grantham...7	Newark.....16	Colterswrth 10	112	105		
43	Bempton .....pa	E. R. York.	Bridlington .3	Flamborough 3	Hunmanby ..7	210	287		

BELPER.

Cotton Mills.

they are constructed circularly and hollow, of a number of pieces, and hooped in the manner of a cask. One of the shafts is six feet in diameter, and the other nine. The shuttles are constructed in one piece, so as to support the lateral pressure of the water, although it is ten feet deep, by resting one upon another. This is different from the usual mode of construction, in which they are supported by large perpendicular beams at every six or seven feet, in order to sustain this lateral pressure. About twelve or thirteen hundred people are employed at these mills; and the proprietors have built many houses, and a chapel, for their accommodation. Near the mills a stone bridge of three arches has been erected across the Derwent, at the expence of the county, the former one having been washed down by a dreadful flood, in 1795. At a short distance, lower down the river, is a bleaching mill, belonging to the same proprietors; an iron forge, and two cotton mills; one of them constructed like that before described. A stone bridge was also erected here by these gentlemen in 1792. These mills afford regular employment to about 600 persons. A Sunday school has been established here, and another at Belper, for the instruction of the children employed at the cotton works.

Market, Saturday.—Mail arrives 1.30 afternoon; departs 8.45 morning.

Belton House.

* **BELTON.** The church is a small ancient structure. The tower appears to have been rebuilt in the year 1637, and at a subsequent period, the chancel has been renewed. The church is extremely neat, and has in the south window six pieces of stained glass, illustrative of scriptural subjects. Within the nave are several splendid monuments. Belton House, near Grantham, the residence of Earl Brownlow, is situated on a beautiful lawn, in a wooded valley, through which the river Witham winds its course. The mansion was built in the year 1689, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. The form of the building is that of the letter H, a stile of architecture peculiar to that period. It is of stone, and presents four uniform elevations. The apartments are lofty, and well proportioned. Several of the rooms are highly ornamented with carving by Gibbons. The late Lord Brownlow made considerable improvements in the mansion. He took down the cupola and balustrade from the roof. The drawing room was considerably enlarged, and a new entrance at the south front made. Here are many pictures by celebrated masters of the Flemish and Italian schools, with numerous family portraits by Lely, Reynolds, Kueler, Romney and others. Among the latter we may remark a portrait of Sir John Cust, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons, in his robes, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. William III. in his progress through the northern counties, honoured Belton House with his presence. The park comprises an area of five miles in circumference, inclosed by a wall; numerous plantations of fine trees are highly ornamental to the place. Sir John Brownlow, K.B. afterwards Viscount Tyrconnel, enriched the library with a valuable collection of books; he also formed some extensive gardens, which have since been more adapted to the modern taste in gardening.

† **BELVOIR.** The Castle is one of the most magnificent structures in the kingdom. It is placed on an abrupt elevation of a kind of natural cliff, forming the termination of a peninsular hill. It has been the seat of Manners, Dukes of Rutland, for several generations, and claims the prio-

SAVING CATTLE
FROM THE FIRE



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
41	Bemerton*.....pa	Wilts.....	Salisbury...2	Wilton.....2	Amesbury...9	83	....
36	Benaere.....pa	Suffolk.....	Yarmouth...17	Lowestoft...7	Blythburg...8	108	....
29	Benridge.....ham	Northumb...	Morpeth....3	Rothbury...13	Blyth.....14	291	57	
28	Benefeld†.....pa	Northampton	Oundle.....3	Weldon....6	Corby.....8	85	519	

city of every other building in the county in which it is situated. Belvoir has been the site of a Castle ever since the Norman conquest; and its possessors have been chiefly persons of eminence who have figured in the pages of history. The view from the terraces and towers comprehends the whole vale of Belvoir and the adjoining country as far as Lincoln, including twenty-two of the Duke of Rutland's manors. On the southern slope of the hill are enclosed-terraces, on which there are several flower-gardens, surrounded by shrubberies. The park is of great extent, containing fine forest trees, which form a woodland beneath the hill so extensive as to afford shelter for innumerable rooks. Its interior and furniture is of the most superb and costly description; it also contains one of the most valuable collections of paintings in this country, whether considered for the variety of the schools, or the works of each master. A conflagration took place in the year 1816, which consumed a great portion of the ancient part of the castle, and several of the pictures. A curious anecdote is related, illustrative of the folly and superstition of ancient times, which may not be uninteresting to add. Joan Flower and her two daughters who were servants at Belvoir Castle, having been dismissed the family, in revenge made use of all the enchantments, spells, and charms that were at that time supposed to answer their malicious purposes. Henry the eldest son died soon after their dismissal, but no suspicion of witchcraft arose till five years after, when the three women who are said to have entered into a formal contract with the devil, were accused of "murdering Lord Henry Ross by witchcraft and torturing the Lord Francis his brother and Lady Catherine his sister." After various examinations they were committed to Lincoln gaol. The mother died at Ancaster, on her way thither, having wished the bread and butter she ate might choke her if she was guilty. The daughters were tried before Sir Henry Hobbert, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir Edward Bromley, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; they confessed their guilt and were executed at Lincoln, March 11, 1618.

BELVOIR.

The Castle.

Charge of
witchcraft.

* BEMERTON, a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole. The rectory of this place is interesting, as having been the residence of no less than four celebrated characters, viz. Dr. Walter Curle, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and afterwards of Winchester, who died in 1647; George Herbert, called the divine, who died in 1635; John Norris, a metaphysical writer, who died in 1711; and, lastly, Mr. Archdeacon Coxe, the traveller and historian, who died in 1828: all of them gentlemen highly distinguished in the annals of literature.

Celebrated
men.

† BENEFIELD. In this parish are some remarkable cavities, called Swallows, which have opened a wide field of speculation among philosophers, who have grounded, upon the singular phenomena they exhibit, some new systems with regard to the theory of the earth. These swallows are situated about a furlong west of the village, and are nine in number. Through these cavities, the land-flood waters constantly pass and disappear. They are of a circular form, and of various diameters; some having an oblique, and others a perpendicular descent, opening beneath the apertures into large spaces, which exhibit several smaller conduits, through which the waters pass, to join perhaps, some subterranean river, or mingle with the grand abyss of waters, which some philosophers have placed in the centre of the earth.

Geological
curiosities.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
5	Bengers .....ham	Bucks.....	Colnbrook .3	Uxbridge .3	Slough .....4	18	....
21	Benenden *.....pa	Kent.....	Cranbrook .3	Tenterden .5	Rolvenden .3	51	1663
13	Benfield-Side ....ham	Durham.....	Durham ....12	Newcastle.13	Wolsingham12	270	543
14	Benfleet, North ...pa	Essex.....	Rayleigh ...4	Billericay .6	Southend...6	29	300
14	Benfleet, South †...pa	Essex.....	.....4	.....9	.....6	32	533
18	Bengeo .....pa	Hertford....	Hertford .1	Ware .....2	Watton .....5	22	855
15	Bengrove .....ham	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury 6	Evesham ...7	Pershore ...7	101	....
42	Bengworth .....pa	Worcester..	Worcester.16	Pershore ...7	Broadway .5	100	850
36	Benhall .....pa	Suffolk.....	Saxmundham2	Framlingh .5	Woodbridge13	89	668
4	Benham .....ti	Berks.....	Newbury ...3	Hungerford.6	Kintbury...3	59	....
4	Benham-Hoe .....ham	Berks.....	.....4	.....6	.....4	60	....
44	Benningborough...to	N. R. York..	York .....7	Boro'bridge.8	Wetherby.10	204	93
46	Bennigholme .....to	E. R. York..	Beverley ...7	Hornsea ...7	Hull .....8	182	105
18	Bennington .....pa	Hertford....	Stevenage .5	Buntingford.6	Watton ...3	29	631
24	Bennington .....pa	Lincoln.....	Boston .....5	Wainfleet .12	Burgh .....16	121	500
24	Bennington-Long †.pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham ...7	Newark .....7	Leadenham.8	116	982

* BENENDEN, or Biddenden, three miles south east from Cranbrook, is at present populous, though the clothing manufacture, which first occasioned the increase of the population of this part of the county, in the reign of Edward the Third, has for many years failed here. Several good houses still remaining, discover the prosperity of the former inhabitants. The church is a handsome regular building, and its tower a structure of considerable height and strength. By the old part now remaining, it appears to have been originally but small. The interior contains several ancient brasses, and among them, one for the Goldwells of Great Chart ; with the dates 1452, and 1499, in Arabic numerals: the rebus of this name, a golden fountain, or well, is also in one of the windows. A free grammar school, now degenerated into a complete sinecure, was founded here in the year 1522. There is a tradition in this parish, that a bequest for the use of the poor, of 20 acres of land, now called the Bread and Cheese land, lying in five pieces, was given by two maiden sisters, commonly called the " Biddenden Maids," of the name of Chulkhurst, " who were born joined together by the hips and shoulders, in the year 1100 ;" and having lived in that state thirty-four years, died within about six hours of each other. This tale is affected to be established by the correspondent figures of two females impressed on cakes, which after Divine service, in the afternoon, on every Easter Sunday, are distributed to all comers, and not unfrequently to the number from 800 to 1000. At the same time, about 270 loaves, weighing three pounds and a half each, and cheese in proportion, are given to the poor parishioners ; the whole expence being defrayed from the rental of the bequeathed lands. The marvellous part of the story however, was wholly discredited by the well informed, until the visit of the Siamese twins to this country revived it with some appearance of truth.

† BENFLEET lies south-west by south from Rayleigh. Here was a castle, built by Hastings, the celebrated Danish pirate, and which building Matthew of Westminster described, as having deep and wide ditches. This fortress Alfred the Great took and destroyed in the year 890 ; Hastings's wife and two sons taken therein, were sent to London. The creeks entering the Thames round Benfleet are celebrated for their oysters.

‡ BENNINGTON, called Belintone in the Domesday Book, was a seat of the Mercian kings ; and here a great council of nobility and prelates was assembled about the year 850, under King Bertulph, who on the complaint of Askill, a monk of Croyland, of the great devastations committed on the property of that monastery by the Danes, granted the monks a new charter of divers " splendid liberties," and several extensive manors. In the 33d of Edward I. a charter of a weekly market, and a fair annually, was granted for this manor ; but the former has long fallen into disuse. The manor was long in possession of the Bouchiers, Earls of Essex. Robert, the third Earl, after his divorce from the infamous Lady Francis

The Biddenden maids.

A pirate's castle.

Ancient charters.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.	
24	Benningworth	pa Lincoln	Wragby	6	Horncastle	9	145	373
29	Bewridge	to Northumb. . . .	Morpeth	2	Rothbury	12	290	53
31	Bensinton *	pa Oxford	Wallingford	2	Nettlebed	6	46	1266
14	Bentfield	ham Essex	Stanstead	2	B. Stortford	4	34	505
33	Benthall	pa Salop	Wenlock	3	Madeley	6	150	525
15	Bentham	ham Gloucester	Gloucester	5	Cheltenham	5	104	....
44	Bentham	pa & to W. R. York. . . .	Settle	12	Ingleton	5	247	3957
16	Bentley	pa Hants	Farnham	4	Alton	6	42	728
35	Bentley	to & lib Stafford	Walsall	2	S. Coldfield	7	120	99
36	Bentley	pa Suffolk	Ipswich	6	Manningtree	12	69	363
39	Bentley	ham Warwick	Atherstone	3	Coleshill	7	106	270
46	Bentley	to W. R. York. . . .	Doncaster	2	Arksey	1	164	1144
10	Bentley, Fenny	pa Derby	Ashborne	3	Wirksworth	8	142	308
14	Bentley, Great	pa Essex	Colchester	9	Manningtree	9	60	978
10	Bentley, Hungry . . .	to Derby	Ashborne	6	Derby	10	136	92
14	Bentley, Little	pa Essex	Manningtree	5	Colchester	9	60	438
42	Bentley, Up. & L., ham	Worcester	Bromsgrove	3	Redditch	3	113	....
29	Benton, Little	to Northumb. . . .	Newcastle	4	N. Shields	6	278	....
29	Benton, Long f. . . .	pa Northumb. . . .	.....	4	.....	6	278	5547

BENNING-
TON.The small-
pox fatal to
Cheshires.Their mo-
numents.A Mercian
King.Dreadful
accident.

Howard, his first wife, in 1613, sold it to Sir Julius Cæsar, Knt., from whom it descended to his son and heir, Sir Charles Cæsar. This gentleman was appointed Master of the Rolls in 1638; and, after being twice married, and having fifteen children by both wives, died of the small-pox, at Bennington, in 1643: this disease proved fatal also to several of his issue, and among them, to Julius, his eldest surviving son, who dying within a few days, was buried in the same grave with his father. Henry, his next son, and heir, represented this county in the two first parliaments held in the reign of Charles II.; and he was knighted by that sovereign in 1660: he also died of the small-pox, in January 1667. This manor was sold to the trustees under the will of Sir John Cheshire, Knt. His great nephew, John Cheshire, Esq., resided in a small mansion near the ancient castle at Bennington, which stood westward from the church, and most probably occupied the spot whereon stood the palace of the Saxon Kings. The artificial mount of the keep, with the surrounding ditch, are still to be seen. The old manor-house that had been inhabited by the Cæsars, stood in the park, at a small distance from the village, but was burnt down about fifty years ago. A small edifice, since erected on the site, was for some years occupied by Mr. Bullock. Bennington church is a small fabric, consisting of a nave and a chancel, with a tower at the west end, and a chapel or burial-place connected with the chancel on the north. Here are two ancient monuments, under arches, which form part of them, each exhibiting recumbent figures of a knight and a lady. Many of the Cæsars lie buried here. The Benstede family, sometime lords of the manor, are supposed to have built this church, as their arms are displayed both upon the roof and on the tower. In a niche over the south porch, St. Michael and the dragon are sculptured.

* BENSINGTON was an ancient British town, taken from the original inhabitants by Ceaulin, in the year 572. The west Saxons held the place for two centuries, and appear to have constructed a castle for its defence; but it was reduced by Offa, king of the Mercians, who defeated his rival in a sanguinary contest. To the west of the church are a quadrangular bank and trench. Three sides of the embankment are much defaced. Plot mentions an "angle of King Offa's palace near the church;" by which he probably alludes to the same spot. In this village are several modern buildings. The church, which is gothic, has been built at different times. In the brick flooring of the nave are some ancient stones, with mutilated brasses. Here is a Sunday-school supported by subscription; and a meeting-house for methodists.

† LONG BENTON. A dreadful calamity occurred at Heaton Colliery, in this neighbourhood, on the morning of May 3, 1815, when, by the sudden influx of water from an old mine, Mr. Miller, (the under-

Map.	Names of Places.		County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu lation				
45	Bents-Green	.....	pa	W. R. York	Sheffield	...3	Bakewell...13	Castleton...12	163	....	
16	Bentworth	.....	pa	Hants	Alton	...5	Alresford	8	Basingstoke	8	52	592
12	Benville	.....	ham	Dorset	Beaminster	4	Crewkerne	6	Yeovil	8	130	....
29	Benwell	.....	to	Northumb.	Newcastle	2	Corbridge	14	Hexham	18	276	1278
6	Benwick	.....	chap	Cambridge	March	6	Chatteris	6	Peterborough	6	81	526
42	Beoley	.....	pa	Worcester	Bromsgrove	8	Redditch	3	Birmingham	11	112	673
38	Bepton	.....	pa	Sussex	Midhurst	3	Petersfield	9	Chichester	10	53	166
14	Berdin	.....	pa	Essex	Stanstead	6	Saff. Walden	9	Bis. Stortford	6	36	342
15	Berddwick	.....	ham	Gloucester	Bristol	8	Marshfield	4	Sodbury	5	97	....
14	Bere-Church	.....	pa	Essex	Colchester	2	Coggeshall	10	Aberton	3	52	142
12	Bere	.....	ham	Dorset	Blandford	7	Shaftesbury	8	Sturminster	5	109	....
16	Bere-Lay	.....	ham	Hants	Newport	7	Niton	2	Shanklin	10	93	....
36	Bergholt, East	.....	pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh	6	Ipswich	8	Manningtree	3	63	1360
14	Bergholt, West	.....	pa	Essex	Colchester	4	Witham	13	Halstead	10	51	786

BENNING-
TON.

Fifty-six
lives lost in
a mine.

Cause of
their death.

viewer, who left a wife and eight children), 22 workmen, 42 boys, and 37 horses, perished ; and 25 widows, with about 80 children, were left to bemoan the sudden death of their husbands and fathers. Steam-engines were immediately employed, and every exertion was made for the recovery of the bodies ; notwithstanding which, it was not till the 6th of January, in the following year, that the first body was found. It was that of an old man employed on the waggon-way : and a fact worthy of notice is, that the waste-water in which he had been immersed had destroyed the woollen clothes, and corroded the iron parts of a knife the deceased had in his pocket, yet his linen and the bone-haft of his knife remained entire. Shortly after, Mr. Miller, and a few others, were discovered : they had met a similar fate, having been overtaken by the water about a hundred yards from the shaft to which they had been hastening to save themselves. But the lot of these eight persons may be considered fortunate, when compared with the unhappy beings left at work towards the rise of the mine, and as yet unconscious of their dreadful situation. About the 16th of February, the higher parts of the workings were explored ; and now a scene truly horrible was presented to view : for here lay the corpses of 56 human beings, whom the water had never reached, being situated 35 fathoms above its level. They had collected together near the crane, and were found within a space of 30 yards of each other ; their positions and attitudes were various ; several appeared to have fallen forwards from off an inequality, or rather step, in the coal on which they had been sitting ; others, from their hands being clasped together, seemed to have expired while addressing themselves to the protection of the Deity ; two, who were recognized as brothers, had died in the act of taking a last farewell by grasping each other's hand : and one poor boy reposed in his father's arms. Two slight cabins had been hastily constructed by nailing up deal boards, and in one of these melancholy habitations three of the stoutest miners had breathed their last. A large lump of horse flesh, wrapped up in a jacket, nearly two pounds of candles, and three others, which had died out when half-burned, were found in this apartment, if it can be so called. One man, well known to have possessed a remarkably pacific disposition, had retired to a distance to end his days alone, and in quiet. Another had been placed to watch the rise or fall of the water ; to ascertain which, sticks had been placed, and was found dead at his post. There were two horses in the part of the mine to which the people had retired ; one had been slaughtered, its entrails taken out, and hind quarters cut up for use ; the other was fastened to a stake, which it had almost gnawed to pieces, as well as a corfe or coal basket that had been left within its reach. That these ill-fated people perished for want of respirable air, and not from hunger and thirst, is certain ; for most of the flesh cut from the horse, with a considerable quantity of horse-beans, were unconsumed, and a spring of good water issued into this part of the colliery ; besides, the unburned remains of candles afford evidence of a still stronger nature ; and by these data the coroner's jury was enabled to pronounce a verdict accordingly. The overman had left the chalk-board,

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from.			Dist. Lond.	Population
15	Berkeley * .m. t. & pa	Gloucester .	Dursley .....6	Chepstow ..13	Thornbury ..7	114	3899
31	Berkeley .....pa	Somerset ...	Frome .....3	Bath .....12	Warminster .7	103	531

in which it is usual to take down an account of the work done, together with his pocket-book, in an empty corse; on these some memorandum might have been expected to be noted: but no writing subsequent to the catastrophe appeared on either.—The bodies of those men which had lain in wet places were much decayed; but where the floor was dry, though their flesh had become much shrivelled, they were all easily recognised by their features being entire.

LONG BENTON.

* BERKELEY. This ancient, but small town, is situated upon a pleasant eminence in the beautiful vale of Berkeley, almost east from the Severn. In the Domesday book, it is termed a royal domain and free borough. A nunnery is said to have existed here in the reign of Edward the Confessor; the frail sisters of which were dispossessed of their estates, including the manor, by the craft of Earl Godwin, who found means to introduce into the community a profligate young man, by whom the nuns were seduced. This conduct being reported to the King, the nunnery was dissolved, and its possessions granted to the Earl. The Conqueror afterwards bestowed the manor on Roger, surnamed De Berkeley, a chieftain who had accompanied him to England. Roger, his grandson, taking part with Stephen, against Henry II., was deprived of his lands; and Berkeley was given by that monarch to Robert Fitzharding, Governor of Bristol, in reward for his eminent services. This nobleman was descended from the Kings of Denmark, and in his posterity the extensive manor of Berkeley, one of the largest in England, is still vested. Berkeley church appears to be of the age of Henry II., though it has undergone various alterations. Near the pulpit is a curious tomb, in memory of Thomas, second Lord Berkeley, and Margaret, his first wife. Here also are various other monuments of this family. The tower, which stands at some distance from the church, was constructed about seventy years ago. In the churchyard is the well known ludicrous epitaph, written by Dean Swift, in memory of "Dickey Pearce, the Earl of Suffolk's fool." Berkeley Castle appears to have been founded by Roger de Berkeley, soon after the Conquest; but various important additions were made to it during the reigns of Henry II., Edward II., and Edward III. The form of the castle approaches nearest to that of a circle; and the buildings are included by an irregular court, with a moat. The keep is flanked by three semicircular towers, and a square one of subsequent construction: its walls are high and massive: the entrance into it is under an arched doorway, with ornamental sculpture in the Norman style, similar to one at Arundel Castle. This fortress has been the scene of various memorable transactions; the most remarkable, perhaps, was that of the murder of Edward II., in September, 1327, thus noticed by Gray:—

The nunnery.

The castle.

Murder of Edward II.

"Mark the year, and mark the night,
When Severn shall re-echo with affright,
The shrieks of death through Berkeley's roofs that ring;
Shrieks of an agonising King!"

Tradition states, that when the murder of King Edward had been determined on, Adam, Bishop of Hereford, at the instigation of the Queen, wrote to the keeper the following words; which, not possessing the distinctness imported by punctuation, were capable of a double construction:

"Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est."
Edward the King kill not to fear is good.

The keeper, easily divining the wicked wishes of his employer, put his royal master to death. According to another account, when the death of this unfortunate, but weak sovereign, had been resolved on by the Queen and Mortimer, her infamous paramour, he was removed from Kenelworth

BERKELEY.

to Berkeley Castle, by Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas Gourney, to whose keeping he had been previously committed. Thomas, second Lord Berkeley, then owner of the castle, treated him with civility and kindness, but was, in a short time, obliged to relinquish his fortress to the government of Maltravers and Gourney, by whom the King was soon afterwards murdered, in the most brutal and savage manner. "His crie," says Holinshed, "did move many within the castell and town of Birckelei to compassion, plainly hearing him utter a waileful noyse, as the tormentors were about to murder him; so that dyvers being awakened thereby, (as they themselves confessed,) prayed heartilie to God to receyve his soule, when they understode by his crie what the matter ment." A small apartment, called the dungeon room, over the flight of steps leading into the keep, is shewn as the place where the cruel deed was committed: at that time, all the light it received was from arrow slits; the windows have been since introduced. A plaister cast kept here, and said to have been moulded from the King's face after death, is, in reality, a cast from his effigies on the tomb at Gloucester. Berkeley Castle, during the civil wars, was held for the King; and frequent skirmishes took place in the town and neighbourhood. In 1645 it was besieged, and surrendered to the parliament, after a defence of nine days. In the apartments, which are mostly low, dark, and void of proportion, are preserved a numerous assemblage of portraits, chiefly of the Stratton branch, the bequest of the last heir of that family. Besides these portraits, here are several miniatures of the Berkeleys, of considerable antiquity, and so far curious. A few landscapes, by Wouvermans, Claude, Salvator Rosa, &c. complete the Berkeley collection. Edward Jenner, an English physician, celebrated for having introduced the practice of vaccination, as a preventive of the small-pox, was the youngest son of a clergyman, who held the rectory of Rochampton, and the vicarage of this place, and the son was born here, May 17, 1749. Being destined for the medical profession, he was, after a common school education, placed as an apprentice with a very respectable surgeon, at Sodbury, in his native country. He visited London, to finish his studies, by attending the lectures of the celebrated anatomist John Hunter. Returning to the country, he settled here, as a practitioner of the various branches of his profession. A situation like this afforded but little leisure or opportunity for acquiring distinction, and an occasion presented itself for obtaining a larger field for observation, improvement, and emolument: this, however, he was induced to decline. The circumstances of the transaction are thus related by Dr. Lettsom, in his address to the London Medical Society:—"Dr. Jenner happened to dine with a large party at Bath, when something was introduced at the table which required to be warmed by the application of the candle, and doubts were expressed by several persons present, whether the most speedy way would be to keep the flame at a little distance under, or to immerse the substance into it. Jenner desired that the candle might be placed near him, and immediately putting his finger into the flame, suffered it to remain some time; next he put his finger above it, but he was obliged to snatch it away immediately. 'This, gentlemen,' said he, 'is a sufficient test.' The next day he received a note from General Smith, who had been of the party the preceding day, and who was before that time an utter stranger, offering him an appointment in India, which would insure him, in the course of two or three years, an annual income £3,000. The offer was referred to his brother, and Jenner, from his attachment to him, declined it. He had already obtained the reputation of a man of talent and science, when he made known to the world the very important discovery which has raised him to an enviable situation among the benefactors of the human race. His investigations concerning the cow-pox were commenced about the year 1776, when his attention was excited by the circumstance of finding that some individuals, to whom he attempted to communicate the small-pox by inoculation, were insusceptible of the dis-

Besieged by
the Parlia-
ment.

Edward
Jenner.

Anecdote.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
18	Berkhampstead, Gr.* m. t. & pa	Herts	Watford...12	Tring	5	Dunstable..11	26	2369
18	Berkhampstead, Lit- tle..... pa	Herts	Hertford ...5	Hatfield ....5		Hoddesdon .6	19	450
39	Berkeswell	Warwick ..	Coventry....7	Solihull ....7		Meriden....2	23	1450

ease ; and on inquiry he found that all such patients, though they had never had the small-pox, had undergone the casual cow-pox, a disease common among the farmers and dairy-servants in Gloucestershire, who were not quite unacquainted with its preventive effect. Other medical men were aware of the prevalence of this opinion ; but they treated it as a popular prejudice, and Jenner seems to have been the first who ascertained its correctness, and endeavoured to derive from it some practical advantage. He discovered that the variolæ vaccinae, as the complaint has been since termed, having, in the first instance, been produced by accidental or designed inoculation of the matter afforded by a peculiar disease affecting the udder of a cow, could be propagated from one human subject to another by inoculation, to an indefinite extent, rendering all who passed through it secure from the small-pox. He made known his discovery to some medical friends, and in the month of July, 1796, Mr. Cline, surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, introduced vaccination into the metropolis. So singular and anomalous a fact as the prevention of an infectious disease by means of another, in many respects extremely differing from it, could not but be received with hesitation ; and a warm controversy took place on the subject among the medical faculty. This ultimately proved advantageous both to the discovery and the discoverer, as it terminated in establishing the truth of the most important positions which he had advanced, and left him in full possession of the merit due to him as a successful investigator of the laws of nature. The practice of vaccine inoculation was adopted in the army and navy, and honours and rewards were conferred on the author of the discovery. The diploma constituting him doctor of medicine, was presented to Jenner as a tribute to his talents, by the University of Oxford ; he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and of other learned associations ; and a parliamentary grant was made to him of the sum of £20,000. The extension of the benefits of vaccination to foreign countries spread the fame of the discoverer, who received several congratulatory addresses from continental potentates. The emperor of Russia, when in this country in 1814, sought an interview with Dr. Jenner, treated him with great attention, and offered to bestow on him a Russian order of nobility. He also visited the King of Prussia, Marshal Blucher, and the Cossack General, Count Platoff, the latter of whom said to him, " Sir, you have extinguished the most pestilential disorder that ever appeared on the banks of the Don." On receiving his diploma, Dr. Jenner practised as a physician at Cheltenham, during the season, and that watering-place was his principal residence till he became a widower, when he removed to Berkeley, to spend in retirement the evening of his life. He died suddenly in consequence of apoplexy, January 26, 1823, and was interred in the parish church of this town.

BERKELEY.

Discovery of vaccination by the cow-pox.

Jenner's subsequent fame.

Market, Wednesday.—Fair, May 14, for cattle and pigs.

* BERKHAMPSTEAD. "The Saxons, in old time," observes Norden, "called this town Berghamstedt, because it was seated among the hills ; for Berg signified a hill ; ham, a town ; and stedt, a seat ; all of which was very proper for the situation hereof." The buildings are chiefly of brick, and irregular, but intersected with various handsome houses. Berk-hampstead consists of one principal street, about half a mile in length, extending along the side of the high road ; and another smaller one branching out from the church towards the site of the castle. The Grand Junction Canal runs the whole length of the town, and very close to it, which makes it a place of considerable trade. Many respectable and gen-

Description

BERKHAMP-
STEAD.Its ancient
castle.The seat of
Kings and
Nobles.Now in
ruins.

teel families reside here, and hold their monthly balls at the King's Arms Inn, during the winter. The King of Mercia had a palace or castle here; and the town had attained sufficient importance at the time of the Conquest, to be appointed as the place of meeting between the Norman sovereign, and the chiefs of the confederacy formed against his power, and headed by Abbot Fretheric, of St. Alban's. "In the brough," says the Domesday Book, "are two and fifty burgesses, who pay four pounds a year for toll; and they have half a hide, and two shillings rent, common of pasture for the cattle, wood to feed a thousand hogs, and five shillings rent by the year. Its whole value is sixteen pounds. The castle erected by the Saxons was enlarged, strengthened, and fortified with additional outworks, by the Earl of Mortaigne; but in the time of his son and successor, William, who had rebelled against Henry I., it was seized, and ordered to be razed to the ground." It is probable, however, that the demolition was only partial, as it was again fitted up as a royal residence, either in the time of Stephen, or early in the reign of Henry II. The castle and honour of Berkhamstead continued in the possession of the crown till the seventh of King John, who granted them to the Earl of Essex, for £100. per annum. In the year 1216 the castle, which had been reverted to the crown, was besieged by Lewis, Dauphin of France, in conjunction with certain English barons. The garrison, taking advantage of the negligence of the besiegers, made two successful sallies on the same day, capturing divers chariots, arms, and provisions; but, after a siege of some continuance, they surrendered. Henry III. granted the Earldom of Cornwall, with the honour and castle of Berkhamstead, to Richard, his brother, for his services at the siege of the castle of Riolo, in France; but, disagreeing with him, he revoked the grant. The interposition of the Earls of Pembroke and Chester occasioned its restoration to the Earl of Cornwall. In 1245, the King granted him an annual fair, of eight days' continuance, for his manor of Berkhamstead; and here, after a long illness, he died on the 4th of April, 1272. Edmund, his only surviving son, succeeded to his estates and titles; and in his time there were twelve burgesses within the borough, with fifty-two free tenants, and twenty-two tenants by serjeancy. This Earl founded the college of Bon-Hommes, at Ashridge, in Buckinghamshire. In the fourth of Edward III., John of Eltham, brother to the King, had a grant of Berkhamstead, with other manors, to the value of 2,000 marks per annum: but, dying without issue, in 1336, his estates were granted by the King, to Edward the Black Prince, with the Dukedom of Cornwall, to be held by him and his heirs, and the eldest sons of the heirs of the King's of England." Richard II. occasionally resided at Berkhamstead castle. Since that period, the castle and honour of Berkhamstead have descended from the crown, to the successive Princes of Wales, as heirs apparent to the throne, and possessors of the Dukedom of Cornwall, under the grant of Edward III. The castle was situated on the east side of the town; and, though the buildings are now reduced to a few massive fragments of wall, the remains are still sufficient to evince the ancient strength and importance of this fortress. The ramparts are very bold, and the ditches still wide and deep, particularly on the north and east sides, though partly filled up by the lapse of centuries. The keep was a circular tower, occupying the summit of a high and steep artificial mount, moated round. Large trees are now growing on the sides of the mount, as well as on many parts of the outward rampart, and declivities of the ditches: other parts are covered with underwood, in many places so thick as to be impassable. The inner court is now an orchard; the outer court is cultivated as a farm; and a small cottage, with a few out-buildings, now occupies a portion of the ground once occupied by Princes and Sovereigns. Near the rampart, on the west side, flows the little river Bulbourne. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is built in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the intersection

towards the west end, and having a projecting staircase at the south-east angle, terminated by a turret at the summit. The tower is supported on strong pointed arches, and was originally open, but is now closed from the church by the belfry floor. On the outside of the tower, next the street, is a sculpture of an angel supporting a shield, impaled with the arms of England and France quarterly. The same arms are painted on glass in the window of a small chapel within the church. Various chapels and chantries were founded here in the Catholic times, and are still partially divided from the body of the church. The sepulchral memorials are numerous. Between two columns of the nave, surrounded by pews, is an ancient tomb of rich workmanship, having on the top, full-length effigies of a Knight and his Lady, both recumbent. The Knight is represented in armour, with his hands raised in the attitude of prayer across his breast: his head rests on a helmet, having a human head, with a long beard, at the upper end; his feet are supported on a lion: he has on a hood and gorget of mail; and, on the sash, which crosses his body and shoulder, is a rose: opposite to this, on his breast-plate, is a dove. The figure of the lady is greatly mutilated; her hands and head are broken off; the latter rests on a cushion, and is covered with net-work; she is arrayed in a close dress, and has a rose on each shoulder. No inscription is remaining on this tomb to designate the persons to whose memory it was erected. Torynton is supposed to have been the founder of the church; a man in special favour with Edmond Plantagenet, Duke of Cornwall. In Sayer's chancel is an altar-tomb of alabaster and black marble, in the memory of John Sayer, Esq., who was chief cook to Charles II. when in exile, and founder of the alms-house for poor widows in this town. A large and strong building of brick, erected as a free-school in the reign of Henry VIII., and endowed with the lands of the guild or brotherhood of St. John the Baptiste, (an ancient foundation in this town,) stands at the bottom of the churchyard. In the next reign the school was made a royal foundation, and incorporated. The master is appointed by the crown, and has apartments at one end of the free school; the school-room occupies the centre; and the other end is inhabited by the chaplain and usher. Here is also a charity-school, supported by voluntary contributions, &c. Numerous donations for charitable purposes have been made to this parish, the principal of which was a bequest of £1,000., made by John Sayer, Esq., in July, 1681, for the building and endowment of an alms house: this was erected after his decease by his relict, who placed in it six poor widows, and increased the original endowment by the gift of £300. Each widow has a small allowance weekly, and a cloth gown worth 20s. once in two years. In the 14th of Edward III., two representatives were sent from this borough; but this was the only return ever made, except to the great council held at Westminster, in the 11th of the same King. Berkhamstead had a charter of incorporation granted by James I., but it scarcely survived the reign of his son. An attempt was made to revive the charter, a year or two after the restoration, but it did not succeed. The honour of Berkhamstead formerly included upwards of fifty-five lordships and manors, in the three counties of Herts, Northampton, and Buckingham. Berkhamstead-place is situated on a pleasant eminence adjoining the town. Great part of the structure was erected by the Careys, having been burnt down in the time of the Lord Treasurer Weston, who then resided in it: the remainder was afterwards repaired, and with some additions, forms the present dwelling. King James's children were mostly nursed in this house. The life of Cowper, the poet, who was born here, will be given at Olney, on account of the length of the present article.

BERKHAMP
STEAD.

The church

Free school.

Contained
fifty-five
lordships.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Shrove-Monday, Whit-Monday, for cattle; Aug. 5, cheese; September 29, Oct. 11, statute.—Mail arrives 11.30 night; departs 3.30 morning.—Inn, King's Arms.

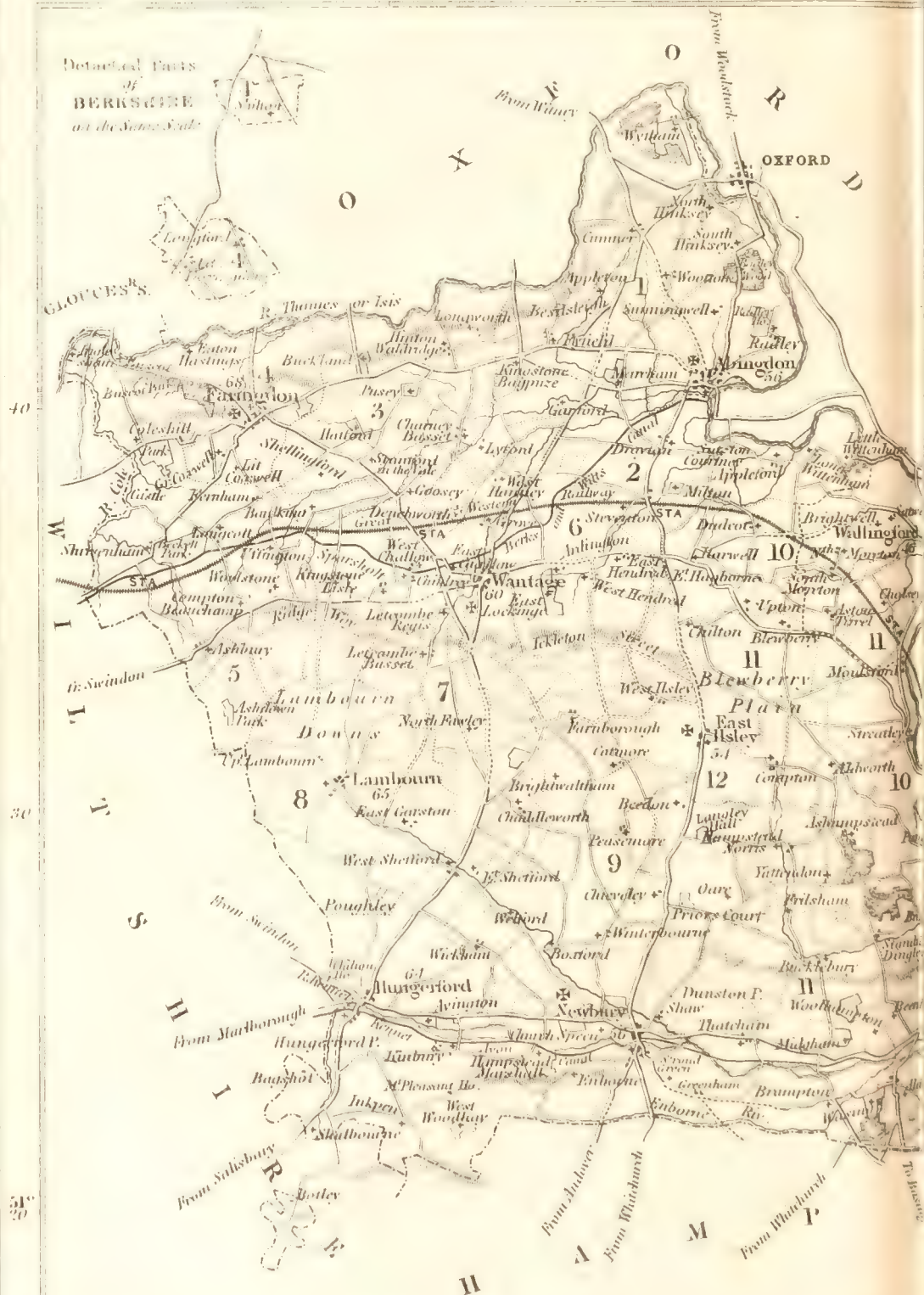
Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
4	Berkshire *.....co						145289
29	Berling.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick ....7	Felton .....7	Widrington..7	306	
35	Bennersley.....to	Stafford	Newcastle ..6	Leek .....7	Cheadle ....11	156	244

Its ancient
division into
three na-
tions.

* **BERKSHIRE.** This county was originally inhabited by three tribes or nations, termed by the Romans Attrebatas, Bibroces, and Segontiaci. The first occupied part of the west, the south-west and north-west parts. The second the south-east parts; and the third a portion of the north parts. Under the Romans, this county formed part of the first division called Britannia Prima. During the Heptarchy it belonged to the West Saxons. It was once called Berrocshire, from the name of a hill covered with box, which at one time occupied a large portion of it. It is an inland county, bounded on the north by the Thames, which divides it from Oxfordshire on the west, and Bucks on the east; and by part of Surrey; on the north by Surrey and Hampshire; and on the west by Wilts and a small part of Gloucestershire. It is so very irregular in its shape as not to admit of any adequate description. Its greatest length is about forty-eight miles, and its utmost breadth from north to south about twenty-five. In one of the narrowest parts, by Reading, it is about six or seven miles, and less still at the eastern extremity. It contains about 464,500 acres, and is about 140 miles in circumference; it is in the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Salisbury; (the parish of Chilton, which is in the diocese of Oxford, and Langford, which is in that of Lincoln, excepted;) subject to an archdeacon, and is divided into six deaneries. It is included in the Oxford circuit. There are 20 hundreds, 12 market towns, 148 parishes (of which 67 are vicarages,) and 671 villages. The natural divisions of the county are four, 1. The Vale, beginning at Budcot, and ending at Streatley. 2. The Chalky Hills, running nearly through the centre of the lower part of the county. 3. The Vale of the Kennet, extending diagonally from Hungerford to near Wargrave. 4. The Forest Division, commencing on the east to Loddon, and occupying nearly the entire breadth of this part of the county to Old Windsor, and from Sandhurst south to Maidenhead north. The air is deemed peculiarly salubrious, particularly on the chalky and gravelly soils, which are the most common throughout the county; but the uneven face of the country causes some slight degree of variation in this particular, though every part is considered healthful and good. The soil is as various (though perhaps more mixed) as in the last described county. The Vale of White Horse consists generally of a rich strong loam and gravel, with some sand and stone brasp, producing corn, wheat, beans, &c. In the Chalk Hill district, light black earth on chalk prevails, with flint, chalk, gravel, and loam. Here numerous sheep are fed; it produces, towards the south and east, turnips, barley; and, when properly manured, Lammas wheat and artificial grasses. The Vale of Kennet, is generally peat land, with gravel, loam and clay, though in the south east parts a poor stony and heathy soil. The Forest District, gravel, clay, and loam, except on the south, which is poor and heathy. The principal rivers and streams are the Thames, the Kennet, the Loddon, the Lambourn, the Ock, the Aubourn, the Emme, and the Broadwater. All these, with perhaps the exception of the Aubourn, the Emme, and the Broadwater, abound with almost every kind of fresh water fish. Besides these rivers and streams, there are the Ginge Brook, the Moreton Brook, and other rivulets, &c.; also some other natural and artificial lakes and ponds. Water, however, is generally scarce on the Berkshire downs, and along the whole of the chalky stratum. The navigable rivers are the Thames and the Kennet. The navigable canals are the Kennet and Avon canal, which joins the river Kennet a little above Newbury; the entire length from Newbury to Bath is sixty miles—it has been navigable since the year 1798; and the Wilts and Berks canal, opened on September 21,

Air, soil,
and rivers.

Detached Parts
of
BERKSHIRE
on the Same Scale



1°

50'

40

HUNDREDS

Hundred	1	Reading Hundred	11
	2	Compton	12
	3	Charlton	13
	4	Theale	14
	5	Sonning	15
	6	Wargrave	16
	7	Beuhurst	17
	8	Cookham	18
	9	Bray	19
	10	Ripplesmere	20

BERKSHIRE.

SCALE



EXPLANATION

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| County Town | READING |
| Market Towns | Wantage |
| Villages & Hamlets | Streathay |
| Stalls & Parks | |
| Canals | |
| Turnpike Roads | |
| Gross Roads | |
| Rail Roads | |
| Stations | STA |
| Rivers & Water Courses | |
| Woods & Plantations | |
| Polling Places for the County | |
| Boundaries of Boroughs | |
| Ditto Hundreds | |
| Ditto County | |
| Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London | |



Longitude 1° West

50'

40



THE RECTORY, LONDON
PERKSHIRE



THE HOUSE



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
37	Bermondsey*.....pa	Surrey	Bank of Eng. 1	Westm. Ab. 2	Rotherithe...1	1	29741	
9	Berrier	Cumberland	Penrith.....8	Keswick...10	Carlisle...20	291	113	
56	Berriew	Montgomery	Welch Pool .5	Newtown...9	Montgomery 4	172	242	
15	Berrington.....ham	Gloucester..	Stow.....7	Moreton....8	Evesham....8	94	12	
33	Berrington.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury .5	Wellington .10	Act. Burnell 10	152	684	
42	Berrington.....to	Worcester..	Tenbury....3	Leominster .8	Ludlow.....7	133	165	
34	Berrow	Somerset ..	Axbridge....9	Weston.....8	Bridgewater 12	139	496	
42	Berrow	Worcester..	Upton.....5	Malvern....6	Tewkesbury 7	110	507	
11	Berry Narbor.....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe..3	Barnstaple..8	C. Martin...3	201	794	

1810, into the Thames at Abingdon; from near Bath to Abingdon, about fifty-one and three-quarter miles. Mineral waters are by no means common in this county. The natural productions of this county, except those which may be considered partly agricultural, are neither plentiful or important. There are no minerals nor fossils of any great consequence. The strata of sand with oyster-shells, and particularly a thick stratum of chalk, is found near Reading. The surface of the soil, however, amply compensates for the apparent barrenness of the internal parts; and the produce of fat cattle, sheep, swine, and grain, is immense; as is also that of fine timber, especially oak and beech. Abingdon gives the title of Earl to the Bertie family—Coleshill, that of Baron to the Pleydell-Bouverie family—Foxley, that of Baron to the Townshend family—Hungerford, that of Baron to the Rawdon-Hastings family—Mortimer, the title of Earl to the Harley family—Newbury, that of Baron to the Cholmondely family—Uffingham, that of Viscount to the Craven family—and Windsor, the title of Baron to the Windsor-Hickman family; and Earl, to the Stuarts. It has been calculated, that, including houses, mills, and other productive revenue arising from or attached to the soil, the landed property cannot amount to less than £500,000 per annum, and that the largest possessor may have about £8000. The largest possessor, being a peer, is the Earl of Craven. The Craven, Englefield, Eyston, Read, Southby, Seymour, and Clarke families are among the few ancient families who still inherit the same estates, and occupy the same seats, or are immediately connected with the county, as their ancestors. Among the representatives of some very old families, or in the female line, may be ranked the Berties, the Nevilles, the Pleydells, the Puseys, the Throckmortons, the Lovedens, the Nelsons, and the Blagraves. The King is purposely omitted in this brief list:—his possessions as a landed proprietor being well known. Agriculture so much engrosses the attention of the people of Berkshire, that very little trade, unconnected with these pursuits is carried on. There are, however, some manufactories of sail-cloth, kerseys, canvass, and malt; and there are also several pretty large breweries in various parts of the county: the Windsor ale having acquired considerable celebrity; and at the Temple mills, near Bisham, there is a copper manufacture, and a manufacture of potash at Milton.

BERKSHIRE

Natural productions

Ancient and noble families.

* **BERMONDSEY** stretches along the banks of the Thames, from Southwark to Deptford, and Rotherhithe eastward, and is much inhabited by woolstaplers, fellmongers, curriers, parchment-makers, and other manufacturers, with such craftsmen as are connected with the construction and management of shipping. A priory for monks was founded here in 1082, by Aylwin Child, a citizen of London, and endowed by the second William with his manor of Bermondsey. In 1399, it was made an abbey, and at the dissolution, it was granted to Sir Thomas Pope, who built on its site a large house, which afterwards became the property and residence of the Earls of Sussex. Another part of the site is called the Abbey House. Catherine, the Queen of Henry V., and Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. retired to this place, where they died, the former in 1436; the latter soon after the forfeiture of her lands, by an order of the Council, in 1486.

Royal residence.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Berry Pomeroy * . . . pa	Devon	Totness 2	Torquay 7	Brixham 7	197	1186
52	Bersham Drelincourt to	Denbigh	Holt 6	Llangollen . 12	Mold 14	179	1240
38	Bersted, South pa	Sussex	Chichester . . 5	Arundel 9	Lt. Hampton 9	67	2190
38	Berwick pa	Sussex	Lewes 8	Seaford 4	Hailsham . . . 6	58	203
33	Berwick, Gt. & L. ham	Salop	Shrewsbury . 2	Wem 10	Albrighton . . 3	155	...
29	Berwick Hill to	Northumb. . .	Newcastle . 10	Corbridge . . 13	Morpeth . . . 10	284	105
41	Berwick, St. James pa	Wilts	Amesbury . . 6	Wilton 6	Salisbury . . . 9	83	232
41	Berwick, St. John . pa	Wilts	Shaftesbury . 5	Hindon 7	Wilton 12	97	425
42	Berwick, St. Leonard p	Wilts	Hindon 1	Amesbury . 16	Warminster 10	93	51
31	Berwick-Prior lib	Oxford	Wallingford . 5	Watlington . 5	Dorchester . . 4	49	...
31	Berwick-Salome . . . pa	Oxford . . . .	... . . . . 4	... . . . . 5	... . . . . 4	49	134

BERMONDSEY.

Church and schools.

The church was erected in 1680, of brick, with a low square tower and turret, and consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and a transept. A free school was founded here by Mr. Josiah Bacon, and endowed with a revenue of £150. for the instruction of not more than sixty, or fewer than forty boys. A charity-school was also established, by contributions, in 1755, for the education of fifty boys and thirty girls, and was afterwards endowed by Mr. Nathaniel Smith, with a revenue of £40. per annum. The Bermondsey Spa was discovered in 1770, and, by means of the attractive entertainments contrived by the proprietor, became a place of general resort; but soon after his death the gardens were closed, and the area is now built upon. This suburban parish long retained a very antique air from the age of several of its streets and houses, many of which were built of wood. But the spirit of improvement has gradually amended its appearance: an act of parliament was passed in the year 1823, for watching, paving, cleansing, and lighting the parish. A new church has been erected here for the convenience of the parishioners, at a moderate distance from the mother church; it is, however, subordinate to the original rectory.

Castle in ruins.

* BERRY POMEROY. This place, situated in the hundred of Hayter, derives its name from the Pomeroy, a very considerable family in these parts. Ralph de Pomeroy, who came to England with William the Norman, and for his services was rewarded with fifty-eight lordships in this county, built a castle here, the magnificent ruins of which, seated on a rocky eminence, rising over a pellucid brook, now form, in combination with the other features of the scenery, one of the most delightful views in Devonshire. The approach to the castle, observes Dr. Matton, in his Observations on the Western Counties, "is through a thick wood, extending along the slope of a range of hills that entirely intercept any prospect to the south: on the opposite side is a steep rocky ridge, covered with oak, so that the ruins are shut into a beautiful valley. The great gate, with the walls of the south front, the north wing of the court, or quadrangle, some apartments on the west side, and a turret or two, are the principal remains of the building; and these are so finely overhung with the branches of trees and shrubs which grow close to the walls, so beautifully mantled with ivy, and so richly incrustated with moss, that they constitute the most picturesque objects that can be imagined; and when the surrounding scenery is taken into the account, the noble mass of wood fronting the gate, the bold ridges rising in the horizon, and the fertile valley opening to the east, the ruins of Berry Pomeroy Castle must be considered as almost unparalleled in their effect." The posterity of Ralph de Pomeroy resided here till the reign of Edward VI., when Sir Thomas Pomeroy sold the manor to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, from whom it has descended to the present Duke of Somerset. Berry Pomeroy Castle, whose venerable ruins we have just mentioned, appears to have been originally quadrangular, and to have had but one entrance, which was on the south side, between two hexagonal towers, through a double gateway; the first of which was machiolated, and strengthened by angular bastions, and having over it the Pomeroy arms, still visible. A small

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
29	Berwick-upon-T.* m. t.	Northumb..	Coldstream .13	Dunbar....30	Edinburgh..58	337	8920
32	Besford	Salop	Shawbury ...3	Weston .....3	Wem .....5	158	158
42	Besford	Worcester..	Pershore.....3	Upton .....5	Worcester..10	109	146

room over the gateway was probably the chapel: it is divided by a wall, supported by pillars and arches. From the eastern tower is a fine view of the surrounding country. The ruins in the interior part, or quadrangle, are considerably more modern than the rest of the building. These appear to have belonged to a "magnificent structure," commenced, says Prince, in his Worthies of Devonshire, by the Seymours, at an expense of £20,000, but "never brought to perfection: for the west side of the mansion was never begun: what was finished may be thus described. Before the door of the Great Hall was a noble walk whose length was the breadth of the court, arched over with curiously carved free-stone, supported in the fore part by several stately pillars of the same stone, of great dimensions, after the Corinthian order, standing on pedestals, having cornices and freezes finely wrought. The apartments within were very splendid, especially the dining-room; and many other of the rooms were well adorned with mouldings and fret-work; some of whose marble clavils were so delicately fine, that they would reflect an object true and lively from a great distance. Notwithstanding which it is now demolished, and all this glory lyeth in the dust, buried in its own ruins; there being nothing standing but a few broken walls, which seem to mourn their own approaching funerals." The walls are formed of slate, and appear to be rapidly decaying. The grounds round the castle consist of steep eminences, covered with oak and other trees. Even in the court, and remains of the fortress itself, trees of nearly a century's growth are flourishing in luxuriance, and compose, with the shrubs thickly scattered within the area, a scene highly beautiful. In the wars between Charles I. and the Parliament this castle was dismantled. Berry Pomeroy Church, which was built by one of the Pomeroy family, contains a splendid alabaster monument to the memory of Lord Edward Seymour, Knt. son to the Duke of Somerset; Edward Seymour, Bart. and his Lady, the daughter of Sir Arthur Champernourne. The two first are represented in armour; the knight having a truncheon in his hand, and lying cross-legged. The lady is in a black dress, with the figure of a child, in a cradle, at her head, and at her feet another in a chair: below are nine figures kneeling, with books open before them. This monument was repaired by the late Duke of Somerset, the eighth lineal descendant of the Duke of Somerset the Protector.

BERRY
POMEROY.

Former
state of the
castle.

* BERWICK. The town is situated N. by W. from Newcastle. King Edgar gave it, with Coldingham, to the church of Durham; but it was afterwards forfeited by Bishop Flambard. It had a church in the reign of Alexander, and, in David's time constituted one of the four boroughs where courts of trade were wont to be held. In 1173, it was reduced to ashes; and in the following year, Earl Duncan marched to the place, and butchered its defenceless inhabitants. Henry II. having obtained the castle as a pledge for King William, strengthened its fortifications. It was restored, however, in the following reign. King John made dreadful ravages in the town and neighbourhood. A convention was held here by Edward I., in 1291, to arbitrate the claims to the crown of Scotland, which were at length determined in favour of his creature, Baliol. This prince having shortly afterwards thrown off his allegiance, Berwick became exposed to the fury of Edward's resentment. In 1296, the English king fortified it with a wall and a fosse, and in the same year received the homage of the Scotch nobility here. In 1297, the town was taken by Sir William Wallace; but the castle held out, and after a long assault, was relieved. Wallace about eight years after this was betrayed, and half of his body exposed upon Berwick-

The dis-
puted town.

BERWICK.

Countess of
Buchan
shut up in a
cage six
years.

The first
cannon-ball
used in
England.

The church
and con-
vents.

The bridge
21 years in
building.

bridge. The Countess of Buchan, for crowning Robert Bruce, at Scone, was shut up here in a wooden cage, six years, and then released. Edward II. and his queen wintered at Berwick in 1310. He assembled his army here before the battle of Bannockburn. Peter Spalding betrayed this place into the hands of Robert Bruce in 1318: many attempts were made to recover it, which was not effected till the day after the battle of Hallidon-hill, in 1333. Edward III. was here in 1335, with a great army in 1340, and the year after, at Easter, held a tournament; but during his absence in France, in November 1353, the Scots surprized and took the town. The castle, under the renowned Sir John Copeland, held out till Edward, in February following, arrived with a great army, and forced the Scotch to capitulate. Seven Scotchmen, in 1377, surprised the castle, and held it eight days against 7,000 archers, and 3,000 cavalry. The deputy-governor, under the Earl of Northumberland, betrayed it into the enemy's hands in 1384; but the earl soon after recovered it. Through the solicitation of his uncle the Earl of Worcester, engaging in the rebellion against Henry IV., in 1406, he employed this fortress against the king; but a cannon-shot, the first that was ever fired in England, so alarmed the garrison, that it immediately surrendered. According to Walsingham and Speed, this shot was of a large size, and demolished great part of a tower. In 1811, a ball of cast iron, weighing ninety-six pounds, answering to this account, was found in a part of the ruins of the castle. It had penetrated the wall about three yards, at a place where it was flanked with a tower. An unsuccessful attempt was made to reduce it in 1422; but after the battle of Towton, in 1461, it was again in the hands of the Scots, who strengthened its walls, and held it till 1482, when it finally came into possession of the English. "From that time," observes Camden, "the kings of England have continually added works to it, particularly Queen Elizabeth, who, lately to the terror of the enemy, and security of the towns-people, contracted the circuit of the walls, drawing within the old ones a very high wall, well built of strong stone, surrounded by a deep ditch, a regular rampart, redoubt, counterscarps, and covered ways, so that the form and strength of the fortifications are sufficient to discourage all hopes of carrying it by assault, not to mention the bravery of the garrison, and the stores in the place, which exceed belief." Between the years 1761 and 1770 the walls were almost entirely rebuilt in many parts, and finished in 1786. The governor of Berwick has a salary of £586. 7s. 1d. The barracks measure 217 by 121; and contain twenty-four rooms for officers, and seventy-two rooms adapted to hold 567 privates. The church of Berwick, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham, stands on the north side of the parade. It was rebuilt between 1642 and 1652, at the cost of £1400. It has no steeple. It consists of three aisles, and several galleries, all handsomely pewed. The Worshipful Mercers' Company, in London, founded a lectureship here. David I., King of Scotland, founded here a convent for Cistercian Nuns; and Robert III. granted its revenues to Dryburgh Abbey. The convent of Carmelites originated with Sir John Grey, in 1270. The Scotch King, in 1239, brought hither a convent of Dominicans, which Edward III. removed. The Trinitarians had a house here, as had the Franciscans; and between the sea and the town, in Maudlin-field, stood the hospital and free chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, which had an hospital or hermitage belonging to it at Segeden.—Queen Elizabeth founded a free school here; and a charity-school was rebuilt in 1725, in which twenty boys and six girls are clothed and educated. Berwick bridge was swept away by a flood in 1199. It was rebuilt of wood, of which it consisted, till the time of James I., who commenced the present elegant structure of stone. It has fifteen arches; its length being 1164 feet, and its breadth seventeen. It was twenty-four years, four months, and four days in building, and cost government £14,960 1s. 6d. The Town Hall was built in 1754. On its ground-floor, on the east-side, is a piazza, called the Exchange; and opposite it are cells for criminals, and shops. The second floor consists of two spacious halls.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
4	Besselsleigh*.....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon...5	Oxford.....6	Farringdon. 14	60	124	
43	Bessingby.....pa	E. R. York..	Bridlington 2	Carnaby....1	Hornsea....12	238	83	
27	Bessingham.....pa	Norfolk....	Cromer.....6	Holt.....6	Aylesham...8	116	137	
27	Besthorpe.....pa	Norfolk....	Attleborough 1	Buckenham. 4	Wymondham 6	95	542	
30	Besthorp.....to	Nottingham	Newark.....8	Tuxford....8	Saxilby....9	132	322	
22	Beswick.....to	Lancaster..	Stockport...7	Bury.....9	Bolton.....12	183	218	
46	Beswick.....chap	E. R. York..	Beverley....7	Gt. Driffield 7	Hornsea....13	190	205	
37	Betchworth.....pa	Surrey.....	Reigate.....3	Dorking....3	Leatherhead 7	26	1100	
21	Bethersden.....pa	Kent.....	Ashford.....6	Tenterden..7	Smarden....4	54	973	

The outer hall, for holding courts and guilds, measures, sixty feet by thirty-one. The inner hall forty-seven feet long and twenty-three feet broad, is occasionally occupied for public entertainments. The upper story is the common gaol of the town. The turret, 150 feet high, contains eight musical bells. The first charter of the corporation was granted by Edward I. The corporation were first summoned to send members to parliament in the latter end of the reign of Edward IV. The last charter of this town was granted by James I. The corporation now consists of a mayor, recorder, town clerk, four bailiffs, a coroner, four sergeants at mace, and a water-bailiff. The mayor is also escheator in the borough, clerk of the market, and a justice of the peace; the other justices of the town being the recorder and such resident burgesses as have sustained the office of mayor. They are lords of the manor of Tweedmouth, where they hold a court-leet and court-baron twice a year. Their annual revenues arising from duties taken at the quay and gates, are estimated at £7000. Besides the trade in salmon, great quantities of corn and eggs are exported here for London. One morning in the month of October, 1814, there were upwards of 10,000 salmon, in Berwick market, caught in the Tweed, some of which might have been bought at 2s. each. At the same time, the finest herrings (of which an immense shoal was on the coast) were sold for 2s. the hundred of six score. On the same day the best salmon was sold in Newcastle market at 6d. per pound, and some of the inferior kind as low as 4d. The port has about sixty or seventy vessels. The harbour abounds with low dangerous rocks. At its mouth a noble pier has recently been constructed on the site of an old one, built by Queen Elizabeth. Berwick Castle, once a place of high importance, is now almost levelled with the ground. About 400 yards north of it, is a pentagonal tower, called the Bell Tower, having its name from containing a bell, which was rung on any occasion of alarm.

BERWICK.

Municipal officers.

Salmon and herring fisheries.

Markets. Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Friday in Trinity Week, for black cattle, sheep, and horses.—*Mail* arrives 9.49 morning; departs 2.1 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Commercial Banking Company; draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.; Batson and Co.: draw on Glyn and Co.—*Inns*, King's Arms, and Red Lion.

* BESSELSLEIGH, is a small village, in the hundred of Hormer. The manor formerly belonged to the family of Legh, from which it passed, by a female heir, to that of Besils, or Blesells, which flourished there for several centuries. "At this Legh," says Leland, "be very fayre pastures and woodes. The Blesells hathe bene lords of it syns the tyme of Edwarde the First, or afore, and ther they dyd enhabite. The place is all of stone, and stondithe at the west end of the parochie church. The Blesells cam out of Provence in Fraunce, and were men of activite in feates of armes, as it appearith in monuments at Legh, how he faught in Listes with a strange knyghte that chalengyd hym, at the whiche deade the Kynge and Quene at that tyme of England, were present. The Blesells were countyd to have pcessyons of 400 marks by the yere." In the year 1516, the estates of the Blesells were carried, by the marriage of an heiress, to the Fettiplaces, a respectable Berkshire family, one of whom Besil Fettiplace, Esq., was High Sheriff in the 26th of Queen Elizabeth. The manor of Besselsleigh was purchased of the Fettiplaces, by William Lenthall, Esq., Speaker of the Long Parliament, whose descendants now reside at Burford, in Oxfordshire.

The Blesell's family.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
25	Bethnal Green * . . . pa	Middlesex .	Poplar 2	Stratford . . . 2	Clapton . . . 3		1	62018
35	Betley pa	Stafford . . .	Newcastle . . 7	Nantwich . . . 8	Keel 5		157	870
12	Bettescombe pa	Dorset	Lyme Regis . . 6	Exminster . . . 5	Charmouth . . 5		146	65
53	Bettesfield	Flint	Whitechurch . 6	Ellesmere . . . 6	Oswestry . . . 14		173	359
21	Betteshanger pa	Kent	Sandwich . . . 4	Deal 4	Wingham . . . 5		67	20
33	Betton ham	Salop	Drayton . . . 2	Adderley . . . 4	Woore 6		155	....
33	Betton ham	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 3	Ch. Stretton . 11	Wenlock . . . 11		159	....
33	Bettws pa	Salop	Knights . . . 7	Bis. Castle . . 11	Ludlow 22		164	389
49	Bettws pa	Carmarthen . .	Llandillo . . . 7	Carmarthen . 18	Neath 13		211	830
52	Bettws-Yn-Rhos † . pa	Denbigh . . .	Abergeley . . . 4	Aberconway . 9	Denbigh 11		214	912
54	Bettws pa	Glamorgan . .	Bridgend . . . 5	Pyle 5	Neath 13		196	362
55	Bettws to	Merioneth . .	Bala 2	Corwen 11	Llandrillo . . . 7		195	....
26	Bettws pa	Monmouth . .	Newport . . . 3	Careleon 4	Pontypool . . . 7		151	95
26	Bettws ham	Monmouth . .	Abergavenny . 5	Lanthony . . . 7	Crickhowel . . . 8		151	....
56	Bettws pa	Montgomery .	Newtown . . . 4	Montgomery . 7	Llanfair 7		175	....
51	Bettws Bleddrws † . pa	Cardigan . . .	Lampeter . . . 4	Tregaron . . . 9	Llandoverly . 20		211	235
58	Bettws Clyro pa	Radnor	Hay 4	Kington 8	Glasbury 7		160	....
68	Bettws Diserth . . . pa	Radnor	New Radnor . 8	Builth 6	Rhayader . . . 15		173	141

The blind beggar of Bethnal-green.

Gang of 500 thieves, in 1826.

* **BETHNAL GREEN.** There is a curious legend relating to this place, of which Henry de Mountfort, son of the ambitious Earl of Liecester, who was slain with his father at the memorable battle of Evesham, is the hero. He is supposed to have been discovered among the bodies of the dying and the dead (by a young lady) in an almost lifeless state, and deprived of his sight by a wound which he had received during the engagement. Under the fostering hand of this "faire damosel" he soon recovered, and afterwards marrying her, she became the mother of the celebrated "Besse," the heroine of the popular ballad of the beggar's daughter of Bethnal-green," written in the reign of Elizabeth. Fearing lest his rank and title should be discovered by his enemies, he is said to have disguised himself as a beggar, and taken up his residence at Bethnal-green. The beauty of the daughter attracted many suitors, and she was at length married to a noble knight, who, regardless of her supposed meanness and poverty, had the courage to make her his wife: her other lovers having deserted her on account of her low origin. At Bethnal-green is an old mansion, which the inhabitants, with their usual love of traditionary lore, assign as the palace of the blind beggar. The tradition, though with very little grounds for its foundation, is still preserved on the sign posts of several public houses in the neighbourhood. On the 19th September, 1826, the parish officers of Bethnal-green waited on the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and stated that a lawless gang, of 500 or more, thieves infested that neighbourhood and committed the most dreadful outrages nightly, upwards of fifty persons having been robbed and beaten in the course of a week; the secretary ordered forty men mounted, to patrol the parish, and aid the local authorities in bringing the offenders to justice. The hospital called the Trinity House, founded in the year 1695, for twenty-eight ancient seamen, who have been masters of ships, and their widows, is in this parish. The funds arising from the ballast-offices, light-houses, buoys, beacons, &c. are appropriated by parliament to this corporation. Each of the inmates receives 16s. a month, 20s. a year for coals, and a new gown every second year. Many of the streets of this parish are almost wholly occupied by the operative silk-weavers.

† **BETTWS-YN-RHOS.** *Fairs*, February 20, May 8, August 15, and November 20.

† **BETTWS BLEDDRWS.** In this neighbourhood there exists a curious custom relating to marriage, called a bidding, which takes place about a week previous to the day of ceremony. The banns are published as in England. A bidder goes from house to house, with a long pole and ribbons flying at the end of it, and standing in the middle floor in each house, he repeats a long lesson, with great formality. He mentions the day of the wedding, the place, the preparations made, &c. The following is a specimen:—Speech of the Bidder in 1762. "The intention of the

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
50	Bettws Garmon . . pa	Carnarvon . .	Carnarvon . . 5	Beddgelart . . 7	Llanberris . . 6		230	128

bidder is this ; with kindness and amity, with decency and liberality for Einion Owain, and Llio Elys, he invites you to come with your good will on the plate ; bring current money ; a shilling, or two, or three, or four, or five ; with cheese and butter we invite the husband and wife, and children, and men-servants, from the greatest to the least. Come there early, you shall have victuals freely, and drink cheap, stools to sit on, and fish if we can catch them ; but if not, hold us excuseable ; and they will attend on you when you call in upon them in return. They set out from such a place to such a place." The gwahodder, or bidder, has eight or ten shillings for his trouble. Saturday is always fixed on as the day of marriage, and Friday is allotted to bring home the furniture of the woman, consisting generally of an oak chest, a feather bed, clothes, &c. The man provides a bedstead, a table, a dresser and chairs. The evening is moreover employed in receiving presents of money, cheese, and butter, at the man's house, from his friends, and at the woman's house from her friends. This is called purse and girdle, it is an ancient British custom. All these presents are set down minutely on paper. If demanded, they are to be repaid. On Saturday, the friends of the man come all on horseback, from the number of eighty to a hundred, and have bread and cheese, and ale at his cost, making at the same time their presents, or pay pwython, i. e. the presents that have been made at their weddings. From ten to twenty of the best mounted go to the intended bride's house to demand her. The woman with her friends are expecting the summons, but she appears very uncomplying, and much Welsh poetry is employed by way of argument ; one party being within the house, the other without, abusing each other much. Several persons then deliver orations on horseback, with their hats off, demanding the daughter from the father, who were answered by persons appointed for the business. At length the father appears, admitting and welcoming his guests. They alight, walk in, take some refreshments, and proceed to church. The girl mounts behind her father, mother, or friend, upon the swiftest horse that can be procured. Her friends then pretend to run away with her, riding like mad folks, in any direction. During this time, the girl has no pillion, sitting upon the crupper, and holding by the man's coat, at last the horse is tired, or the bride growing impatient consents to go, using only some feints to get out of the road, till they arrive at the church. The ceremony being over, they return to the married couple's house, eating at free cost, but finding their own liquor. Sunday being come, the married pair stay at home receiving good will and pwython. On Monday the drink is exhausted, and the cheese, &c. is sold, frequently making, with the money presented, a sum of £50 to £60. On the following Sunday, most of the company attend the young pair to church, and the ceremony closes. Among the eminent natives of this neighbourhood, was David ap Gwylim, of Bro Ginin, whose works appeared in a large volume, in the year 1789. He flourished from about the year 1330 to 1370. In early life he enjoyed the munificent patronage of Ivor the generous, an ancestor of the Tredegar family. Under the influence of a passion for the fair Morvudd he composed 147 poems. Their loves were mutual, but her friends induced her to accept a wealthy connection, named Rhys Gwrgan, an officer of the English army, who served at the battle of Cressy, 1346 ; Dab Gwilym persuaded Morvudd to escape with him, during the absence of her husband in France ; in consequence of which he was imprisoned, but liberated through the influence of his friends. It is from the poems of this author, that the modern literary dialect has chiefly been formed.

BETTWS
BLEDDRWS.

Curious
marriage
customs.

A Welsh
poet.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
55	Bettws Gwerfyl . . . } Goch* pa	Merioneth . .	Corwen 5	Bala 11	Ruthin . . . 12	199	273
51	Bettws Devan pa	Cardigan . .	Newcastle . . 7	Cardigan . . 10	Llanarth . . 9	236	286
51	Bettws Lleuce pa	Cardigan . .	Lampeter . . 8	Tregaron . . 6	Aberystwith 6	217	381
26	Bettws Newydd . . . pa	Monmouth . .	Usk 4	Abergavenny 7	Monmouth . 12	142	890
50	Bettws-Y-Coed † . . pa	Caernarvon .	Llanwrst . . . 5	Bangor . . . 20	Corwen . . . 23	217	348
30	Bevercoates pa	Nottingham .	Tuxford . . . 3	Ollerton . . . 5	E. Retford . 7	140	51
42	Beverge isl	Worcester . .	Worcester . . 2	Droitwich . 5	Bewdley . . 12	113	...
46	Beverley † . m. t. & bo	E. R. York .	Hull 9	Scarborough 35	York 28	183	8302

* BETTWS GWERFYL.—*Fairs*, March 16, June 22, August 12, September 16, and Dec. 12

† BETTWS-Y-COED. At this village, which contains scarcely a hundred houses, is the picturesque bridge of Pont-y-Pain, beneath which is a famous salmon leap; and the road leads into the luxuriant vale of Llanwrst, in the neighbourhood of which are many seats. The principal of these is Gwydir House, an ancient mansion of the Wynnes; and now an occasional residence of Lord Gwydir. Two miles northward is the village of Trefrew, remarkable chiefly for a saline spring, and the site of a royal palace, built by Llewelyn. Between two mountains, near this place are some capital mines, the produce of which are lead, calamine, mixed with iron, ochre, and pyrites. Bettws-y-Coed lies on the mail-coach road to Holyhead. From Cernioge Mawr, through this place to Ogwen Lake, a broad smooth, and well protected road has been made among the rocky precipices with which the mountainous country abounds. The village church contains an ancient but very perfect tomb of Gryffyd, grand nephew of Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. This interesting monument is concealed rather awkwardly beneath one of the benches.

Fairs, May 15, and December 3.—*Mail* arrives 6.30 afternoon; departs 6.0 morning.

‡ BEVERLEY. This important market town lies at the foot of the wolds, it was anciently called Dierwald: the wood of the Deiri; from its extensive forest. Its present appellation may be a corruption of Beaver ley; beavers having abounded in the neighbouring river, Hull. Its origin and early history were totally unknown, till the beginning of the eighth century, when St. John of Beverley founded a church and monastery, and died there. This institution was several times destroyed by the Danes; and there is a pause in its history, till Athelstan granted to it many privileges, and built a new college. Many archbishops of York were benefactors to the monastery, and expended large sums in beautifying the church. In the early part of the civil war, Charles I. had his quarters here; and subsequently the town was taken by the parliamentarians. It appears that Beverley derived its first and greatest importance from its connexion with the saint. In its present state, the town is extensive and pleasant. The entrance from Driffield, through an ancient gateway into a spacious street of elegant houses, is particularly beautiful. Its market-place also being large and commodious, is a principal ornament. The church of St. John, which is in excellent preservation, is a superb edifice, adorned at its west end with two lofty steeples. Within it is rich in relics of antiquity. Gisbon, describing it, says "the minster here is a very fair and neat structure: the roof is an arch of stone. In it are several monuments of the Earls of Northumberland, who have added a little chapel to the choir; in the windows whereof are the pictures of several of that family, drawn in the glass. At the upper end of the choir, on the right side of the altar place, stands the freedstool, made of one entire stone, and said to have been removed from Scotland; with a well of water behind it. At the upper end of the body of the church, next the choir, hangs an ancient tablet, with the pictures of St. John and king Athelstan, and this distich:

'Als free make I thee,
As heart can wish, or egh can see.'"

Gwydir
House.

Its origin
and early
history.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist Lond.	Popu-lation.
16	Beverley Park .....to	E. R. York.	Beverley ....2	Hull .....7	Hornsea ....12	181	....
15	Beverstone .....pa	Gloucester .	Tetbury ....3	M. Hampton 5	Dursley ....8	102	174	
39	Bevington .....ham	Warwick ..	Alcester ....4	Bitford .....4	Stratford ...12	106	....
39	Bevington Wood..ham	Warwick ..	.....4	.....6	.....13	107	....
9	Bewaldeth .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 7	Keswick ....9	Wighton ...10	299	172	

BEVERLEY.

Ancient su-
perstitions.Public edi-
fices.Dr. John
Allcock
born here.

Hence, adds our author, the burgesses of Beverley pay no toll or custom in any port or town of England. The choir is paved with marble of four colours. Over the altar is a magnificent wooden arch supported by eight fluted Corinthian pillars. The east window now contains all the painted glass which could be collected from the others. The screen, between the choir and the nave, is Gothic, and is justly esteemed a principal ornament of the edifice. At the lower end of the body of the church stands a large font of agate stone. In 1664, a vault was discovered of free-stone, in which was a sheet of lead, containing the relics of St. John, with an inscription, dated 1197, which imported that, the church having been destroyed by fire, the ashes had been for some time lost, but that at length they had been found and there deposited. They were contained in a small leaden box, and consisted of a few bones, six beads, some large nails, and three brass pins. The whole was piously replaced, with an appropriate inscription; and, in 1726, the spot was adorned with an arch of brick-work.—The church of St. Mary is also a large and handsome structure; and like the minster, was destroyed in 1528, by the fall of its steeple. It contains some monuments and incriptions; but none of note.—Beverley is a corporate town, and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirteen of the principal burgesses. The whole number of these last is about 1200; and many persons are induced to purchase their freedom, by the privileges and immunities which it confers: among these are extensive rights of pasture on four commons, near the town; and, as we have observed, liberation from all tolls throughout the kingdom. Besides its churches, Beverley has the following public edifice sand charitable institutions: the Hallgarth, a beautiful and spacious hall, in which are held the sessions, and a register-office for deeds and wills; an elegant market cross, supported by eight columns; each one entire piece of free-stone; a common gaol, which was rebuilt thirty-five years since, with due attention to the suitable accommodation of its inmates; seven almshouses with funds, for the erection of two more; a work-house, which cost £700; and finally, an excellent free-school, to the scholars of which are appropriated two fellowships at St. John's Cambridge, six scholarships, and three exhibitions. The trade of Beverley arises chiefly from the making of malt, oat-meal, and leather: formerly it was somewhat celebrated for clothing. The vicinity of the town, particularly towards the west, is rather pleasing; and commands several interesting prospects. At the distance of three miles, is the moated site of Lekingfield House, which was demolished, probably, about the end of the sixteenth century. The barbarous custom of baiting a bull on the day of the mayor being sworn into office, to the disgrace of the town, still continues. In the Grammar school were educated Bishops Allcock, Fisher, and Green; and here was painted as early as 1509, the figure of a man on horseback, by 'Hugh Goes.' Beverley is remarkable as being the birth-place of the following eminent persons, viz.: Aluridus, an ancient historian, who died in 1129. Dr. John Allcock, the founder of Jesus College, Oxford, who was the most celebrated divine, scholar, and architect of his time. In 1470, he was made a privy counsellor and ambassador to the King of Castile. He was successively Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, Lord High Chancellor of England, and lord President of Wales. In his capacity of an architect, few, if any, ever excelled him, and his correct judgment in this science procured him the appointment of Comptroller of the Royal Works.

BEVERLEY.

Bishop
Fisher born
here.

He founded the Grammar School of Kingston upon Hull, and built a chapel on the south side of the church, where his parents were buried. The beautiful hall of the episcopal palace of Ely was erected from his design and at his expense. He very elegantly enlarged the parish church of Westbury, and built that sumptuous and beautiful chapel in the Presbytery of Ely Cathedral, where he was buried, and which remains at the present day, a monument of his correct judgment; but all these fall into shadow, when compared with that gorgeous and exquisite mass of enrichment, Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster; of which, if he was not the immediate designer, he was at least the able manager and superintendant of its erection—a monument of pious munificence that will be endeared to every lover of art, when the living temple of its projector is forgotten. He died at his castle of Wisbeach, October 1, 1500.—John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was born here in 1459. His father was so eminent a scholar and divine, that Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., although unknown to him, sent for him, and appointed him her domestic chaplain; and to his councils posterity are mainly indebted for those magnificent foundations, St. John's and Christ's College at Cambridge. This amiable bishop, with all his virtues, could not preserve himself from the malignity of “the worst of England's monarchs”—Henry VIII.; and under the pretence of being inimical to the marriage of the king with Ann Bolyen, he was thrown into prison, and most barbarously treated; here he continued for nearly a year, and might have been left to die of ill treatment and old age, had it not been for the unseasonable mark of respect paid him by Pope Paul III., who created him, May 15, 1535, Cardinal Priest of St. Vitalis. Henry forbade the hat to be brought into England, and sent Lord Cromwell to examine the Bishop about the affair. “My Lord of Rochester,” (says Cromwell) “what would you say if the Pope should send you a Cardinal's hat,” upon which the Bishop replied, “Sir, I know myself to be so far unworthy of such dignity that I think of nothing less; but if any thing should happen assure yourself that I should improve that favour to the best advantage that I could, by assisting the Holy Catholic Church of Christ, and in that respect I would receive it upon my knees.” When the answer was brought, the king said in a great passion, “yea! is he yet so lusty—well, let the Pope send him a hat when he will—mother of God! he shall wear it on his shoulders then, for I will leave him never a head to set it on.” His ruin being now determined, but hardly daring to take his life upon such trivial grounds, the king sent that most fawning and contemptible creature, Sir Richard Rich, Solicitor-General, to draw from him something that might convict him. This wiley wretch gradually drew from him a private opinion concerning the king's supremacy, telling the Bishop at the same time, that it was a scruple of the King's conscience that made him ask for it. Thus entrapped he was not allowed to make a defence, but was tried by a bill of attainder for high treason, and executed on the 22d of the same month, and his head placed on London bridge. Thus perished this good, but ill-fated prelate, in the 77th year of his age, which dreadful tragedy, as Bishop Burnet observes, “Has left one of the greatest blots upon this kingdom's proceedings.”—The Rev. John Green was also a native of this place, he was born in 1706, educated at the Grammar School here, and finished his university education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became master of arts; he afterwards engaged himself as usher of a school at Litchfield, where he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Garrick. In 1730, he was elected a fellow of St. John's College, and soon afterwards the Bishop procured for him the vicarage of Illegston. In 1744, Charles, Duke of Somerset, and Chancellor of the University, made him his domestic chaplain. In June 1750, he was elected master of Bennet College, and in 1756, Dean of Lincoln, then Vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and at last, through the

His head
placed on
London-
bridge.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>
9	Bewcastle* pa	Cumberland	Brampton . . 10	Longtown . . 14	Haltwhistle 15	300	1336

influence of his patron, the Duke of Newcastle, preferred to the See of Lincoln. He was the friend and colleague of Archbishop Secker, who had always a just esteem for his virtues and abilities. After the death of Lord Willoughby, of Parham, in 1765, the literary meetings of the Royal Society used to be held in his lordship's house, as one of its most accomplished members. In June 1761, he exerted his problematical talents in two letters "On the Principles and Practice of the Methodists," which he addressed to the Rev. Mr. Berridge and Mr. Whitfield; and to the honour of this prelate be it spoken, that when the Bill for the Relief of the Dissenters, was brought before the House of Lords, in May 1772, and lost upon a division of 102 to 27, he was the only member of the clerical brotherhood, who voted in its favour. He died suddenly at Bath, April 25, 1779. This elegant scholar was one of the writers of the celebrated "Athenian Letters," published by the Earl of Hardwick, in 1798, 2 vols. 4to. Beverley returns two Members to Parliament. The £10 householders are about 507. The returning officer is the Mayor.

BEVERLEY.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Thursday before Old Valentine; Holy Thursday; July 5; November 5, for horses and sheep; and every alternate Wednesday for horned cattle.—*Bankers*, Machell and Co; draw on Glyn and Co.; Bower and Co., draw on Curries and Co.—*Mail* arrives 10.45 morning; departs 6.0 afternoon.—*Inn*, Tiger.

* BEWCASTLE is supposed to have been a Roman station, and garrisoned by part of the Legio Secunda Augusta, as a security to the workmen who were employed in erecting the famous wall, it is situated in the midst of a wild and unfrequented district, in the Ward of Eskdale. Some vestiges of ancient buildings still remain, and numerous Roman coins and inscriptions have been discovered here. The present name of the village is reported to have been derived from Bueth, who was Lord of the Manor at the time of the Conquest, and is said to have repaired a Roman castle here, and called it after his own name. The castle was of a square form, each front about twenty-nine yards in length: it is now in ruins: the south side, of which there are most remains, is nearly fourteen yards high. This structure was destroyed by the parliamentary forces in the year 1641. It seems to have been a dark gloomy fortress. Gils Bueth, the son of Bueth, mentioned above, was treacherously killed by Robert De Vallibus, at a meeting which had been held for friendly purposes. His possessions then fell to the crown, and were bestowed by Henry II. on the last Hubert de Vallibus, whose daughter conveyed them to the family of the Multons by marriage. The estates afterwards passed through several hands. Bewcastle in the fifth of Charles I. was granted to Sir Robert Graham, in whose family it remains. Upon one occasion the captain of Bewcastle is said to have made an incursion into Scotland, in which he was defeated and forced to fly. Watt Tinlinn, a celebrated retainer of the Buccleuch family, who held for his border service a small tower on the frontiers of Liddisdale, pursued him. Watt Tinlinn was, by profession, a cobbler, but by inclination and practice an archer, and warrior. He closely followed the fugitive through a dangerous morass: the captain, however, gained the firm ground; and seeing Tinlinn dismounted, and floundering in the bog, used these words of insult: "Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots: the heels *risp*, and the seams *rive*." "If I cannot sew," retorted Tinlinn, discharging a shaft, which nailed the captain's thigh to his saddle. If I cannot sew, I can yerk. Bewcastle Church is a small edifice, standing on a rising ground near the castle, a fosse surrounding them both. In the church-yard is a celebrated obelisk, which has for many years attracted the attention of the curious. Its

Anecdote of
Watt Tinlinn.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
42	Bewdley *.bo. & m. t.	Worcester..	Ludlow ...21	Kiddermin .3	Worcester .15	129	3908		
44	Bewerley .....to	W. R. York	Ripley .....8	Boro'bridge .8	Tanfield ....6	212	1310		
29	Bewick, New .....to	Northumb..	Wooler .....8	Belford ....10	Alnwick ....12	312	106		
29	Bewick, Old .....to	Northumb..	.....8	.....9	.....12	313	227
46	Bewholm .....to	E. R. York .	Beverley ....12	Hornsea ....5	Bridlington 13	195			
38	Bexhill .....pa	Sussex	Hastings ....6	Battle .....6	Pevensay ....7	63	1931		
12	Bexington, West ..	Dorset	Bridport ....7	Abbotsbury .4	Dorchester .11	131			

BEWCASTLE

height is fourteen feet, two inches : its breadth, on the bottom of the broadest side, is one foot ten : on the top was originally a cross, which is supposed to have been abolished in some ebullition of popular enthusiasm. Various sculptured ornaments appear on its different sides, executed with much fancy, together with an illegible Roman inscription, and some human figures. On the wastes of Bewcastle parish, several thousands of sheep and black cattle are annually fed. The inhabitants of the parish live chiefly in single and scattered houses ; their religious opinions are mostly conformable to the doctrines of the church of England ; but about thirty years ago a meeting house was built for a small congregation of Presbyterians. In this parish, a fine is paid of four years, ancient rent, on change of the Lord of the Manor by death : or of the tenants either by death or alienation : besides various customary works and carriages ; and for a heriot, the best beast of which the tenant may die possessed, except the riding-horse kept for the lord's service. Bewcastle parish has two schools supported by subscription, the masters of which have a salary of about ten pounds a year, and the privilege of a whittle-gate. The custom of whittle-gate was formerly much observed in this and the neighbouring counties : it consists in the master going to all the abodes of his scholars in rotation, and being supplied with victuals by the parents or friends.

Ancient fine

Leland's description of the town.

* BEWDLEY is seated on the Severn, in the centre of a populous manufacturing district ; it was, in the reign of Edward I., a manor of the Beauchamps, and received from Edward IV. its charter of incorporation. Leland's description of the town, and his opinion of its origin, possess some beauties, and great exactness.—“The towne selfe of Beaudley is sett on the syde of a hill ; soe comely a man cannot wish to see a towne better. It riseth from Severne banke by east, upon the hill, by west ; soe that a man standing on the hill *trans pontem* by east, may discerne almost every house in the towne, and at the risinge of the sunne from the east, the whole towne glittereth (being all of a new building), as it were of gould. By the distance of the parish church (at Ribbesford), I gather that Beaudley is a very new towne, and that of ould time there was but some poore hamlett, and that upon the building of a bridge there upon Severne, and resort of people unto it, and commodity of the pleasant site, men began to inhabit there ; and because the plott of it seemed fayre to the lookers, it hath a French name, Beaudley.” The figure of the town is that of the letter Y : the foot extending to the river ; one of the horns, towards Ribbesford, the other into the forest. The bridge, viewed from the loaded wharfs, appears a handsome modern structure, possessing a lightness of feature, superior even to that of the bridge at Worcester. The church, situated at the junction of the three principal streets, is accounted a chapel of ease to the mother church of Ribbesford ; and was rebuilt in its present neat, yet embellished style, about 1748. Here are also appropriate places of public worship for the numerous dissenters ; several institutions for carrying on the useful work of education, mostly supported by voluntary contributions, and a number of alms-houses for the poor and aged. The town-hall is a handsome modern building of stone, with three arches in front, six square pilasters, and a pediment, surmounted by the Littelton arms, and a double row of arcades. The trade of Bewdley is considerable, and the inhabitants boast, with reason, that their trows and their crews are the best on the river. Among the sources

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Bexley *pa	Kent	Dartford ...4	Bromley ...8	Eltham.....6	14	3206
7	Bexton .....to	Chester	Knutsford ...1	Northwich ..9	Congleton ..13	176	76
27	Bexwell .....pa	Norfolk	Downham ...1	Lynn .....12	Stoke Ferry..6	85	53
21	Bibbrook	Kent	Ashford ....1	Kennington..1	Canterbury..14	54	....

of this profitable commerce, are numerous tan-yards; manufactures of a kind of cap, much worn before the introduction of felt hats, comb-making, and other works in horn, and a manufacture of flannel; while the town is a sort of mart for the wholesale grocery trade. The charter of incorporation of Bewdley has been subject to some extraordinary changes: the original deed, renewed by James I. was surrendered to Charles II., and replaced by another from his successor, which last, on the accession of Anne, was declared illegal, and became the cause of a contention, which produced a long and expensive law-suit, ended by the confirmation of the original charter. By virtue of this, the corporation of Bewdley consists of a bailiff, a recorder, a high steward, and twelve capital burgesses, who depute one member to parliament, the bailiff being the returning officer. The borough comprises the parish of Ribbesford and the hamlets of Ribbenhall, Hoarstone, Blackstone, Netherton, Lower Milton, and Lickhill; the number of burgesses are 42, and £10. householders about 484. Lord Lyttelton is lord of the manor, high steward, and recorder. A few years since, Dr. James Johnstone, of Worcester, made an important discovery in this neighbourhood, of a mineral spring, whose qualities, after an attentive analysis, he declared to resemble those of the Harrowgate and Moffat waters. The most celebrated natives of this place were John Tombes, born in 1612, a subtle disputant, and a learned man, but a changeling sectary; and Richard Willis, who was the son of a capper, and became remarkable for his extemporaneous preaching; the latter was made chaplain to King William, and promoted to the see of Winchester, in 1714. Near a pleasant hamlet on the side of the river opposite to Bewdley, is Spring Grove, a large white building surrounded by a park, late the seat of S. Skey, Esq. to whom the country is indebted for the introduction of a breed of mules, both handsome and useful. On a hill, half a mile from Bewdley, and on the eastern bank of the Severn, is the elegant villa called Winterdyne. This agreeable retreat, plain in its appearance, yet commodious, is seated on a high and romantic cliff, embowered in deep tufted shades, and surrounded by ornamented walks, which are diversified with Gothic turrets, seats, and hermitages. Advancing on the river, Blackstone rocks meet the eye; a bold range of dusky cliffs feathered to the top, and made romantic by the formation of a cell or hermitage, heretofore the abode of some holy man, but now a repository for the potatoes, cheese, and farming implements of a neighbouring agriculturist.

BEWDLEY.

The charter
disputed.Spring
Grove.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 23, July 26, and December 11, for cattle, horses, cheese, and linen and woollen cloth.—Bankers, Skey, Son, and Co.; draw on Lubbock and Co.; and Pardoe and Co.; draw on Hoare and Co.—Mail arrives 12.27 afternoon; departs 1.30 afternoon.

* BEXLEY was given by King Cenulph to the see of Canterbury. Edward II. granted a weekly market to be held here, but this has long been disused. Archbishop Cranmer alienated Bexley to Henry VIII. James I. granted it to Sir John Spilman, who afterwards sold it to the celebrated Camden, who made over his right to the University of Oxford, for the purpose of founding an historical professorship; but covenanted that all the revenues of the manor should be enjoyed for 99 years from his own death, by Mr. William Heather, his heirs and successors, subject to the payment of £140. annually. The University have since granted leases from time to time, for 21 years, to the Leighs, of Hawley. The church, a peculiar of the Archbishops of Canterbury, has a shingled tower and small octangular spire. On the south side of the chancel is an ancient

One of
Camden's
manors.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
15	Bibury *.....pa	Gloucester .	Fairford ...5	Cirencester .7	Burford ....10	82	950	
31	Bicester †...m. t. & pa	Oxford	Aylesbury ..16	Oxford .....13	Buckingham 11	55	2868	
34	Bickenhall .....pa	Somerset ...	Taunton ....5	Ilminster ....7	Langford ...11	140	270	
39	Bickenhill, Church, pa	Warwick...	Coleshill ....5	Birmingham 10	Solihull ....4	101	725	
39	Bickenhill, Hill...ham	Warwick ...	.....4	Solihull .....4	Meriden ....3	100	...

BEXLEY.

confessional, consisting of three divisions of pointed arches, and a recess for holy water; on the north side are seven ancient stalls of oak with carved heads, and other figures. Here are several curious old monuments. High-street House, which adjoins the church-yard, was rebuilt in 1761, by the late learned antiquary, John Thorpe, Esq., F.S.A., author of the “Customale Roffense,” who purchased this estate of the Austens, of Hall Place, in 1750. On his death, his possessions devolved to his two daughters, by Catharine, daughter of Dr. Lawrence Holker, of Gravesend: High-street House, was allotted to the youngest, married to Cuthbert Potts, Esq. This gentleman became owner also, in right of his wife, of a contiguous villa, called Bourne Place, which was built about fifty years ago, by Lawrence Holker, Esq. son of Dr. Holker. Hall Place, formerly the seat of a family surnamed At-Hall, is an ancient and spacious edifice, now occupied as a boarding-school. On August 12, 1822, Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, sinking under the weight of a very heavy session of Parliament, died by his own hand. Symptoms of mental aberration had been observed in his Lordship by the Duke of Wellington, who had required Dr. Blankhead to visit him; his Lordship severed the carotid artery with a knife, and died almost instantly. He was an able diplomatic character, and an acute and efficient Parliamentary leader—he was, in the 53d year of his age: on the 20th of the same month his remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey. The Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Bexley, of Bexley, in Kent, on the 31st January, 1833.

Death of Lord Londonderry.

* BIBURY. In the eighth century this little village belonged to the See of Worcester: in the twelfth century it was given, with certain restrictions, to the Abbey of Oseney, in Oxfordshire; and, in 1547, it was finally alienated from the See of Worcester, to the Earl of Warwick, from whom the manor has passed through various families to Estcourt Cresswell, Esq. Bibury is a peculiar, possessing jurisdiction over Aldsworth, Barnsley, and Winsou; the Lord of the Manor, however, claims a prescriptive right of appointing his own official and chancellor, who hath the recording of wills, and the granting of licenses within the peculiar: nor doth the Lord of the Manor allow to the Bishop the right of visitation. The Church is supposed to have been rebuilt by the monks of Oseney. The architecture of the north and south doors is in the early Norman style. On the north wall was a colossal painting, in fresco, of St. Christopher, the sight of whose image, according to the monkish legends, had sufficient efficacy to preserve the spectator from sudden or violent death: the painting is now obliterated. Several monuments and inscriptions to the memory of the Coxwells, and other families, are in the edifice. The mansion was built in the reign of James II., by Sir Thomas Sackville, of the family of the Earls of Dorset. From its situation on an easy eminence, it commands a fine view of the river Colne, backed by an amphitheatre of low wood, of the most variegated foliage, clothing the acclivities of the hills, and rendered more beautiful from the contrast afforded by the barren downs which appear in the distance.

Monkish legends

† BICESTER lies in a flat situation near the eastern border of the county. The parish is divided into two districts, termed King’s End and Market End. The church is a large and respectable edifice. There is no

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
39	Bickenhill, Middle, ha	Warwick...	Coleshill ...	5	Solihull ...	5	Meriden ...	4
24	Bicker	Lincoln ...	Folkingham ...	9	Boston ...	8	Donnington ...	1
24	Bickering	Lincoln ...	Wragby ...	2	M. Raisen ...	6	Lincoln ...	11
22	Bickerstafte	Lancaster ...	Ormskirk ...	3	Prescot ...	8	Wigan ...	9
7	Bickerton	Chester ...	Whitechurch ...	5	Chester ...	15	Tarporley ...	12
29	Bickerton	Northumb ...	Alnwick ...	16	Morpeth ...	15	Rothbury ...	4
45	Bickerton	E. R. York ...	Wetherby ...	4	York ...	12	Tadcaster ...	6
35	Bickford	Stafford ...	Wolverham ...	16	Stafford ...	6	Brewwood ...	5
11	Bickington	Devon ...	Ashburton ...	4	Chudleigh ...	6	Torquay ...	13
11	Bickington, Abbots, pa	Devon ...	Torrington ...	9	Hatherleigh ...	13	Hartland ...	13
11	Bickington, High ... pa	Devon ...	.....	7	Chumleigh ...	7	S. Moulton ...	9
11	Bickleigh *	Devon ...	Tiverton ...	4	Collumpton ...	6	Crediton ...	9

peculiar manufacture : but the town derives great benefit from its market and cattle fairs. It is believed, that St. Birinus bore a particular relation to the town of Bicester ; which, from him, it is said, was called Birin- cester. Others conceive that the town takes its name from a small rivulet called the Bure, which rises in the neighbourhood ; Plot thinks that it gains its appellation from the forest of Bernwood, upon the edge whereof it was seated ; but Kennet regards the name as derived from the Saxon term signifying castrum primarium, or principal fort ; this town being, probably, a place of the greatest strength and hope to the West Saxons against the Britons or Mercians. It certainly was, in the age of Birinus, a frontier garrison, and was probably built about his time, and by his advice, from the ruins of Alchester. The old town of Berincester, first built on the west park, or in King's End, is be- lieved to have been destroyed by the Danes. Gilbert Basset, Baron of Headington, founded here a priory of canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Edburg. In the close vicinity of Bicester is a spring, called St. Edburg's Well ; of great repute with the superstitious of past ages. The remembrance of the saint is also preserved in "Edburg- Balk," a corruption of St. Edburg's Walk, which was a neat and fre- quented path to the well from the priory. The customary oblations at Bicester, about the year 1212, were one penny for a burial, for a marriage, or for churching a woman : the altar, or sacrament offerings, were three- pence at Christmas, twopence at Easter, and a penny at the two other principal feasts, besides offerings at confessions, &c. One mile and a half on the south west of Bicester are the faint traces of Alchester, a city that was of a square form, and intersected by four streets. This station proba- bly formed the frontier of the Dobuni and Cattienchlani ; and thence the army of Plautius might readily pursue the Britons to Buckingham, or the adjacent banks of the Ouse. The area has, for many ages, been subject to the inroads of the plough ; and numerous coins and curious relics have been found at various times.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Friday in Easter Week, Whit-Monday, First Friday in June, Aug. 5, and December 17, for horses, cows, sheep, pigs, wool, &c. ; Friday after Old Michaelmas, and Oct. 10, for hiring servants.—*Bankers*, Tubb and Co. ; draw on Masterman and Co.—*Mail* arrives 2.30 morning ; departs 12.29 morning.—*Inn*, King's Arms.

* BICKLEIGH. Bampfield Moore Carew was the son of a clergyman at this village, and was educated at Tiverton School. Falling among some gipsies near that town he became so pleased with their mode of life, that he abandoned the school and his friends. His exploits in this course were wonderful. He imposed upon the same company three or four times a day under different disguises, and with new tales of distress. Some- times he was a distressed clergyman, ruined because he could not take the oaths ; at others a quaker, who had met with severe losses in trade. Now a shipwrecked mariner ; and the same day a blacksmith whose house and family had perished by fire. Carew had a method of enticing away people's dogs, for which he was twice transported from Exeter to America, but made his escape. On one of these occasions he travelled from Virginia through the woods, and swam across the Delawar upon a horse with

BICESTER.

St. Edburg.

Bampfield
Moore
Carew.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
11	Bickleigh .....pa	Devon	Plymouth ...6	Saltash .....7	Tavistock ...8		219	466
34	Bickleigh .....ham	Somerset ...	Wellington ...3	Milverton ...2	Wiveliscomb 4		151	....
7	Bickley .....to	Chester	Whitechurch .5	Nantwich ...9	Malpas .....4		169	451
39	Bickmarsh .....ham	Warwick	Stratford ...8	Binford .....2	Alcester .....6		162	65
34	Bicknoller.....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater 14	Watchet ....4	Stowey .....7		153	285
21	Bicknor .....pa	Kent	Milton .....5	Lenham .....5	Maidstone ...8		42	44
15	Bicknor, English .pa	Gloucester ..	Coleford ....4	Newnham ...8	Ross .....8		124	598
26	Bicknor, Welch .pa	Monmouth... .					7	123
16	Bickton .....ham	Hants	Fordingbridg 1	Salisbury ...12	Cranborne ...7		92	....
11	Bickton .....pa	Devon	Sidmouth ....4	Ottery, St. M 6	Exmouth .....6		163	213
33	Bickton .....chap	Salop	Shrewsbury .3	Alderbury ...7	Great Ness ...6		156	....
21	Bidborough .....pa	Kent	Tunbridge ...3	Tunbridge, W 4	Penshurst ...2		33	237
21	Biddenden .....pa	Kent	Cranbrook ...6	Smarden ....3	Tenterden ...4		52	1658
3	Biddenham .....pa	Bedford	Bedford .....2	Ampthill ...9	Bromham .....2		52	362
34	Biddesham .....pa	Somerset	Axbridge ....3	Hunthill .....7	Weston .....8		133	158
41	Biddestone .....pa	Wilts	Chippenham 4	Corsham ....3	Bath .....11		97	423
5	Biddlesden*.....pa	Buckingham ..	Brackley ....4	Buckingham 7	Towcester ...9		62	184
29	Biddlesstone.....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick .....16	Wooler .....15	Rothbury ....9		312	156
35	Biddulph .....pa	Stafford	Leek .....6	Newcastle ...7	Congleton ...5		160	1987
11	Bideford † .m. t. & pa	Devon	Barnstaple .9	Hartland ...14	Torrington ...6		201	4846

BICKLEIGH.

only a handkerchief for a bridle. He was a man of strong memory and pleasing address, and could assume the manners of a gentleman with as much ease as any other character. The fraternity to which he belonged elected him their king; and he remained faithful to them to the last. He died about 1770, in his 77th year.

* BIDDLESDEN, or Bittlesden, formerly a market-town of some note, is now only a small village, in the second division of the Buckingham hundreds. The manor, at the time of the Norman survey, is said to have belonged to William the Conqueror. It afterwards became the property of Robert de Mappershall, who, according to Camden, forfeited it for stealing one of the king's hounds; but other writers say that it was forfeited to the Earl of Leicester, as his lord paramount. The fact, as stated in the original record, appears to be, that Robert de Mappershall, having been tried in the King's court for stealing a dog, gave this manor to Jeffery de Clinton, for his influence in the suit: and having some time afterwards married a relation to the chamberlain, he received the manor back again. After this, having gone to reside at his native place, he neglected to pay the suit and services, due to the Earl of Leicester, (as his Lord paramount) for the manor of Biddlesden; upon which the Earl seized the manor, and gave it to his steward. De Bosco, with the Earl's permission, gave the estate to the monks of Gerendon, of the Cistercian order, to the intent that they should found an abbey, which they accordingly did in the year 1147. Its site, together with the manor was then granted to Thomas, Lord Wriothesley. About the year 1700, there were considerable remains of the abbey and conventual church, consisting of part of the east side of the cloisters, part of a tower, a small chapel, and the chapter-house, a handsome room about forty feet square, with a vaulted roof, supported by four pillars. In the chapel was a monument of one of the Lords Zouch, and the tombs of Thomas Billing, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who died in 1481, one of the Lovett family, and some others. Mr. Henry Sayer, who possessed the estates in the year 1712, destroyed all these remains, and levelled the ground on which they stood. A modern chapel, built adjoining to Biddlesden House serves as the parish church.

The Lord of the manor a dog-stealer.

Origin of its name.

† BIDEFORD. This ancient sea-port, market, and borough-town, which formerly possessed the privilege of being represented in Parliament, is situated in the hundred of Shebbear. We have no mention of Bideford previously to the Conquest; but the etymology of its name proves the existence of it in the Saxon times. Be, signifying situated, and ford, are Saxon words, and evidently the derivatives of By-the-ford, By-de-ford, and Bideford; in all the different manners of which, the town has been written.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
11	Bideford Bridge	Devon.....	Ivy Bridge.. 1	Brent .....3	Plymouth ..13	204	....

The etymology is the more certain, from there being a fording-place a little above the bridge, which was formerly the common passage for travellers. The greater part of the town occupies the declivity of a steep eminence, on the western bank of the river Torridge, which is here of considerable breadth, and with spring tides rises to the height of eighteen feet. The other part of the town lies at the foot of a hill on the opposite side of the river. The general appearance of the houses are mean, from their being built of timber, brick, or mud, and covered with bad slate or thatch; but the streets are wide, and its sloping situation renders Bideford cleaner than the generality of sea-ports. The quay is convenient, as it is situated near the centre of the town, and the body of the water is sufficient to bring up vessels of 500 tons, except at the ebb tide, when almost half the channel of the river is left dry. The bridge was constructed in the fourteenth century, and is considered the largest in the county. It consists of twenty-four irregular stone arches which were originally pointed; but, from various repairs, several of them are now circular. The extreme length is 677 feet: the bases of the piers are protected from the violence of floods by large quantities of loose stones, surrounded by slates. One of the principal contributors to its erection was Sir Theobald Granville, Knt., but the conduct of the bishop of the diocese, who granted indulgences to all who gave money to aid the work, much forwarded the structure. Prince, in his *worthies of Devon*, thus notices what used to be considered as the miraculous origin of this bridge:—"At first the town of Bytheford had no other passage over the river there but by boats; the breadth and roughness whereof upon times was such as did often put people in jeopardy of their lives; and some were drowned, to the great grief of the inhabitants. To prevent which great inconveniences, some did divers times, and in sundry places, begin to build a bridge; but no firm foundation after often proof being to be found, their attempt in that kind came to no effect. At this time Sir Richard Gernard, or Gurney, was parish-priest of the place, who, as the story of that town hath it, was admonished by a vision in his sleep to set about the foundation of a bridge near a rock which he should find rolled from the higher grounds upon the strand. This at first he esteemed as a dream; yet, to second the same with some act, in the morning he went to see the place, and found a huge rock there fixed, whose greatness argued its being in that place to be only the work of God, which not only bred admiration but incited him to set forward so charitable a work. Upon this encouragement, he, afterwards with Sir Theobald Granville, Knt., Lord of the Land, an especial furtherer of, and a great benefactor to that design, began the foundation of the bridge where it stands now." The bishop who assisted in promoting the design appears to have been Grandison. Numerous lands have been bestowed to keep the bridge in repair, the management of which is conducted by eighteen of the principal inhabitants, denominated *feoffees*. The market-place is spacious; and the town hall which was erected in 1698, is large and convenient, having two prisons for criminals and debtors beneath. During the civil wars, the inhabitants of this town very early declared for the Parliament, and a fort was erected on the highest ground on each side of the river, commanding that and the town. A small fort was also erected at Appledore, which completely secured the entrance of both the Bideford and Barnstaple rivers. The success of the insurgents, however, was not equal to their zeal; for, on attempting to relieve Exeter, they received a severe defeat. Mr. Watkins, in his *Essay towards a History of Bideford*, relates the particulars of this affair, nearly as follows:—"In the summer of 1643, Prince Maurice of Bohemia, with Sir John Berkley, at

BIDEFORD.

Description.

Tradition relating to the bridge

Town Hall

BIDEFORD.

Civil wars.

the head of a considerable army, invested Exeter; to preserve which the friends to the Parliament were extremely solicitous, and none more so than those of Bideford, and the adjacent parts. To accomplish this desirable purpose, the parliamentary forces at Barnstaple joined those of Bideford, which was then garrisoned by a considerable force, under the command of a Colonel Bennet. Sir John Berkley, being informed of their intentions, dispatched a regiment of horse, and some other troops to impede their march, under the command of Colonel John Digby, who fixed his headquarters at Torrington, where he was soon joined by a regiment of foot from Cornwall; so that his army consisted of 300 horse, and between 600 and 700 foot. Had the Parliamentary forces, which consisted of 1200 foot and 300 horse, marched against the Royal Army before it was strengthened by the Cornish regiment, they would in all probability have been the conquerors; but they wasted their time in preaching, praying and "seeking the Lord;" till at length, after assurances of certain victory from their preachers, they marched out of Bideford in the morning of the second of September, to attack the Philistines at Torrington. Colonel Digby, having received information of their march, advanced to receive them at a little distance from the town; but, after waiting some hours, and seeing no appearance of the enemy, he considered it as a false alarm, and therefore dismissed his troops to their quarters, except a guard of 150 men. In less than an hour, however, he received information that the enemy were within the distance of half a mile; and immediately hastened to the spot where he had left the cavalry, and waited their approach in the morning. He did not then intend to engage the insurgents, but merely to keep them in play till his whole force was collected; but having divided his small body of horse into parties, and distributed them into several little classes, from which there were gaps into the more open space occupied by the enemy, he was directly attacked by a party of fifty men, which obliged him to collect his own party, and come to action. The contest was but short; for through his admirable presence of mind and undaunted courage, the rebel detachment were so well received, that they threw down their arms, and retreated to the main body. The Colonel, having succeeded thus fortunately, pursued his advantage, pushed forward upon the enemy, who were attacked with such fury by his men, that they gave way on all sides, and fled with the utmost precipitation. The whole glory of this victory was enjoyed by the Colonel's guard of horse, the foot only coming up in sufficient time to join in the pursuit. 'The action was so vigorous,' says Lord Clarendon, 'that the swords of the Royalists were blunt with slaughter, and they were overburthened with prisoners.' The fugitives who escaped told their friends, according to the language of the times, strange stories of the supernatural horrors and fears that fell upon them; and that none of them saw above six of the enemy who engaged them. The next day, September the 3d, Bideford, Barnstaple, and the fort of Appledore, surrendered to the Royal Army, upon the promise of pardon, and the usual articles of capitulation, which the Colonel saw punctually observed; and much to his honour, preserved the town free from plunder and violence.

Battle of Bideford.

The plague.

Bideford, in the year 1646, was ravaged by a plague, which appears to have been occasioned by the landing of a cargo of Spanish wool, an article which, at that time constituted a principal part of the trade of the town. And as we learn further from Mr. Watkins, in his Essay towards a History of Bideford, the Mayor having deserted the town through fear, Mr. Strange, a native and merchant of Bideford, "with a fortitude of mind and a philanthropy of heart rarely equalled, took the very difficult and extremely hazardous office upon himself; and, by the prudence and vigilance of his management, prevented the infection from spreading to so great a degree and extent as in all probability it would have done. He saw the sick, particularly the poor, properly taken care of, the dead

decently buried; the avenues to the town carefully guarded, to prevent the disease being carried into the country; and performed every other office of the good Christian and the vigilant magistrate." Mr. Strange himself at length fell a victim to its ravages, and was buried in the church on the 18th of July, 1646. Another curious incident in the history of this town, strongly marking the deplorable ignorance of the age, occurred about the middle of the year 1682. Three poor and friendless old women, named Temperance Lloyd, Mary Trembles, and Susannah Edwards, were accused of witchcraft; and so strong was the evidence given against them by their prejudiced neighbours, that, after several long and singular examinations, the magistrates of Bideford committed them to Exeter gaol. They were shortly after, tried, condemned, and executed. These were among the last sufferers under the detestable statutes enacted against witchcraft. The strangest circumstance attending this case was the confession of the prisoners themselves, that much of the accusation brought against them was true. This confession, which nothing but wretched weakness of mind could have induced them to make, or their judges to believe, was the ground of their conviction; and even on the scaffold they acknowledged its justice. The particulars of this extraordinary affair were published under the title of "A True and Impartial Relation of the Information against three Witches, who were indicted, arraigned, and convicted, at the Assizes holden for the county of Devon, at the Castle of Exeter, August 14th, 1682, with their several Confessions." The nature of the evidence appears by the following passage, extracted from the information of Elizabeth Eastchant, &c. "The said informant upon her oath, saith, that, upon the second day of this instant July, the said Grace Thomas (one of the persons on whom the powers of witchcraft were supposed to have been exercised) then lodging in this informant's house, and hearing her to complain of great pricking pains in one of her knees, she, this informant, did see her said knee, and observed that she had nine places in her knee which had been pricked; and that every of the perforations was as though it had been the mark of a thorn. Whereupon this informant, upon the said 2d of July, did demand of the said Temperance Lloyd, whether she had any wax or clay in the form of a picture, whereby she had pricked and tormented the said Grace Thomas. Unto which the said Temperance made answer, that she had no wax or clay, but confessed that she had only a piece of leather, which she had pricked nine times." Bideford continued to increase its foreign commerce till about the commencement of the last century, at which period its export trade to Newfoundland exceeded every town but two in the kingdom, and its import was exceeded by one only. The neglect shown by the government to colonial purposes, during the reign of Queen Anne, caused, however, a stagnation to mercantile affairs, and Bideford suffered considerably. This neglect was perhaps not worse than the unwise conduct of administration, which left the coasts exposed to the depredation of French privateers, who made so many valuable prizes in Bideford Bay, that they emphatically called it the Golden Bay. From 1700 to 1760, the chief article of importation was tobacco; greater quantities of which were, in some years, brought into this town than even into London itself. The contest with America, however, destroyed this source of profit, and with it the principal branches of foreign commerce. The number of vessels belonging to the port at this time was about 100, varying in burthen from 20 to 250 tons: and were mostly employed in conveying coals and culm to the southern parts of the county; in the exportation of oak-bark to Ireland and Scotland; in the herring trade; and in the bringing fish from Newfoundland. The greatest manufacture of Bideford is that of coarse brown earthen ware, the clay for which is obtained at Fremington, near Barnstaple, for a very trifling sum per ton. Bideford, though described as a borough-town in a charter granted by Edward I. to one of the Granvilles, and afterwards

BIDEFORD.

Three
witches
hanged.French pri-
vateers.

BIDEFORD.

Corporation.

The remarkable battle between Sir R. Granville and the Spaniards.

His gallant achievements.

made returns to several Parliaments, was of so little consequence in the time of Leland, that he merely notices the river and bridge, terming the latter a "notable work;" and Camden only remarks its being very populous. In the time of the latter, notwithstanding, it must have risen to some consequence, as it participated in the newly-opened trade with America and Newfoundland; and was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, by whose charter the government of the town was vested in a Mayor, five Aldermen, seven capital Burgesses, a Recorder, Town Clerk, and two Sergeants at Mace; and a weekly market, and three annual fairs were granted. By this charter, and other privileges, the trade of Bideford increased; the patronage of Sir Richard Granville, who was the kinsman, and participator with Sir Walter Raleigh in the discovery of Virginia and Carolina, and who had fixed his residence here, greatly extended it. Sir Richard Granville, who conquered Glamorganshire in the reign of William Rufus, and the brave Sir Richard Granville, who perished of the wounds he received in an engagement with the Spaniards in the year 1591, were both of this family; as was also Sir Bevil Granville, who bravely fell in the cause of Charles I. at the battle of Lansdown. The remarkable battle between Sir R. Granville and the Spaniards is thus related in Mr. Watkins's work, from which we have already quoted:—In 1591, the English court having intelligence that the rich fleet which had continued in Spanish America, from the fear of being captured by Sir John Hawkins and Sir Martin Frobisher, was on its return to Europe, it was determined on to send a strong squadron for the purpose of intercepting it at the Western Islands. This fleet consisted of seven ships, of which Lord Thomas Howard was Admiral, and Sir Richard Granville Vice-Admiral. The Spanish court, hearing of the English design, fitted out a fleet of fifty-three of their best men of war, to meet and protect the American ships. The English Admiral was informed of the approach of this formidable armament in the afternoon of the 31st August, while he lay at anchor under the island of Flores: and immediately after receiving the intelligence the enemy appeared in sight. The English squadron was greatly inferior to the Spaniards in numbers, and nearly half the men on board were ill of the scurvy. In consequence of this disproportion, Admiral Howard weighed anchor directly and put to sea, being followed by the rest of his squadron. Sir Richard Granville, in the *Revenge*, was the last that weighed, on account of his waiting for several of his men who were on shore. The Admiral, and the other ships, gained the wind of the enemy with great difficulty; and Sir Richard not being able to do it, was advised by the master to cut down the main sail, and heave about, trusting to the sailing of his ship, the Seville squadron being already on his weather bow. But he refused to turn his back on the enemy, saying, 'That he would much rather die than leave such a mark of dishonour on himself, his country, and the Queen's ship.' Abiding by this heroic determination, he was soon surrounded by the enemy, and his single ship engaged with the whole Spanish fleet of fifty-three sail, having ten thousand men. In this extraordinary fight, which began about three in the afternoon, and lasted till the break of day the next morning, Sir Richard repulsed the enemy fifteen times, though they alternately changed their vessels and men. At the commencement of the action he received a wound; but he would not quit the deck till eleven at night, when, having received another wound, he was constrained to be carried down to be dressed. While this was doing, he was wounded by a shot in the head, and the surgeon killed by his side. The English now began to want powder; their small arms were totally destroyed; and out of the ship's crew, which at the beginning of the action consisted but of one hundred and three, forty were killed, and nearly all the rest wounded; the masts were all shot away, so that nothing but a hulk was left above water. Sir Richard then advised the remainder of his company to trust to the mercy of God, rather than to that of the Spaniards,

by blowing up the ship. To this the master gunner and several of the mariners agreed; but the rest opposed it, and the ship was surrendered. Sir Richard was removed into the ship of the Spanish Admiral, where, though every attention was paid to him, he died of his wounds in three days. His last words were, 'Here die I, Richard Granville, with a joyful and quiet mind; for that I have ended my life as a true soldier ought to do, fighting for his country, Queen, religion, and honour; my soul willingly departing from this body, leaving behind the lasting fame of having behaved as every valiant soldier is bound to do.' The loss of the Spaniards in this contest consisted of four ships, and above a thousand men."—The trade of the town is augmenting; a new charter was obtained in 1610, which confirmed that of Elizabeth, and increased the number of Aldermen to seven, that of the Burgesses to ten, and invested the Common Council with the privilege of making bye-laws. The Mayor, Recorder, and one of the Aldermen, were constituted Justices of the Peace within the borough. Bideford Church is a large building, apparently erected about the fourteenth century; its form, which was originally that of a cross, is now extremely irregular, from the various alterations it has undergone. It has three galleries and an organ, the latter built by the corporation about the year 1728. The monuments in it are few, and those not deserving particular notice. That to the memory of Mr. John Strange, the gentleman whose philanthropy has been noticed in the account of the plague, is said to have been erected by a sea-captain, through gratitude for the relief Mr. Strange had afforded him after shipwreck. The charity and benevolence of Mr. Strange are spoken of by the inhabitants with enthusiasm: his bust is placed in an oval niche in the upper part of the monument. Bequests have been left by various persons for the use of the poor; and a house of industry has been erected for their more certain relief. A free grammar school was established here about the year 1600, for the education of ten boys appointed by the corporation. Here are likewise a free and Sunday school, in which a great number of children are instructed. Among the distinguished persons to whom the town of Bideford has given birth may particularly be mentioned Dr. Shebbeare, and Mr. Stucley, a descendant of the celebrated chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. John Shebbeare, M.D. and a political writer of some eminence, was born at Bideford in 1709, and educated there under the learned Zachary Mudge; after which he served an apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary. On the expiration of his time he carried on business for himself at Bristol. In 1740 he removed to London, but acquired no celebrity till 1754, when he published a satirical novel, called the Marriage Act; and another called Lydia, or Filial Piety. He then commenced a Series of Letters to the People of England, for the seventh of which he was pilloried and imprisoned two years; but in the succeeding reign he obtained a pension of £200 per annum, and from that time employed his pen in defence of government. He died on the 1st of August in 1788. His other works are—A History of the Sumatrans, 2 vols.; Practice of Physic, 2 vols.; and the celebrated novel of Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea, 4 vols. Thomas Stucley was born at Bideford about the year 1680; to which town, after studying in the Inner Temple, he retired; and living very secluded, endeavoured to discover the quadrature of the circle, and the perpetual motion. His application to abstract studies, and the little exercise which he took, brought on hypochondriac disorders, and was the cause of his numerous eccentricities. Among others, he cherished the idea that he should either die for want, or of some epidemic disorder; his clothes were always ragged and filthy, and from fear of infection, he would never wear new ones. From the same cause, and a dislike to company, he refused the visits of every one, even of his brother and sister. If he condescended at any one time to receive money, it was always put into a basin of water, in which it remained some hours, and was after-

BIDEFORD

Sir R. Granville's dying words.

Mr. J. Strange, the philanthropist.

John Shebbeare.

The eccentric Thomas Stucley.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
9	Bidford *	Warwick ..	Alcester ....4	Stratford ....8	Evesham ....8	102	1268
13	Bidick, North	Durham	Gateshead ..6	Sunderland ..9	Durham ....9	267	....
13	Bidick, South	Durham ....	.....8	.....7	.....8	266	199
7	Bidston	Chester	Gt. Neston.10	Liverpool...4	Chester ....20	203	3134
15	Bierley, N. & S.	W. R. York	Bradford ....3	Leeds ....9	Wakefield ..12	194	7254
5	Bierton	Bucks.	Aylesbury ..2	Wing ....6	Leighton ...11	40	605
11	Bigberry	Devon	Modbury ....4	Kingsbridge .5	Plymouth ...14	213	578
24	Bigby	Lincoln	Glandford Br 4	Caistor ....5	Mark Raisin 14	160	190
29	Bigge's Quarter	Northumb..	Morpeth ....6	Rothbury...8	Alawick ....12	297	238
10	Biggen	Derby	Worksworth 5	Belper ....6	Derby ....12	138	161
28	Biggin	Northampt.	Oundle ....3	Kingscliffe .6	Weldon ....4	84	....
39	Biggin	Warwick	Rugby ....3	Moreton ....2	Dunchurch .6	86	....
40	Bigging	Westmorlnd	Kirkby ....2	Sedbergh ...10	Kendal ....10	255	....

BIDEFORD.

wards concealed in some obscure corner, or added to the heap of gold and silver which he had accumulated in his bedchamber; through which, by frequently walking backwards and forwards, he had formed two paths. His death occurred somewhere near 1738, at the age of 57. A beach of pebbles, of considerable breadth and depth, nearly three miles long, is at Northam Barrows, about a mile and a half north of Bideford. This beach appears to have been formed by the sea, which has inundated a number of acres of land lying along the coast.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Feb. 14, July 18, and Nov. 13, for cattle.—Bankers, Ley and Co.; draw on Esdaile and Co.—Mail arrives 5.30 morning; departs 5.30 afternoon.—Inn, New Inn.

The topers and sippers.

* BIDFORD is a parish in the Stratford division of the Hundred of Barlichway, comprising the Hamlets of Barton, Broom, and Marclift. The village is situated upon the northern bank of the navigable river Avon—it was formerly a market town, but the market has been discontinued for several years. The place usually bears the name of “Drunken Bidford,” and is celebrated by a ready repartee epigram of our immortal bard, and afforded a frequent convivial retreat to our great poet and his companions. There has long been a tradition in Warwickshire, and which has been authenticated by a clergyman and native of this county, who died at a very advanced age, between sixty and seventy years ago, viz. That the fame of two illustrious bands of good fellows, distinguished by the denomination of *topers* and *sippers*, is not yet extinct in this county. The *topers*, who were the stoutest fellows of the two, challenged all England to contest with them in their potations of the jovial nut-brown beverage of our country. Shakespear and his companions, then mere youths, are said to have accepted it, but going on a Whitsunday to meet them at Bidford, they were much mortified to find that the *topers* had that very day gone to a neighbouring fair on a similar challenge; (having forgotten the engagement), at this disappointment Shakespear and his companions were obliged to take up with the *sippers*, whom they found in the village, but whom they held in contempt; on trial, however, the Stratford youths proved so unequal to the combat, that they were obliged to yield, and while they had the use of their legs to return home. Our poet and one of his companions however, could make very little progress in their journey, and lay down under the shelter of a large spreading crab tree; upon awaking in the morning, his companion persuaded him to return to the place of combat, but being probably weary of their company, he refused, exclaiming, “Farewell therefore—

Anecdote of Shakespear.

“Piping Pebworth—Dancing Marston,
Haunted Hilbro,—Hungry Grafton,
Dodging Exhall—Popish Wicksford,
Beggarly Broom—and Drunken *Bidford*.”

Language stronger at that time in local truth than poetically fine. This celebrated tree is still standing, and is known far and near by the name of Shakespear’s Crab Tree.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
45	Biggin to	W. R. York	Selby 6	Tadcaster 6	Sherbourne . 3	186	....
40	Bigging, Low ham	Westmorland	Kirkby 1	Burton 5	Kendal 13	253	....
3	Biggleswade,* m. t. & p	Bedford	Baldock 8	St. Neot's . 11	St. Ives 20	45	322½
16	Bighton pa	Hants	Alresford . 2	Alton 8	Basingstoke 12	55	290
9	Biglands to	Cumberland	Wigton 4	Carlisle 10	Kirkbride . 4	309	192
35	Bignal End to	Stafford	Newcastle . 4	Congleton . 9	Nantwich . 10	154	432
36	Bignor † pa	Sussex	Petworth . 6	Arundel 6	Chichester . 12	55	130
14	Bickinacre ham	Essex	Chelmsford . 5	Maldon 4	Witham 7	33	....

* BIGGLESWADE is in the hundred of the same name. It is situated on the high north road, and is a neat and well built town, which is mainly to be attributed to a fire which took place here in 1785, and consumed 120 houses. The town is pleasantly situated on the River Ivel (which was made navigable to the River Ouse by an Act of Parliament, into which river it flows) and supplies the town and neighbourhood with coal, timber, and other commodities, and is crossed by three bridges. The church is dedicated to Saint Andrew, and is a venerable structure of the early gothic, and was formerly collegiate. A chantry belonging to the guild of the Holy Trinity was anciently founded in this church, which, at the suppression of this establishment, was valued at seven pounds a year. In 1467, John Reeding, archdeacon of Bedford, rebuilt the chancel, and his arms are still to be seen carved on some ancient wooden stalls in the north aisle. The market is held on Wednesdays, and is considerable for grain, but by what charter is rather a matter of conjecture; it is supposed that it was granted to some of the Bishops of Lincoln, to which see the manor was given by Henry I., in the year 1132. Bishop Holbeach surrendered this manor to Edward VI., in 1547, and it is now held on lease under the crown by Lord Carteret's family. The making of white thread lace and edging affords employment to a considerable part of the female population. There was formerly a chapel at Stratton, a manor connected with the town mentioned in records of the reign of Edward III., the site of which is now unknown. In 1790, about 300 gold coins of the reign of Henry VI. enclosed in a yellow earthen pot were dug up by a ploughman, while digging near the manor house; they were larger in dimensions than a half crown, and twenty grains less in weight than a guinea; on the obverse was a ship with the figure of a king in armour, holding in one hand a sword, and in the other a shield, on which were quartered the arms of England and France; on the side of the ship was a lion passant, between two fleur de lis, on the reverse was a cross between four lions, passant crowned with the legend. "Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat." But the most singular discovery was made in the year 1824, by some labourers while digging the foundation of a farm-house, near Biggleswade, they suddenly struck upon something hard, which, upon investigation, proved to be a helmet of most exquisite workmanship, some human bones next attracted their attention, and afterwards, upon clearing away the earth, a ponderous metallic oval substance supposed to be a shield was taken up, and at the conclusion of their research the complete skeleton of a gigantic warrior, clad in armour, together with that of his horse was discovered. The armour, although disjointed, was perfect, and a long and ponderous sword lay at the feet of the horse. The next day, a further search being made, several more armed skeletons and horses were also found, all of which were in a perfectly upright position, and consequently must have been engulfed in some horrible pit-fall contrived by the enemy.

Situation.

Quantity of gold coin discovered here.

Armed skeletons and horses found.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Feb. 14, Saturday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, Aug. 2, Nov. 8.—Bankers, Hogg and Co.; draw on Barclay and Co.—Mail arrives 1.0 morning; departs 12.45 morning.—Inn, Sun.

† BIGNOR. At this place was discovered, a few years since, some beautiful remains of Roman architecture, consisting of three mosaic pave-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.		
30	Bilborough	pa Nottingham	Nottingham	5	Mansfield	14	Derby	13	129	330
46	Bilborough-on-Hill	pa E. R. York	Tadcaster	4	York	6	Cawood	8	193	228
30	Bildesthorpe *	pa Nottingham	Ollerton	5	Southwell	6	Mansfield	9	140	....
36	Bildestone † m. t. & pa	Suffolk	Ipswich	14	Needham	8	Lavenham	6	63	836
46	Bilham	to W. R. York	Doncaster	7	Pontefract	9	Wakefield	13	169	76
14	Billericay †	m. t. Essex	Chelmsford	9	Southend	19	Gravesend	15	23	1861
9	Billbank	ham Cumberland	Longtown	9	Bewcastle	6	Carlisle	13	314	....
23	Billesdon	to Leicester	Leicester	9	Uppingham	10	Houghton	3	96	908
39	Billesley	pa Warwick	Stratford	4	Alcester	5	Henley	7	98	24
48	Bill Hill	Wilts	Reading	7	Warfield	4	Binfield	3	32	....
28	Billing, Great	pa Northampt.	Northampton	4	Wellingboro'	6	Kettering	12	69	372
28	Billing, Little	pa Northampt.	.....	3	.....	7	.....	13	68	88
24	Billingborough	pa Lincoln	Folkingham	4	Boston	18	Bourne	10	109	831
22	Billinge	to & chap Lancaster	.....	4	Newton	8	Prescot	9	201	1279
27	Billingford	pa Norfolk	Scole	2	Harleston	6	Bungay	14	93	313
27	Billingford	pa Norfolk	E. Dereham	5	Foulsham	4	Reepham	7	106	205
13	Billingham	pa Durham	Stockton	3	Hartlepool	10	Yarm	7	214	1212
24	Billinghay	pa & to Lincoln	Sleaford	8	Tattershall	4	Horncastle	13	123	1787
38	Billinghurst	pa Sussex	Horsham	7	Hardham	6	Arundel	14	41	1546
45	Billingley	to W. R. York	Barnsley	7	Doncaster	9	Marr	5	168	217
4	Billingsbere	ham Berks	Wokingham	4	Windsor	11	Maidenhead	9	31	....
13	Billingside	to Durham	Durham	9	Walsingham	9	Newcastle	14	268	18
33	Billingsley	pa Salop	Bridgenorth	6	Cleobury	7	Tenbury	16	144	161
22	Billington	to Lancaster	Blackburn	6	Preston	14	Clietheroe	6	218	1089
3	Billington, Gt., pa & to	Bedford	Leighton	2	Dunstable	6	Hockliffe	4	40	271

BIGNOR.

Birth-place of Mrs. Charlotte Smith.

ments, which seem to have adorned the like number of apartments in a Roman villa. The largest, 31 feet by 30, has in the centre an hexagonal vapour bath, with seats, and a flue; and in an adjacent compartment the figure of a Bacchanalian. In the other division of this floor, which is circular, is a representation of the rape of Ganymede. The smallest pavement, 20 feet by 10, contains no figures. The third, 43 feet by 17, has the bust of a female, holding in her hand a leafless branch, emblematical of winter. The colours, which are white, black, grey, and red, in the borders; and in the figures blue, green, purple, red, white, and black, are vivid, and the area is filled up with bricks. Part of the shaft of a column, and other materials for building, were discovered at the same time as were the foundations of the villa, on which has been raised a building to protect these valuable relics from injury and decay. The late Mrs. Charlotte Smith, whose productions are known to every lover of polite literature, was born at this place, and closed her valuable life at Tilford, near Farnham, in October, 1806. Bignor Park was the birth-place of this lady, and the property of her father, Nicholas Turner, Esq.

* BILDESTHORPE is about three miles to the right of Rufford, on the road to Ollerton, it was formerly in the heart of the forest of Sherwood. Its church contains several monuments; and, in the church-yard, appears the following epitaph:—

“ Little Mary’s dead and gone,
And was a loving
And a precious wife to little John
Fletcher.”

In the old mansion-house, near the church, Charles I. is said to have been some time secreted.

† BILDESTONE.—Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Ash-Wednesday, and Holy Thursday, wearing apparel and toys.

Market granted by Edward IV.

+ BILLERICAY is a chapelry attached to Great Burghstead. Edward IV. granted it the privilege of holding a market, in 1476. In Camden’s time, it was a market-town of considerable note and opulence; but it has fallen to decay, in consequence of its trade being taken by the Romford and Chelmsford markets. The chapel is conjectured to have been built in the 14th century.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Aug. 2, for horses; Oct. 7, for cattle and horses.—Mail arrives 12.0 night; departs 9.0 night.—Inn, Crown

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation		
35	Billington	Stafford	Stafford	3	Newport	10	Shrewsbury	30	144	...
27	Billockby pa	Norfolk	Acle	3	Yarmouth	9	Norwich	14	123	67
13	Billy-row to	Durham	Bis. Auckland	6	Durham	4	Sedgefield	12	258	...
27	Bilney, East. pa	Norfolk	E. Dereham	5	Foulsham	6	Fakenham	7	105	166
27	Bilney, West pa	Norfolk	Lynn Regis	7	Swaffham	8	Downham	11	95	236
21	Bilting ham	Kent	Ashford	4	Charing	8	Canterbury	10	56	...
29	Bilton to	Northumb.	Alnwick	3	Alnmouth	3	Rothbury	12	308	...
22	Bilsborrow to	Lancaster	Garstang	4	Preston	7	Chorley	16	225	199
24	Bilsby pa	Lincoln	Alford	2	Spilsby	10	Louth	12	143	453
43	Bilsdale Eastside ... }	N. R. York.	Helmesley	12	Gisborough	10	Stokesley	6	234	759
	pa. & to }									
43	Bilsdale Westside ... }	N. R. York.		12		10		6	234	146
21	Bilsington * pa	Kent	Ashford	6	Hythe	8	Tenterden	12	61	332
35	Bilston † to & chap	Stafford	Wolverhampt	3	Wednesbury	3	Birmingham	11	120	14492
23	Bilstone to	Leicester	M. Bosworth	3	Atherstone	7	Ashby	8	109	136
39	Bilton ‡ pa	Warwick	Rugby	1	Dunchurch	2	Coventry	12	82	46

* BILSINGTON is situated partly in the liberty of Romney Marsh, and partly in the hundred of Newchurch. Here was formerly a priory of black canons, founded by John Mansell, Provost of Beverley, A.D. 1259, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This manor was anciently held by the tenure of Grand Serjeantry, by its lord being butler to the King at Whitsunday; and the Abbot also held lands here by serving the King a cup of wine on that day; and at the coronation the lord of this manor claims the office of chief butler of England, and possesses as his perquisite the large silver goblet used by the King, and other things appertaining to his office.

Coronation
tenure.

† BILSTON is situated on the road from London through Birmingham to Holyhead, and contains considerable mines of coal, iron, stone, quarry-stone, and clay, and many furnaces for smelting iron ore, forges and slitting mills, worked by steam-engines. Its principal manufactures consist of japanned and enamelled goods, which are greatly favoured by its vicinity to the Birmingham, Staffordshire, and other canals, by which easy communication is afforded with the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Avon, and Thames. Here is found an orange-coloured sand, generally used in the casting of metals. The town is about a mile and a quarter in length, and owing to the number of collieries, forges, and works of a similar description, it presents a very sombre although impressive appearance. At Bradley, adjoining this town, a fire rises from a stratum of coal about four feet thick and 30 deep; several has continued burning for half a century, and several acres of land have been reduced thereby to a calx.

Extensive
iron and
coal works.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, June 8, September 21.—Mail arrives 8.40 morning; departs 4.20 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Jones, Son, and Co., draw on Spooner and Co.; Foster and Sons, draw on Spooner and Co.—*Inn*, Bull's Head.—*Court of Requests* recovers £5.; any person may sue, but attorneys are not privileged.

‡ BILTON. Here is the mansion inhabited by Addison after his matrimonial connexion with the Countess of Warwick. He purchased it for £10,000. in 1711, and probably made some additions which seem to belong to that time. The furniture used by that great man remain, as do the pictures selected by his judgment. The most valuable pieces are portraits, many of which were introduced by his consort; others, purchased by Addison, are the works of Vandyck, Vansomers, and Lely. A portrait of the countess in her thirtieth year has a mild and handsome face, and an expression peculiarly attractive; and another painted when she was ten years older, at the period of Addison's love. A third portrait is of Miss Addison, when five or six years old. The gardens are extensive, and laid out in the straight formal taste of our ancestors. A long walk, the chosen retreat of Addison, and still termed Addison's walk, was shaded with Spanish oaks, planted by his hand, and now—cut down! Miss Addison bequeathed the Bilton estate to the Hon. John Simpson, who has hitherto let the house and the furniture. The church has a delicate octangular spire, and is throughout of fair proportions, and a respectable style

Once the
residence of
Addison.

BILTON.

Addison

of gothic architecture. In the chancel lie the remains of the only daughter of Addison, without inscription or other memorial! Joseph Addison, whose name is so highly celebrated in English literature, was the son of Dr. Addison, and was born May 1, 1672, at his father's rectory, Milston, Wilts. After receiving the rudiments of education at home, at Salisbury, and at Lichfield, he was removed to the charter-house, then under the guidance of Dr. Ellis, where he contracted his first intimacy with Mr. afterwards Sir Richard Steele. At the age of fifteen he was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, where he soon became distinguished for the ardour with which he cultivated classical literature, and for his skill in Latin poetry. His poems in the latter language he appears to have highly valued, as he himself collected the second volume of "*The Musæ Anglicanæ*," in which they were inserted. In the lighter of these efforts, a vein of that humour is discernible, for which he afterwards became so celebrated. It was not until his twenty-second year that he published any thing in English, when he sent out a copy of verses addressed to Dryden, which attracted considerable attention. His next production was a version of the fourth Georgic, which the same venerable poet highly commended. The able discourse on the Georgics, which is prefixed to Dryden's translation, rapidly followed; and various minor pieces continued to flow from his pen, until at length in 1695 he ventured to address a complimentary poem, on one of the campaigns of King William, to the Lord Keeper Somers, who procured for him a pension from the crown of £300. per annum, to enable him to travel. In 1701, he wrote his epistolary poem from Italy, addressed to Lord Halifax, which is by many esteemed the most elegant and finished of his poetical productions. On his return home he published his travels, which he addressed to Lord Somers. This work was somewhat neglected in the first instance, but subsequently, as a classical and scholastic tour, became exceedingly popular. The death of King William deprived Mr. Addison of the benefit of a small appointment as a confidential resident about the person of Prince Eugene, then commanding for the Emperor in Italy, as also of his pension; so that on his return to England he found all his patrons displaced, and himself in a state approaching to indigence. This depression was happily not lasting; for Lord Godolphin applying to Lord Halifax to recommend to him a poet capable of celebrating the recent splendid victory of Marlborough, at Blenheim, the latter named Addison, who produced his celebrated poem, "*The Campaign*," for which he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals, in succession to Mr. Locke. From this time he rapidly increased in consequence: in 1705, he attended Lord Halifax to Hanover, and in the succeeding year was made under-secretary of state. These employments did not engross him from the pursuit of literature; for while Steele attributed to him some of the best scenes in the comedy of "*The Tender Husband*," he composed and published the opera of "*Rosamond*," in order to discover if English poetry could not be made compatible with that species of entertainment. *Rosamond* however failed on the stage, owing it is said to a defect of musical merit in the composer. When the Marquis of Wharton was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Addison attended him as secretary, and was made keeper of the records of Birmingham tower, with an increased salary of £300. per annum. During the absence of his friend in Ireland, Steele commenced his *Tatler*, the first number of which appeared April 22, 1709, and it is scarcely necessary to add, that Addison became a distinguished coadjutor. These pleasant papers became the precursors of a body of writing which, although not absolutely English in origin, has become essentially so in tone, spirit, effect, and social adaptation. Neither La Bruyere in France, whose labours were congenial, nor Casa nor Castiglione in Italy, all of whom preceded the *Tatler*, opened a field of observation at once so diversified and comprehensive, so important and yet familiar. The French and Italian

His works

Made
keeper of
the records
at Birmingham
tower.

BILTON.

writers confine themselves more to manners ; the English unite, with an inculcation of decorum, and the minor morals, the noblest lessons both for the heart and understanding—and that by a plan admmissive of all the piquancy of wit and waywardness of humour. It may indeed be safely asserted, that much of the moral discrimination and practical good sense of the middle ranks of England are attributable to the timely prevalence of these very happy literary vehicles for general instruction and amusement. The assistance of Addison in the *Tatler* was considerable ; for Steele, with great modesty, describes himself in the situation of a weak prince, who calls in a powerful auxiliary to his own annihilation. The ascendant character of Addison has induced many critics to credit Sir Richard too literally ; for while destitute of the fine tact and eminently rigid keeping of the former, nothing can be more free, spontaneous, and felicitous than the greater part of the humorous sketching of Steele, however inferior in gravity and pathos. Two months after the cessation of the *Tatler*, on March 1, 1711, the *Spectator* was undertaken upon a more regular plan, under the same happy auspices, in which memorable production the labours of Addison are distinguished by one of the letters composing the word *Clio*. Of this admirable and highly popular work, twenty thousand numbers were sold in a day. It ended on the 6th September, 1712 ; and when laid down, another periodical work commenced under the same title, in which Addison took a share ; but as the encouragement was not great it soon terminated. “The *Guardian*” followed, to which he also freely contributed. While alluding to the share taken by Addison in periodical labours, it may be proper to observe, that he is generally esteemed the author of several numbers of the “*Whig Examiner*,” published in 1710, as a party paper opposed to the famous “*Tory Examiner*.” With kindred political views he also composed a short humorous piece in 1713, in exposure of the French Commerce Bill, entitled “*The late Trial and Conviction of Count Tariff*.” In the same year was brought out the famous play of “*Cato*,” which he had commenced while on his travels, without any view to performance ; but as the subject was deemed favourable to liberty and the principles of the Revolution, which were then much assailed both open and covertly, he was prevailed upon to adapt it for the stage. The effect was extraordinary : both parties concurred in crying it up to the skies ; the Whigs, as congenial with their genuine principles and sentiments ; and the Tories, as no way liable to the implied censure. To this play Pope wrote an admirable prologue, and Dr. Garth a humorous epilogue. *Cato* ran thirty-five nights without interruption, received all sorts of poetical encomium, and the distinction of a furious critique by Dennis. The merit of this celebrated play is now estimated by quite another scale than is furnished either by the praise or the censure of its own days : and while passages are admired as oratorical and impressive, its dramatic pretension is at present altogether denied. After the death of Anne, Addison was again employed, being appointed secretary to the Lords Justices ; and he subsequently visited Ireland a second time, as secretary to the Earl of Sunderland. On the latter nobleman’s removal, he was made a lord of trade ; and on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, wrote the most considerable of his political periodical works, entitled “*The Freeholder*,” in which the strife of party is very pleasantly softened by the admirable humour of the delineator of Sir Roger de Coverley. About this time too he published his admired poetical letter to Sir Godfrey Kneller, in which he so ingeniously adapts the heathen mythology to the English sovereigns, from Charles II. to George I. inclusive. In 1716, he married the Countess of Warwick, which, owing to the jealous and tenacious spirit of the lady, proved a very unhappy match. In 1717, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state by George I. ; but after holding the office for some time, resigned it on the plea of ill health, though unfitness for the situation is now known to have been the real

The *Spectator* began
March 1,
1711.

Addison
marries the
Countess of
Warwick.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
46	Bilton to & chap	E. R. York	Hull 5	Hedon 5	Beverley ... 10		179	105
45	Bilton pa & to	E. R. York	Wetherby ... 5	Tadcaster ... 5	York 10		196	894
44	Bilton to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .1	Leeds 16	Harrowgate .1		212	2812

BILTON.

Addison's
death.His cha-
racter.

cause. His intention at this time was to compose a "Defence of the Christian Religion," a part of which work was published after his death, and is that known by the title of "Addison's Evidences." He also purposed to paraphrase the Psalms of David; but a long and painful relapse prevented the completion of these pious designs, and terminated his life at Holland House, Kensington, on the 17th June, 1719, in the commencement of the forty-eighth year of his age. When given over, Addison sent for his step-son, the young Earl of Warwick, and grasping his hand, exclaimed impressively, "See how a Christian can die." He left an only daughter by the Countess of Warwick. Soon after his decease, an edition of his works were published by his intimate friend Tickel, in which, besides the productions already noticed, appeared several translations of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and the admirable "Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals." Two papers, entitled "the old Whig," in defence of the celebrated bill for limiting the number of the peerage, which measure was vehemently attacked by Steele, were not included in this edition, but published separately. It is melancholy to remark that they treat his old friend and associate with very contemptuous asperity. Few men have received more praise than Addison, either as a moral or a literary character; and in both capacities much is due to him. Possessed of the qualities of discretion and self-government in the very highest degree, his career in society exhibits the eminence to which, in conjunction with high talents, they almost certainly conduct the individual who, like Addison, is favourably introduced to the world. His talents as a man of business and practical statesman have, with some appearance of reason, been denied; and indisputably the *caste* of his literary character seems altogether uncongenial with the bustling activity of office—a fact which may be admitted without subscribing to the hackneyed notion of the unfitness of men of genius for active pursuits. Yet however the refined taste and bashful temperament of Addison might impede him on special occasions, it is evident that he possessed considerable weight and influence in the way of confidence and advice. It is highly to his honour that his character commanded great respect from opponents as well as confederates, and that he was on terms of friendship with the most eminent men on both sides. That political feelings should occasionally interrupt the cordiality of these intimacies is by no means so surprising as that, under many of the circumstances, they should have existed at all. Literary jealousy and some of the airs of minor patronage, have been attributed to Addison; and ably as Judge Blackstone, in the "Biographia Britannica," has refuted the unqualified statement of Ruffhead, it is to be feared that some jealousy of the rising fame of Pope had to do with the untimely appearance of "Tickel's Iliad." Whether the celebrated character of Atticus was altogether merited, is to be doubted; but the publication of those very severe lines by Pope, after the death of Addison, announces the opinion, if not the generosity, of their author. Addison's treatment of Steele is liable to animadversion, especially his causing him to be arrested, which however is said to have been done to startle him out of a career of reckless imprudence. It is highly to the honour of Addison that, while fervent and zealous in his own religious views, he was very tolerant towards dissent, and even patronized the learned but eccentric Whiston. In his manners this eminent man was bashful and reserved, except among his more direct intimates, who were chiefly composed of literary men of Whig principles, who sought his friendship and protection, and among whom it is to be feared he indulged a predilection for the bottle, which is said to have

Mop	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Binacre * pa	Suffolk	Southwold . . . 6	Becles 7	Lowestoft . . . 7		111	208
34	Binager pa	Somerset	Shep. Mallet 5	Wells 6	Frome 12		121	376
24	Binbrook m. t	Lincoln	M. Raisen . . . 9	Caistor 8	Grimsby . . . 13		158	1210
13	Binchester † to	Durham	Bis. Aukland 1	Wolsingham 11	Durham 9		249	37
12	Bincombe pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . 6	Weymouth . . 4	Wareham . . 17		126	177
12	Bindon † ex. pa	Dorset	Wareham . . . 5	Bere 7	Weymouth 14		123	....

latterly much affected his health. As a poet the fame of Addison is now altogether eclipsed, and he is held to amount to little more than a tasteful, ingenious, and elegant versifier. As a critic, he is thought to exhibit no great skill in analysis or reduction to principle, although generally unerring in the display of taste. All this however is of minor consequence, as his literary character is firmly supported by the exquisite humour, the chaste imagination, the accurate taste, the correct sentiment, and the graphic power, displayed in the "Spectator," to which merit is also to be added the formation of a style which is evidently the model of the most felicitous that has ever since been prevalent. On these celebrated papers his fame will securely rest while there remains among us sufficient taste to appreciate the skill that created the De Coverleys, the Whimbles, and the Honeycombs; or the pathos and imagination which inspired the noble allegory of Pain and Pleasure, the Vision of Mirza, the stories of Marathon and Yaratilda, of Theodosius and Constantia, of Abdalla and Balsora, &c. Addison's productions also form a conspicuous instance of the possibility of satire without personality, and of wit without ill-nature; and when it is considered that his literary talents were uniformly exercised in the cause of virtue and of social ease and decorum, it is impossible not to regard him as at once an honour to his country and a benefactor to mankind.—*Biog. Brit.*

BITION.

* BINACRE. In the year 1786, a labourer in mending the roads of this parish, struck his pick-axe against a stone bottle, containing 900 Roman silver coins, the most ancient of which were of the Emperor Vespasian.

† BINCHESTER is situated in the north-west division of Darlington Ward. The manor belongs to the Wren family, in which it has been since the time of James I. at the commencement of whose reign the manor-house, a venerable structure with wings, appears to have been erected. Binchester is a place of great antiquity, the undoubted site of a considerable Roman station, called Vinovium, by Antoninus, and Bino-vium by Ptolemy. The exact dimensions and form of this station are difficult to ascertain, the walls having been destroyed, and the area having been enclosed and cultivated. It occupies the brow of an eminence, and commands an extensive prospect, particularly to the north and south. From the numerous antiquities found at this station, it was deemed by Mr. Cade an inexhaustible repository; and in the collection of Mr. Wren, the proprietor of the manor, are several elegant intaglios, which were found here, with a variety of silver and copper coins, both of the Upper and Lower empire, to the time of Valentinian and Theodosius. It is remarked, in the *Archæologia*, that "perhaps the Roman pottery at Vinovium has been equal, if not superior, to most in Britain. I have seen some fragments of bowls and vases, enriched with vine branches, and others entire, which appear to have been used as sacrificing vessels, together with a vast variety of specimens of different compositions, some resembling terra cotta, and others of glass."

Place of
great an-
tiquity.

‡ BINDON is situated in the Blandford division. It is remarkable for a battle which was fought near it, A.D. 615, when Kinigels the Saxon beat the Britons, after a long doubtful contest. The remains of a double formed camp are still visible on a hill to the south. Bindon has also been celebrated for its magnificent abbey, which stood in a pleasant and

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
38	Binderton to	Sussex	Chichester . . . 4	Midhurst . . . 8	Singleton . . . 3	58	89
38	Bines Bridge	Sussex	Steyning . . . 5	Shoreham . . 10	Grinstead . . . 3	46	....

BINDON.

retired valley, on the banks of the Frome. This building was founded in 1172, by Roger de Newburgh, for Cistercian monks. Previously to the founding of this abbey, another appears to have been begun by William de Glastonia, at a short distance from the site of the present one. Of the abbey begun by William de Glastonia, little, however, is known; and as Roger de Newburgh removed it to its present site, and endowed it with lands, he was accounted the first patron. Henry III. confirmed, by charter, the gifts of the two founders to the church of St. Mary at Bindon, and the monks there. He also conferred upon them the wood of Stotwood, and several houses, places, streets, and gardens, within the liberties of Dorchester. In 1271, Henry de Newburgh, formerly patron, by his charter allowed the monks to choose whom they pleased for patron, on which they elected himself and Queen Eleanor. Edward I. confirmed this election, and the clause by which the heirs of Robert de Newburgh were declared patrons for ever. Succeeding princes granted additional privileges, and the abbey continued to receive bequests from royal and noble personages; though it does not appear to have had equal power or opulence with many others in the county. It was dissolved among the lesser monasteries in 1536, its annual value being less than £200. (the sum specified in the Act;) though both Speed and Burnet assert its revenue to be much larger. The King two years afterwards restored it, with some few others, and reinstated the abbot and monks in their possessions, making them hold it of himself in perpetual alms. This was soon proved to be a very precarious tenure; for, in 1541, it was entirely suppressed, and the site and manor granted to Thomas Lord Poynings. From the heirs of this nobleman it came by descent to James Earl of Suffolk, who, in 1641, sold it, with the park, fishery, rectory, &c. to Humphrey Weld, Esq. of Lullworth Castle. This gentleman made numerous judicious alterations in the estate and mansion, by which both were considerably improved as to manner and design. Immediately after the dissolution, the Abbey of Bindon was in part demolished, but the abbey church, though scarcely a fragment now remains, continued for a long time in its ancient splendour and magnificence. About the year 1750, many considerable parts were standing. In that year Buck's view was drawn; this represents five semi-circular arches, supported by six round massy pillars, with four narrow pointed windows above. A similar range of pillars, standing opposite to these, was blown down in 1703. In 1770, the north wall of the nave, 72 feet long, and 42 feet high, with a portion of an adjoining wall, 21 feet high, and 3 feet thick, were standing; though nothing remains now but the north-west angle of the tower. In order to show the different apartments, and disposition of the whole abbey, Mr. Weld had the rubbish cleared away from the foundations; which enabled him to trace it with accuracy, and a plan of it was engraven. The fishponds have been cleaned out; the walks planted with trees in their ancient manner; a building erected in a style of architecture similar to the ruins; and the lands belonging to the monastery, containing about ten acres, surrounded with a pallisade. From the following dimensions of the church, some estimate may be formed of the other parts of the abbey:—The body, including the choir, was 170 feet long: the north and south aisles were each 115 feet long, and 15 feet broad. The eastern part seems to have extended twenty-four paces beyond the present ruins; perhaps here was a chapel to the Virgin Mary, as was usual in most conventual churches. The tower is 58 by 38 feet square. The intercolumniations are ten feet; the circumference of pillars ten feet. In digging below the side altar, a figure of an abbot, of the natural size, was dis-

The celebrated
abbey.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
4	Binfield * pa.	Berks	Wokingham .4	Reading9	Windsor . . .9	29	1045	
36	Bing ham	Suffolk	Wickham . . .1	Woodbridge .5	Orford10	83	....
29	Bingfield to	Northumb . .	Hexham . . .8	Newcastle .19	Bellingham .14	293	111	

covered : round the figure in old English characters, was the following inscription :—

“ Abbas Richardus de Banners hic tumulatur :
 “ Ad pacnas tardus Deus hunc salvam iudatur.”

BINDON

“ The greatest curiosity, however,” observes Mr. Hutchins, “ discovered here, was the sepulchral statue of a child, being about two feet in length, habited in the dress and ornaments of an abbot. It was found near where stood the staircase. In order to account for this singularity, we must have resort to the ancient custom, by which one of the children of the choir, on the festival, and during the whole octave of Holy Innocents, was, in cathedral churches, permitted to wear the insignia of a bishop ; and, in abbatical churches, those of an abbot. Hence, if the juvenile bishop, or abbot, as we may suppose was the case at Bindon, happened to die in the course of this festivity, there is no doubt but that he would be represented in the ornaments which he was entitled to during that period. There is just such a figure in Salisbury Cathedral, engraved in the introduction to the second volume of Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, plate I. fig. 1.” In the neighbourhood of the abbey, Mr. Weld, under the sanction of government, erected a building as an asylum for emigrant monks of the order of La Trappe. This order seems to have been founded on the discipline of the Cistercians : it had its origin in France, and was one of the most austere of all the monastic institutions. The following account is extracted from Dr. Maton :—“One strong instance of their unsocial and unnatural discipline is the profound silence which is enjoined them, and which is never broken unless on very extraordinary occasions, and with the leave of the superior of the convent. They shun the sight of women ; and in their diet are so abstemious, that they live solely upon vegetables, never tasting flesh, fish, or wine. Their employment, in the intervals of their religious rites, is generally the cultivation of a garden, or any other manual labour. The founder of this order is said to have been a French nobleman, whose name was Bouthillier de Rance, a man of pleasure and dissipation, which were suddenly converted into devotion and melancholy by the following circumstance. His affairs had obliged him to absent himself for some time from a lady, with whom he had lived in the most intimate and tender connexions. On his return to Paris, he contrived a plan, in order to surprise her agreeably, and to satisfy his impatient desire of seeing her, by going without ceremony or previous notice to her apartment. She lay stretched out an inanimate corpse, disfigured beyond conception by the small-pox : and the surgeon was about to separate the head from the body, because the coffin had been made too short. He was a few moments motionless with horror, and then retired abruptly from the world to a convent, in which he passed the remainder of his days in the greatest mortification and devotion.”

Curiosity.

Habit of the Cistercian monks.

Anecdote.

Pope.

* BINFIELD is a small but pleasant village in the hundred of Cookham, three miles northward from Wokingham. Situated in the midst of the Royal Hunt, in Windsor Forest ; it is surrounded by elegant seats, the most conspicuous of which is that of Onesiphorus Elliot, Esq. Pope the celebrated poet, was thought to have been born here ; but Dr. Wilson, the late rector, ascertained that he did not come to Binfield, till he was six years of age. It is certain however that he continued to reside at Binfield, till he purchased his Twickenham villa ; and that the surrounding scenery

BINFIELD.

of Windsor Forest suggested some of the first effusions of his muse. Of this scenery, the opening of his poem of Windsor Forest is beautifully descriptive :

"There, interspers'd in lawns and op'ning glades,
Thin trees arise, that shun each other's shades;
Here, in full light, the russet plains extend;
There, wrapt in clouds, the bluish hills ascend.
E'en the wild heath displays her purple dyes;
And 'midst the desert, fruitful fields arise,
That, crowned with tufted trees, and springing corn,
Like verdant isles, the sable waste adorn."

Once the residence of Pope.

Memoirs of his life.

His works.

The site of Pope's house is now, or was recently, the residence of Thomas Neate, Esq. Within the distance of half a mile, on the edge of a common, in a retired part of the forest, is a spot of which Pope was peculiarly fond. On a large tree, beneath which formerly was a seat, the words "HERE POPE SUNG," are inscribed in capital letters. A person from Wokingham at the expense of a lady at that place, annually revises this emphatic sentence. Were it not for this "brief memorial of the muse," all recollection of this favoured spot, so interesting to the admirers of departed genius, would probably have been lost. This celebrated English poet, was born May 22, 1688, in Lombard-street, London, where his father, a linen draper, acquired a considerable fortune. Both his parents were Roman Catholics, and as he himself asserts, of gentle blood. Soon after the birth of his son, who was of very delicate constitution, small and much deformed, the father of Pope retired from business to a small house at this place, and owing to his attachment to the exiled king, not choosing to vest his property in the public securities, he lived frugally on the capital. The subject of this article was taught to read and write at home, and at the age of eight was placed under the care of a Catholic priest, named Taverner, from whom he learned the rudiments of Latin and Greek. Being fond of reading, he became acquainted at this early period with Ogilby's version of Homer, and Sandy's translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which books first turned his attention to poetry. He was successively placed at two other schools; the first at Twyford, and the second at Hyde-park corner, where he formed a play, taken from Ogilby's version of Homer, intermixed with verses of his own, and procured it to be acted by his school-fellows. About his twelfth year he was taken home, and privately instructed by another priest; and to this period is assigned his earliest printed poem, the "Ode on Solitude." He subsequently appears to have been director of his own studies, in which the cultivation of poetry occupied his chief attention. He particularly occupied himself in imitation and translation; of which his versions of the first book of the "Thebais," and of the "Sapho to Phaon," made at the age of fourteen, afford a remarkable testimony. He was sixteen when he wrote his "Pastorals," which procured him the friendship or notice of several eminent persons, including Sir William Trumball, Wycherley, Walsh, Dryden, and others. His "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day" and "Essay on Criticism," were his next performances of note; the latter of which was written in 1709, and published in 1711, in which year also appeared his "Elegy on the Death of an Unfortunate Lady." He had now acquired that height of reputation which seldom fails to ensure to successful authorship the alloy of disputes and jealousies; nor was Pope of a disposition to avoid them. He became embroiled with Ambrose Philips in consequence of an ironical comparison of that writer's pastorals with his own, in the "Guardian;" and with that irascible critic John Dennis, owing to a humorous allusion to him under the name of Appius, in the "Essay on Criticism." The justly celebrated "Rape of the Lock" followed, grounded on a trifling incident in fashionable life. In this production the poet displays admirable vivacity, and the most polished wit; but its imaginative power is chiefly conspicuous in the exquisite machinery of the Sylphs, wrought into it as an afterthought, for the poem first appeared

without it. This happy addition was dissuaded by Addison; a piece of advice which subsequently, upon no very direct evidence, was attributed to literary jealousy. He next published the "Temple of Fame," altered and modernized from Chaucer, which was followed in 1713 by his "Windsor Forest," commenced at sixteen. In the same year he published proposals for a translation of the *Iliad*, by subscription, which were received with rapid and spontaneous encouragement; and the first volume, containing four books, appeared in 1715, in 4to. An open breach with Addison preceded this publication, owing to an alleged jealousy on the part of the latter, to whom a rival translation of Homer, published under the name of Tickell, was attributed by Pope, who vented his resentment in the keen and polished lines commencing, "Curst be the verse," &c. Whether by Addison or Tickell, the rival version soon sank before that of Pope, who was enabled, by the great success of his subscription, to take a handsome house at Twickenham, to which he removed with his father and mother. About this time he wrote his celebrated and impassioned "Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard," one of the most vivid and impressive of all amatory poems. In 1717, he republished his poetry in a 4to. volume, to which he prefixed an elegant preface; and in 1720, completed the *Iliad*, which he dedicated to Congreve. In 1721, actuated, it is feared, by the love of acquisition alone, he undertook the editorship of Shakspeare's works, a task for which he was wholly unfit; and a severe castigation from Theobald laid the foundation of a lasting enmity between them. With the assistance of Brome and Fenton, he also accomplished a translation of the *Odyssey*, the subscription to which brought him a considerable sum. In the meantime he had formed many friendships, and among others one, which had the reputation of being tender, with Martha Blount, the daughter of a Catholic gentleman near Reading, who became his intimate companion through life. A sort of literary flirtation also commenced with the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, which, after much intercourse and correspondence, terminated in the bitterest enmity. In 1727, he joined Swift in a publication of *Miscellanies*, in which he inserted a treatise "Of the Bathos, or Art of Sinking," illustrated by examples from the inferior poets of the day. As a decisive stroke in literary warfare, in 1728, he sent out the first three books of his "Dunciad," a mock-heroic poem, the object of which was to overwhelm all his antagonists with indelible ridicule. It is a finished example of diction and versification, but displays so much irritability, illiberality, and occasional injustice, that on the whole he scarcely gains by it as a poet what he loses as a man. Personal satire, to which he was first encouraged by Bishop Atterbury, appears in most of his subsequent productions. One of these, an "Epistle on Taste," which contained an attack on the Duke of Chandos, under the name of Timon, was deemed particularly ungracious and unprovoked, and he in vain sought to clear himself from the charge of voluntary insult. Being particularly connected with the Tory party, he had necessarily become intimate with Lord Bolingbroke, to whose suggestion the world is indebted for the "Essay on Man," first published anonymously in 1733, and the next year completed and avowed by the author. This work will possibly always stand in the first class of ethical poems, as demonstrative of an extraordinary power to manage argumentation in verse; although not without posaic lines, and betraying indications that the author did not fully comprehend the system which he was advancing. The "Essay on Man" was followed by "Imitations of Horace;" accompanied by a "Prologue and Epilogue to the Satires," and by "Moral Epistles or Essays," which exhibit him as a satirist of the school of Boileau, with more spirit and poetry, but at the same time with greater negligence, and equal causticity. The persons whom, in these works, he treats with severity, are Lady M. W. Montagu, and Lord Hervey. Curll, the bookseller, having published some letters written by Pope, which had been

BINFIELD.

Alexander
Pope.His Essay
on Man.

BINFIELD.

Pope's
writings.Declining
health.Death and
burial.Pope's cha-
racter.

secretly conveyed to him, the latter affected great anger; yet there is some evidence to countenance the notion that he contrived the plot himself in order to form an excuse for the publication of a 4to. volume of letters in his own name, for which he took subscriptions. In point of composition they are elegant and sprightly, although studied and artificial; but as many characteristic epistles are given from those of his correspondents, the collection on the whole is interesting and valuable. In 1742, at the suggestion of Warburton, he added a fourth book to his "Dunciad," intended to ridicule useless and frivolous studies, in which he thought fit to attack Colley Cibber, then poet-laureate. Cibber retaliated by a pamphlet, which told some ludicrous stories of his antagonist, and so irritated the latter, that in a new edition of the "Dunciad" he deposed Theobald, its original hero, and promoted Cibber in his place, who, although a great coxcomb, could scarcely be deemed a dunce. An oppressive asthma began now to indicate a commencing decline; and in this state of debility he was consoled by the affectionate attention of his numerous friends, and particularly of Lord Bolingbroke, while he experienced the most shameful neglect from Martha Blount. When the last scene was manifestly approaching, he allowed one of his intimates, the historian Hooke, himself a Catholic, to send for a priest, not as essential, but becoming; and soon after quietly expired, on May 30, 1744, at the age of fifty-six. He was interred at Twickenham, where a monument was erected to him by Bishop Warburton, his latest champion and legatee. Both the moral and poetical character of Pope has, within these last few years, been assailed and defended with peculiar animation. Vain and irascible, he seems to have been equally open to flattery, and prone to resentment; but one of his greatest weaknesses was a disposition to artifice, in order to acquire reputation and applause, which is justly indicative of littleness of mind. He was not, however, incapable of generous and elevated sentiments, and was as firm in his attachments as implacable in his dislikes. He had always a dignified regard to his independence, which, in one to whom money, high connexions, and the superfluities of life, more especially the luxuries of the table, were by no means indifferent, is the more remarkable. He has been accused of meanness towards his literary coadjutors; but certain stories of a nature to impeach his integrity, are now no longer believed; especially as something like an indisposition to do him justice either as a man, has been manifest in those who related them. As a poet, while his claim to invention is bounded, the endeavour to set him aside altogether, in compliment to certain metaphysical distinctions, in regard to the primary sources of poetical feeling, is factitious and futile. No English writer has carried farther correctness of versification, splendour of diction, and the truly poetical art of vivifying and adorning every subject that he touched. His "Rape of the Lock," and "Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard," are alone sufficient to impeach the exclusive theory which would deny him the rank and powers of a poet, leaving his wit, his brilliancy, and his satire to be ranked as they may be. Thus we have gone (marking his actions by the way) with this great genius, from the cradle to the tomb; and as few objections can be raised against Mr. Pope, as a man, a scholar, or a critic, above all, he must be revered and venerated for his muse, for it must be confessed, that not only of this age, but speaking of all former ages, in our language, he was the greatest poet. Of the various editions of Pope's works, it is only necessary to mention that of Warburton (excluding the Homer, 9 vols. 8vo; and those of Johnson, Wharton, and Bowles, the last in 10 vols. 8vo. 1806.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson, Wharton, and Bowles's Lives*. Pope erected a monument to the memory of his parents, in Twickenham church, Middlesex, with the following inscription in Latin—

"To God the Great Creator, and best of Beings,
To ALEXANDER POPE, a Gentleman of Honesty,
Probity, and Piety, who liv'd

LXXV. Years, died M.DCC.XVII.

And to EDITHA, his excellent and truly pious Wife,
who liv'd XCIII. Years, died M.DCC.XXXIII."

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population		
30	Bingham * . . . m. t. & pa	Nottingham	Nottingham	9	Grantham	14	Newark	12	124	1738
45	Bingley † . . . m. t. & pa	W. R. York.	Bradford	6	Keighley	4	Skipton	14	202	9256
27	Binham pa	Norfolk	Walsingham	4	Wells	5	Holt	7	117	493
16	Binley ham	Hants	Whitchurch	5	Andover	5	Kingsclere	10	61	...
39	Binley pa	Warwick	Coventry	5	Brinklow	4	Lutterworth	13	90	212
43	Binnington to	E. R. York	Scarborough	7	Hunmanby	6	Bridlington	14	211	58
37	Binscombe ham	Surrey	Godalming	2	Guildford	3	Farnham	7	33	...
31	Binsey ‡ pa	Oxford	Oxford	2	Woodstock	7	Ensham	6	56	74
16	Binstead pa	Hants	Alton	4	Farnham	6	Basingstoke	14	44	960
16	Binstead pa	Hants	Newport	7	Ryde	2	Cowes	7	79	258
38	Binsted pa	Sussex	Arundel	2	Chichester	10	Bognor	6	57	114
39	Binton pa	Warwick	Stratford	4	Alcester	5	Warwick	13	98	277
27	Bintree pa	Norfolk	Reepham	6	Dereham	9	Fakenham	8	109	412
22	Birch to	Lancaster	Manchester	1	Stockport	7	Rochdale	13	182	...
22	Birch chap	Lancaster	Knutsford	12	Prescott	10	Manchester	19	185	...
14	Birch, Great pa	Essex	Colchester	5	Coggeshall	7	Witham	10	48	764
17	Birch, Great pa	Hereford	Hereford	7	Ross	8	Ledbury	16	129	489
14	Birch, Little pa	Essex	Colchester	5	Coggeshall	7	Witham	10	48	...
17	Birch, Little pa	Hereford	Hereford	7	Ross	8	Ledbury	16	128	351
27	Bircham, Great pa	Norfolk	Burnham	8	Lynn	13	Docking	3	109	451
27	Bircham, Newton, pa	Norfolk	...	7	...	14	...	2	110	95
27	Bircham, Tofts pa	Norfolk	...	8	...	14	...	4	110	130
14	Birchanger pa	Essex	Stanstead	2	Stortford	2	Saff Walden	12	32	360
17	Bircher to	Hereford	Leominster	6	Tenbury	9	Kington	13	159	...
33	Birches § to	Salop	Bridgnorth	9	Shifnal	7	Wellington	5	112	...
7	Birches to	Chester	Northwich	3	Knutsford	6	Middlewich	5	173	...
39	Birches Green	Warwick	Birmingham	3	Minworth	3	D. Bassett	9	112	9

* BINGHAM. Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Feb. 9, 11, and 12, for horses; first Thursday in May, horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine; Whit-Thursday, May 31, Nov. 8 and 9, foals and hogs.

† BINGLEY. Is distinguished for its size and goodness of its houses, which are ranged chiefly in one long street. The church, which was repaired in the reign of Henry VIII., is a plain, but neat edifice. This town is remarkable chiefly for its situation; a gentle eminence, which, commanding two richly wooded vallies, is both picturesque and salubrious. Near Morton, a lordship in this parish, was found a treasure in Roman coin, probably the most valuable ever discovered in the island. It consisted of a very large quantity of denarie, in excellent preservation: for the greater part of the Emperors severers, caracalla, and geta, contained in the remains of a large brass box, which had probably been in the military chest of a Roman legion.

Great treasures found here.

‡ BINSEY. In this little village, a short distance from Oxford, St. Frideside constructed a church, with watlyn and rough hewn timber, to the honours of St. Margaret, about the year 730. Taking great delight in the solitary shades and privacy of this neighbourhood, she not only built the church, but several other edifices, that she and her sisters, who lived with her in Oxford, might retire in times of distraction in the city. Binsey continued a cell, or place of retirement for the nuns in succeeding ages. The present church, an ancient brick building, without a spire or tower, stands considerably remote from the village. At the west end was the noted well of St. Margaret, to which crowds of votaries used to resort in pilgrimage. Several priests dwelt here, to confess and absolve the devotees; and it is said that Secksworth, on the opposite side of the river, (of which but few traces remain,) contained twenty-four inns for the reception of these travellers. Over the well was a covering of stone, and on the front, the picture of St. Frideside, which was pulled down in 1639.

A place of retirement for nuns.

§ BIRCHES, probably so called from some large birch trees which formerly grew here, is situated between Buildwas and Coalbrook Dale. In 1733, it was the scene of a violent convulsion of nature, the effects of which was similar to that of an earthquake. By this a large body of earth was precipitated into the Severn, which, thus obstructed, sought a new channel; a tract of country comprising eight fields was broken into small parcels, between yawned chasms of considerable depth and width; a road

Violent convulsion of nature.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.		
21	Birchington *	pa	Kent	Margate	4	Broadstairs	8	Ramsgate	8	67	843
21	Bircholt	pa	Ditto	Ashford	4	Canterbury	12	Hythe	10	59	45
10	Birchover	to	Derby	Matlock	5	Winster	1	Bakewell	5	151	101
22	Birele	to	Lancaster	Rochdale	3	Bury	3	Middleton	3	195	....
14	Birdbrook	pa	Essex	Headingham	7	Clare	6	Haverhill	4	56	515
44	Birdforth	to	N. R. York	Easingwold	5	Thirsk	6	Northallert	14	218	35
38	Birdham	pa	Sussex	Chichester	4	Portsmouth	15	Bognor	7	66	486
39	Birdingbury	pa	Warwick	Southam	5	Rugby	7	Coventry	10	84	212
15	Birdlip	to	Gloucester	Gloucester	7	Cheltenham	6	Cirencester	11	100	....

BIRCHES.

Scene of de-
solation, 321
yards of
road.

Violent
convulsion
of the ele-
ments.

which ran parallel to the river was destroyed to a considerable extent ; a part appeared mixed with a mass of soil, shrubs and trees, and some of it wholly disappeared. The whole length of this scene of desolation was three hundred and twenty-one yards along the road. A detailed description of the spectacle that presented itself when nature's throes had subsided, would be a picture of chaos. A barn, after travelling thirty-five yards, was swallowed up ; a dwelling was removed a short distance from its original site, but remaining standing. The inhabitants fled, but were so terrified by the danger which threatened them, that they were afterwards unable to describe any of the circumstances which they witnessed. The bed of the river was so shaken that fragments of the rock which composed it, and a whole tree which was known to have lain there, were heaved with its foaming waters, to a considerable height, and remained at some distance from the bank many feet higher than the surface of the stream. It was decided by those who took most pains to examine the effects of this war of the elements, which did not last more than fifteen minutes, that it was a slight earthquake, accompanied by an eruption of confined air. This gust was so pestiferous, that it blasted a yew and two other trees ; and so violent that the windows of a house that stood near the chasm from which it issued were shaken and rattled as if beaten by hail-stones. The shock and its effects were slightly felt at a distance of twelve miles, which would not have happened had it been caused by a fall of an external body of matter.

* BIRCHINGTON is agreeably situated on an elevated ground, about half a mile from the sea and four miles W. by S. from Margate. The church consists of a nave, chancel and aisles, with a high tower, and a shingled spire. The east window is large and handsome. Adjoining to the chancel, on the north, is the Quex chapel, so called from belonging to the manor of Quex, the ancient inheritance of the family of that name, which was conveyed to the Crisps, by an heir-female, in the 15th century. Among the memorials of these families, are several small whole-length brass figures. A convenient poor house was built here a few years ago, for the reception of the poor of Sarre, Birchington, and Acole, for whose employ a manufactory of coarse sheeting, and sacking, has been established. The ancient seat of the Quex family is about half a mile south eastward from Birchington. Henry Crisp, Esq. an infirm and aged man, was in August 1657, forcibly seized, at his seat, in the night-time, by Captain Golding, of Ramsgate, a staunch royalist, and sent a prisoner to Bruges, in Flanders, where he was detained eight months, till the sum of £3000. was paid for his ransom. The family mansion was a large and ancient structure : great part of it has been pulled down, and the remainder modernized, and converted into a farm-house. Dandelion, a delightful rural spot, surrounded by venerable elms, about two miles from Birchington, was the seat of the ancient family of Dent de Lyon, who flourished here, in the time of Edward the First. The last male heir of this family, died in 1445, when his estates were conveyed by the marriage of his only daughter, to the Petits, whose descendants sold Dandelion to Henry Fox, Lord Holland, who transferred it to the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, since which it has become the property of William Roberts,

Forcible
seizure of
H. Crisp,
Esq., and
fined £3000.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Birdsall * pa	E. R. York.	New Malton 6	York 19	Gr. Driffield 16	215	244	
9	Birkby to	Cumberland	Ravenglass .3	Ambleside .17	Egremont .14	291	555	
9	Birkby to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 7	Allonby 3	Maryport .. 2	311	110	
44	Birkby pa & to	N. R. York.	Northallerton 6	Richmond .11	Yarm 11	231	275	

Esq. The gate-house of the ancient residence is yet standing, and in tolerable preservation. It is embattled, and built with alternate courses of bricks and flints, having a small square tower at each angle. Over the greater entrance, is a shield of the arms of Dandelion; viz. sable, three lions rampant, between two bars, dancette, argent; and at the spring of the arch of the lesser entrance is a demi-lion rampant, with a label issuing from his mouth, inscribed "Dandelyonn," in Saxon characters. The grounds belonging to this ancient seat have been partly converted into a tea-garden, and place of resort for the summer visitants to Margate and Ramsgate: for whose entertainment a public breakfast is given every Wednesday throughout the season, followed by dancing, &c. The walks command some very fine marine and rural scenery.

BIRCHINGTON.

Fine marine and rural scenery

* BIRDSALL. A parish in the Wapentake of Buckrose, in the east riding of the county of York. The church is an elegant structure erected in 1814, at the expence of Lord Middleton. This place is celebrated as the birth place of Henry Burton, a learned divine; he is styled by some writers a seditious puritan divine; he was born in 1580, and died in 1648. His publications were very numerous, some of which were in great esteem at that time; particularly his vindication of Independent churches (in answer to a work of the celebrated Pryn,) and his baiting of the Pope's Bull. At Fieldhead, near the above village, was born Dr. Joseph Priestley, the eminent philosopher, on the 18th of March, 1733; his father was a clothier, and a dissenting minister. Dr. Priestley was indebted to his aunt, who not only educated, but adopted him. In 1752, he went to the dissenting academy of Dr. Ashworthy, at Daventry, where he occupied three years in perfecting himself for the ministry, and came out as an adherent of the Arian system. His first settlement was at Needham Market, in Suffolk, from which place, he removed three years afterwards, to Nantwich, in Cheshire, where he kept a school, and taught the science of electricity, and the principles of natural philosophy. In a visit to London, after he had resided here a short time, he became acquainted with Dr. Franklin, Dr. Watson, Bishop of Landaff, Dr. Price, the celebrated mathematician, and Mr. Canton, who encouraged him to prosecute the plan he had already commenced, viz. of writing a history of electricity, which publication accordingly appeared in 1767, and procured him the honour of a Fellowship of the Royal Society; and about the same time the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In this work the most important of all his electrical discoveries is that which proved charcoal to be a conductor of electricity, and so good a conductor that it vies with the metals themselves. In 1767, he removed to Warrington, and during his residence here, his attention was turned to the properties of fixed air, and the first of his publications on this subject appeared in 1772, in which he announced a method of impregnating water with fixed air; this year he obtained the Copley medal for a paper read at the Royal Society, and at the same time he announced his discovery of nitrous air, and its application, as a test of its purity and fitness for respiration of airs generally. He also related his discovery, and the properties of muriatic acid air, and (says his biographer) added much to what was known of airs; generated by putrefactive processes, and by vegetable fermentation; he determined many facts relative to the diminution and deterioration of air, by the combustion of charcoal, and the calcination of metal. In 1774, he made a full discovery of dephlogisticated air, which he procured from the oxyds of silver and lead, until which time a secret source

Birth-place of Dr. Priestley.

Removal to Needham Market.

Honours conferred upon him.

His discoveries.

BIRDSAL.	of animal life, totally unknown, and in short almost all discoveries in the nature of air, which others had failed to make known, he made. Some-time afterwards he removed to Leeds, where he occupied himself in pre-paring the history and present state of discoveries relating to vision, light, and colors, and which he afterwards published. From Leeds he removed to Calne, in Wiltshire, having been appointed to the situation of librarian to the Marquis of Lansdowne, with a salary of £250 per annum, and an annuity of £150 a year for life, in case of his lordship's death or other contingency; and this stipulation was most honourably observed till his death, the connexion between the Marquis and Dr. Priestley having ceased some years previously. Having resided seven years at the last men-tioned place, Dr. Priestley removed to Birmingham, a place congenial with his experimental genius, and here he formed a connexion with those ce-lebrated and distinguished men of chemical and mechanical knowledge — Watt, Withering, Bolton, and Kier. About this time party feeling ran very high in Birmingham, but particularly between the church establish-ment and the dissenters, respecting the repeal of the test and corporation acts, and which repeal the high clergy warmly opposed. Dr. Priestley from education and principle as may be supposed, took part with the dissenters, and in a series of pamphlets, powerfully advocated their cause; unfor-tunately the French Revolution at this period had also caused a mutual bitterness among political opponents, and the anniversary of the de-struction of the bastille, July 14th, had been kept as a festival by the friends of the cause, and its celebration was prepared at Birmingham in 1791; but not wishing to identify himself with this party of ultra politi-cians, (owing to the virulent tone of political excitement so evidently per-ceptible,) he declined attending; but a popular tumult ensued, (chiefly, as is credibly believed, set on foot by the high clergy) in which he was the particu-lar object of their fury. His house, with his fine library, manuscripts and apparatus, were made a prey to the flames. After a legal investigation, he received a compensation for his losses, which was £2000 less than the actual amount of property destroyed; but the value of many of his manuscripts no jury could estimate. After this event he left Birmingham, and retired to Hackney, near London, where he was chosen to succeed his late amiable friend Doctor Price, as pastor of a congregation of Dissenters in that village; and even here his friends did not desert him, for they soon purchased him a library and apparatus equal to what he had lost. In 1794, he embarked with his family for America, and took up his residence in Northumberland town, in Pensilvania. In Philadelphia, where he had been upon a visit in 1802, he was attacked with so severe a fit of illness, that the digestive organs were most fatally impaired, and which brought on an extreme debility, that terminated his existence two years afterwards. On the day previous to his death, although extremely weak, he sat up, and desired that the 11th chapter of John might be read to him; at the 45th verse he stopped the reader, and dwelt for some time on the advantage he had derived from reading the scriptures daily, and recommended this practice, saying that it would prove a source of the purest pleasure. "We shall all," said he, "meet finally; we only require different degrees of discipline suited to our different tempers to prepare us for final happiness." At this time a friend coming into the room, he said, "You see I am still liv-ing," to which the gentleman answered, "Sir, you will always live." "Yes," said Dr. Priestley, "I believe I shall—we shall meet again in another and a better world." After evening prayers, his grand children were brought to his bed side, and he exhorted them to love one another; "I am going," added he, "to sleep as well as you, for death is only a long, sound, sleep in the grave, and we shall meet again." The next day, February 6th, 1804, he expired, surrounded by his friends; feeling the pangs of death first coming upon him, he placed his hand over his face that none of his friends might see him change, and so happily did he bid farewell to this sublunary scene,
Dr. Priestley librarian to the Marquis of Lans- downe.	
Effects of party feel- ing.	
Popular fury.	
Retirement to Hackney.	
Embarka- tion to America.	
His death	

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
22	Birkdale.....to	Lancaster ..	Ormskirk ... 8	Preston... 19	Liverpool .. 17		227	518
7	Birkenhead * ..chap	Chester	Gr. Neston . 9	Liverpool... 5	Chester 18		201	2569
9	Birker	Cumberland	Ravenglass . 7	Egremont . 13	Hawkshead 11		278	102
45	Birkin .....pa & to	W. R. York	Ferrybridge . 3	Selby 7	Snaith 9		180	873
17	Birley .....pa	Hereford ...	Weobley ... 4	Leominster . 5	Hereford ... 10		142	147
21	Birling .....pa	Kent	Maidstone . 7	Rochester . 7	Wrotham ... 4		28	502
42	Birlington .....pa	Worcester..	Pershore ... 3	Evesham ... 8	Upton 6		107	360
39	Birmingham †.....m. t	Warwick ...	Oxford 63	Bath 92	Nottingham 47		110	146986

that they were totally unconscious of his dissolution for some time afterwards. Thus died the greatest philosopher, one only excepted, of our country or our age. "To enumerate," says Mr. Kirwan, "Dr. Priestley's discoveries, would in fact be to enter into a detail of most of those that have been made within the last fifteen years. How many invisible fluids, whose existence evaded the sagacity of foregoing ages, has he made known to us—the very air we breathe he has taught us to analyse—to examine—to improve—a substance so little known that even the precise effect of respiration was an enigma, until he explained it. He first made known to us, the proper food of vegetables, and in what between these and animal substances consisted. To him pharmacy is indebted for the system of making artificial mineral waters, as well as for a shorter method of preparing other medicines. Metallurgy for more powerful and cheap solvents; and chemistry for such a variety of discoveries as it would be tedious to recite."

* **BIRKENHEAD**, or Birketwood, is situated on the banks of the Mersey, about half a mile distant from Woodside-ferry: it stands on elevated ground, and commands one of the most beautiful prospects on the river. The chapel here was rebuilt in 1820, by Francis Richard Price, Esq. lord of the manor, who appoints the curate. Birkenhead priory was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Hamo de Massey, for benedictine monks; it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. James, and was a cell to the abbey of St. Werburgh, at Chester. The revenues of this monastery were valued at £90 13s. After the dissolution, the site of the priory and the manor were granted to Ralph Worsley, Esq. and his daughter and heiress brought the estate by marriage to the Powells, of Horsley. Sir Thomas Powell was created a Baronet in 1629, but the title is now extinct; some remains of the priory are still visible; near this spot is Birkenhead house; here the rising grounds present a variety of delightful prospects: Southward up the river Mersey, to Runcorn, the view is bounded by an elevated country, in the vicinity of Frodsham; the Helsby hills on the borders of De la Mere forest, and Beestow rock. Liverpool also is seen to very great advantage, on the opposite side of the river.

† **BIRMINGHAM**. This important manufacturing town, with its suburban parishes, Aston and Edgbaston, possesses separate jurisdictions; it is distinguished in the commercial annals of Great Britain for a spirit and enterprize, united with habits of perseverance; for a rare association of genius to invent, and hands to execute; and is situate in the north-west extremity of Warwickshire, in a kind of peninsula which is bordered by parts of the counties of Stafford and Worcester. The name of this place is frequently pronounced Brumnicham; and those who condescend to use such a mode of pronunciation, may be in some degree defended by an appeal to old writings, where the words are frequently spelled Brumwycheham, and Brymymcham. It has been supposed that the original name of the town was partly formed in allusion to the natural growth of the shrub termed Broom, on its site: and it may be observed that two other places in its vicinity bear the name of Bromwich. The first writers who notice Birmingham, mention the success with which the inhabitants cultivate the manufacture of articles of iron fabric; and Mr. Hutton,

BIRDSAL.

Dr. Priestley's character and discoveries.

Priory erected by F. R. Price, Esq.

Delightful prospects.

Its increase.

BIRMINGHAM.Antiquity of
iron worksFirst grant
of a weekly
market.Persevering
labours at
the anvil.Great im-
provements.

the historian of this populous and industrious town, labours to establish the belief of such a trade existing here, as early as the time of the ancient Britons. The chief arguments in favour of this conjectured opinion, are comprized in the following observations: "Upon the borders of the parish stands Aston Furnace, appropriated for melting iron-stone, and reducing it into pigs; this has the appearance of great antiquity. From the ore melted in this subterraneous region of the infernal aspect, is produced a calx, or cinder, of which there is an enormous mountain. From an attentive survey, the observer would suppose so prodigious a heap could not accumulate in one hundred generations; however it shews us perceptible addition in the age of man." It appears that Birmingham was a place of some consideration in the time of the Saxons, as William de Birmingham, then lord of the manor, proved in the year 1309, that his ancestors had the privilege of a market here before the conquest; but in the Norman survey, this place is merely rated for four hides of land, and woods of half a mile in length, and four furlongs in width; the whole being valued at 20s. At a very early period, the bishopric became vested in a family who assumed a surname from this possession, and who appear to have liberally protected the interests of the town. Peter de Birmingham obtained a grant for a weekly market on the Thursday, in the reign of Henry II. and William de Birmingham procured in the time of Henry III., a charter for two yearly fairs. A licence to take toll for three years on every article sold in the market, towards the expence of paving the streets of Birmingham, was obtained through the influence of Andomore de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in 1319; but it would seem that then the town was not in a very flourishing condition, as on this toll proving insufficient, the work was suffered to lie dormant for eighteen years: a second licence for the term of three years was afterwards obtained, and it was then completed. The de Birmingham family remained possessed of the manorial rights till the reign of Henry VIII., and resided in a moated house about sixty yards south of St. Martin's Church. Through the centuries occurring between the Norman conquest and the civil war in the time of Charles I., the inhabitants appear to have steadily attended to the labours of the anvil, without interfering in either of the great political questions which divided so many parts of the island, except that in the reign of Henry III.; William de Birmingham led some few of the tenants of his lordship to the field of Evesham, where they fought unsuccessfully on the side of the Barons. But notwithstanding the laborious temper of the inhabitants, Birmingham made but few advances, during these ages, to high commercial consequence, or greatness of population. The aspect and character of the place in the reign of Henry VIII., are thus noticed by Leland:—"The beauty of Birmingham, a good market town in the extreme parts of Warwickshire, is one street goinge up a longe, almost from the left ripe of the brook, up a mean hill, by the length of a quarter of a mile." The superficial contents of Birmingham parish are about 2864 acres. Within the last thirty years, great improvements have been effected in the interior parts of the town, and many handsome buildings have been added to the outskirts. Many houses have been improved that were near to the churchyard of St. Martin, and the space they occupied has been thrown open to enlarge the market. The entrances into several streets have been considerably widened, by which they are rendered much more commodious, and by paving them and conveying the water by culverts, and the former annoyance to pedestrians has been removed. The streets are now generally lighted with gas. Being restricted by no charter, strangers, from whatever quarter they came, were permitted to commence and pursue their avocations without interruption, or previous qualification for that privilege in this place; its rapid advance from an inconsiderable village to a very large town, the buildings of which extend in some directions nearly three miles, reckoning from the top of Camphill, is attributed to this facility: and be-

fore the astonishing increase of Manchester and Liverpool, exceeding all expectation, within the last half century, Birmingham was probably the largest town in Britain, the metropolis excepted. This town is very uneven in its surface, and not in any part flat, on which account the rains and superfluous water remove all obstructions, and this advantage contributes very much to the salubrity of the air. The foundation of the houses, is, with but few exceptions, a dry mass of sandy rock, from which no noxious vapours arise, and the buildings being of a moderate height, scarcely any obstacle impedes the access of pure air to all the streets, &c. Dr. Priestley considered the atmosphere of Birmingham quite as pure as any which, in his experimental practice, he had ever analysed. The water is considered by medical practitioners to be of superior quality, and congenial to the health of the inhabitants, who are very seldom affected by epidemic diseases. The adjacent lands are of an inferior quality, but cultivation has rendered them tolerably productive: those immediately surrounding the town are in almost every direction converted into gardens, which are in general rented at small annual sums, and doubtless are very conducive to the health of the inhabitants. In the year 1665, this place experienced in a dreadful degree, the disease called the plague; the bodies of the numerous victims were conveyed for interment to Lady Wood Green, an acre of waste land, since denominated the pest ground. The restoration of monarchy in the person of Charles II., is the period from which Birmingham dates her great rise in commercial prosperity. Implements of husbandry, carpenters' tools, and such coarse articles of iron manufacture, were the principal articles manufactured in Birmingham in those early days. The reign of the second Charles, a long holiday after the troubles of civil contest, produced a relaxation in public manners, and a demand for those embellishments of luxury which may be termed the playthings of elegant habit. In this reign the toy trade was first cultivated in Birmingham; industry, the great basis of successful effort, was already in the possession of the natives; encouragement stimulated genius, and the various trades and manufactures have ever since continued to increase rapidly, and been carried on to an extent unprecedented in the annals of manufacture, and productive, not only of local wealth, but of national pride. From the restoration to the present time, the history of Birmingham is happily comprised in a view of its progress in arts, buildings, population, and commercial opulence, with the exception of one lamentable instance of a turbulent and most dangerous spirit, in the lower classes. On Thursday, July the 14th, 1791, about eighty persons of various denominations, assembled at the hotel in this town, to celebrate the anniversary of the French revolution. A mob collected, and the party assembled for the celebration prudently retired. But the populace not contented with a moderate triumph, broke the window of the hotel; and their numbers increasing, they proceeded to acts of more serious violence, encouraging each other in the work of devastation by clamours fantastically expressive of a love of church, king, and good order! The horrors of a popular ferment, in a place containing such numerous throngs of artisans, to whom riot was a festival when once set on foot may be readily imagined; the mechanics of every description, issued from every alley of the town, and joining the cry of "no false rights of man," stimulated the inflamed and thoughtless congregation of labourers to such undertakings as promised most plunder. As the mob professed themselves peculiar friends to the Church of England, they commenced their operations by setting fire to the Meeting House, belonging to the celebrated Dr. Priestley; this they soon reduced to ashes, and a second conventicle shared the same fate. They then proceeded to the dwelling of the philosophic and amiable preacher, which was about a mile distant from the town; Dr. Priestley himself happily escaped their rage; but they burnt his extensive premises, and we lament to say that his philosophical apparatus and valuable manu-

BIRMINGHAM.

Astonishing increase.

Salubrity of the air, &c.

Dreadful plague in 1665.

Toy trade first cultivated.

Riots in 1791.

Political infatuation.

BIRMINGHAM.

The rioters in possession of power for three days.

Dreadful sacrifice of property.

Sufferers reimbursed by Act of Parliament.

scripts, the fruits of many years' labour and observation, were consumed in the flames. (For a biographical account of this great man see page 187.) The mob remained in the possession of power for the three following days, though judicious steps were taken by the magistrates to appease the tumult. These horrible days will be long remembered in Birmingham; all business was necessarily at a pause. The principal shops were shut and no inhabitant deemed himself secure from the visitation of a throng so perniciously compounded of the capricious and designing. The firebrand spread its ravages in town and country, and many of the rioters reduced to a state of brutal intoxication, by the liquors which they plundered, perished in the flames, which they themselves had raised. On the evening of Sunday, the 17th, military assistance arrived; but the rumour of such an approach was sufficient; this mob had too much ferocity to possess genuine courage; and the despicable concourse, so formidable to the unarmed, slunk quietly away on the slightest appearance of opposition. Among the ravages committed in this disastrous season, must be noticed the following:—On Friday, the 15th of July, were burned the mansion of John Ryland, Esq. at Easy Hill; Bordesley Hall, the elegant residence of Mr. Taylor; and Mr. Hutton's house and stock in the paper trade, books, furniture, &c. at Birmingham. On Saturday, the 16th, were destroyed the house and furniture of the truly respectable Mr. Hutton, at Saltley, the country residence of that gentleman; the residence of George Humphreys, Esq., and that of William Russell, Esq., of Showell Green; Moseley Hall, a seat occupied by the venerable Lady Carlampton, who was enfeebled and blind through age. Five other houses were also burned in the course of this day. Sunday, the 17th, was ushered to notice by the destruction of King's Wood meeting-house; and on the same day, besides other devastation, the mob plundered Edgbaston Hall, the residence of Dr. Withering. The damage arising from these outrages was moderately estimated at £60,000. Public justice was satisfied by the execution of two of the principal offenders; and an act was obtained in 1793, to reimburse the persons whose property had sustained injury. The buildings of Birmingham, like those of most English towns, not formed in dependence on a castellated edifice, were originally placed in a low and watery situation. The chief street of the ancient town is termed Digbeth, a tract naturally well sheltered, and containing some excellent springs, which still forms the best resource of the town in point of water. At the time of the restoration it is supposed that Birmingham consisted of fifteen streets, though not all finished; and about nine hundred houses. The increase of building since that period, has exceeded the calculations of the most sanguine; and the town no longer crouches in humility of site, but boldly solicits the ingress of the winds from each point of the compass. Modern Birmingham is approached on every side by an ascent, except from the north-west; and as scarcely any of the streets lie on a dead flat, every shower conduces to cleanliness and health. As the chief parts of this immense town are of comparatively modern erection, the examiner will be induced to expect that the great errors of antiquity, in respect to formation of streets, and character of domestic architecture, are here avoided, and in a general point of view, he will find that his anticipations were correct. Many of the avenues are of a desirable width; where the population is composed of such various classes, no regularity of building can be expected; but the greater portion of the houses are, in appearance, of a highly creditable description. Few dwellings are calculated to convey a just notion of the great opulence enjoyed by many persons engaged in commercial pursuits, but the principal houses connected with shops for the display of goods in trade, are eligible and commodious. It appears that a kind of mania for building, has for some time prevailed in Birmingham, and we are compelled to observe on the authority of the historian of the town, that the architecture prevailing in tenements of an

inferior order, is rather shewy than lasting. The proprietor generally contracts for a house of certain dimensions at a stipulated price; this induces the artist to use some ingredients of the cheaper kind, and sometimes to try whether he can cement the building with sand instead of lime. "Many of the houses," continues Mr. Hutton, "have been brought forth, answered the purpose for which they were created, and have been buried in the dust during my acquaintance with Birmingham." But as the most distinguished efforts of this enterprising place are directed to the advance of its manufactures, it is there that we should look for the chief display of the builder's skill; and every principal fabric connected with the numerous arts cultivated in the "great toy-shop of Europe," is commodious, substantial, and judiciously adapted to its object. The inland situation of Birmingham was unfavourable to the first views of commercial interchange on a large scale, as not any navigable river flows near the confines of the town, but industry and art have supplied every deficiency. From Birmingham, as from a centre, twelve roads proceed to as many towns; and considerable improvements have lately taken place in the whole of these thoroughfares. The introduction of canal navigation is however the great auxiliary to the commerce of the place. By this mode of conveyance a communication is effected on easy terms with the metropolis, and most of the principal trading places in the island. The benefits arising from such a facility of interchange are calculated, in a season favourable to manufacture, to lift Birmingham to a prouder height than it has even yet attained, or ventured to anticipate. Notwithstanding the extent of this town, there has been, till very lately, little distinction between it and a village, all the difference being its fairs and markets; the municipal government, like any petty town, was entrusted to the superintendence of two constables; and the inhabitant householders exercised no rights of franchise, nor participation in the national councils, until the late bill for a reform in the representative system gave them this privilege, and erected their town into a borough, sending two members to the Commons House of Parliament. This important town not possessing a charter of incorporation, fails to present such a variety of public structures, as would appear suited to its magnitude. The following are the principal buildings dedicated to religious use, charitable purposes, or to public convenience and entertainment.

BIRMINGHAM.

Toy-shop of Europe.

Sends two Members to Parliament.

St. Martin's Church.

St. Martin's Church is undoubtedly of great antiquity, and to trace its foundation is impossible. It was originally of stone, but being decayed by time, in 1690 the body of the church and also the tower were cased with bricks of an admirable quality, and mortar suitable to them, for yet there are scarcely any symptoms of decay. There are within the church two marble monuments, with recumbent figures upon them, but no inscription; and, like the church, are of such ancient date, that no person has yet presumed to say when or for whom they were erected. There is also a fine toned organ; and in the steeple are twelve musical bells, and a set of chimes that play with great accuracy a different tune every day in the week, at the hours of three, six, nine, and twelve, and they are so contrived that they shift from one to another, by means of their own machinery. Birmingham has only one parish, except for church fees, and in that respect the Rector of St. Phillip's presides over a small part within the town. This church is computed to accommodate 2,200 persons.

St. Phillip's Church.—The ground for this church, the churchyard, and Blue-coat School, was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Phillip's, and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Inge, the ancestors of William Inge, Esq. without stipulating for the presentation. This superb edifice was designed in the year 1710, by Thomas Archer, Esq., who was gentleman of the bed-chamber to her Majesty, Queen Anne. St. Phillip's was begun in 1711, under a commission granted to twenty of the neighbouring gentry, who were appointed by the bishop of the diocese, under his epis-

St. Phillip's Church.

BIRMING-
HAM.

copal seal ; their commission was to expire twelve months after the church should be erected. It was consecrated in the year 1715, but not finished till 1719, when the commissioners resigned their authority into the hands of the diocesan, in whom the presentation rests. The money expended by the commissioners two years after the consecration, did not amount to quite £5000. A considerable sum of money being left unpaid, this circumstance was made known to his Majesty George I., by the intercession of Sir Richard Gough, when, in 1725, the King generously contributed £600. towards the completion of it, and the inhabitants to express their gratitude, affixed the crest of Sir Richard Gough, as a vane on the top of the building. The urns upon the parapet of the church were placed there in 1750, when the celebrated Baskerville was churchwarden. The dome in some degree resembles that of St. Paul's, in London, and in the tower are ten musical bells, with chimes, &c. similar to St. Martin's. The church-yard contains four acres of ground, and is laid out with trees, gravel walks, &c.

Christ
Church.

Christ Church stands upon land given by W. Phillips Inge, Esq. It is situate at the upper end of New-street, and the first stone of it was intended to have been laid by George III. in person ; but his Majesty's sudden indisposition preventing, that ceremony was performed by the Earl of Dartmouth, on the 22d of July, 1805. The King gave £1000. from his private purse towards the completion of the building. It was consecrated with great solemnity on July 13, 1813, by the Honourable and Right Reverend James Cornwallis, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The portico and spire were both erected by Mr. Richardson, of Wandsworth, in 1816. This place of worship is computed to accommodate 1500 hearers. It has a well finished organ, handsome altar-piece, and neatly fitted up galleries.

Three other churches have within a very short period been erected by means of grants from the parliamentary fund for this purpose, namely, St. Peter's, Dalend, the interior of which, about three years ago, was accidentally destroyed by fire, and is now under repair. St. George's, Tower-street, and St. Thomas's, Bath-row, each of which is capable of accommodating about 1500 hearers.

St. Bartholomew's Chapel was erected in the year 1749, on land given by John Jennens, Esq. ; it stands in the middle of an extensive burial ground, and is fitted up in a neat convenient style. Mrs. Jennens contributed £1000. towards its erection, and the remainder was raised by subscription. The altar-piece was the gift of Basil, Earl of Denbigh, and the communion-plate, consisting of 182 ounces, was given by Mary Careless. It is reckoned to contain 800 auditors when filled.

Various
places of
worship.

St. Mary's Chapel was built in the year 1774, in an octagon form. Mrs. Weaman gave the ground on which it stands, reserving to herself the presentation. It is computed to accommodate 2000 hearers.

St. Paul's Chapel.—This elegant pile of building was erected in the year 1779, upon land, the gift of Charles Colmore, Esq. who reserved to himself the presentation. The attendants upon this place of worship raised a subscription, and in the year 1791, caused a beautiful window of stained glass to be placed over the communion table representing the Conversion of St. Paul. It is calculated to accommodate 1130 persons.

St. John's Chapel, Deritend, was originally founded in 1382, during the reign of Richard II. It is a chapel of ease to the parish of Aston. The present structure appears to have been erected in the year 1735, and to which the tower was added in 1762, wherein eight bells and a clock were fixed in 1777.

St. James's Chapel, Ashsted.—This building was erected by that eminent physician, John Ash, M.D., for his own residence ; but before it was finished he went to reside in London, and having disposed of this property to Mr. John Brooke, that gentleman converted it into a place of worship,



which was consecrated in the year 1810. This chapel is in the parish of Aston, and has recently been very considerably enlarged.

Trinity Chapel, also in the parish of Aston, was erected within these few years, by the Parliamentary Commissioners. It is a handsome structure, and is situated at Camp Hill.

There are two Catholic chapels, one in Broad-street, and another in Shadwell-street. There is also a Quaker's Meeting-house in Bull-street.

The Unitarians have two large Meeting-houses, in Old and New Meeting-streets, both of which were re-erected about 1793, having been destroyed by fire, during the riots in 1791. A small chapel has also been lately opened by them in Cambridge-street. The Independants have three considerable chapels in Carr's-lane, Steelhouse-lane, and Sidney-street. The Calvinists have a place of worship called Abdullam's Carr, in Bartholomew-street. The Particular Baptists have three large chapels in Cannon-street, Bond-street, and Harper's-hill, and a smaller one in Newhall-street. The General Baptists have a chapel in Lombard-street, Deritend. The Methodists have extensive Meeting-houses in Cherry-street, Belmont-row, Constitution-hill, St. Martin-street, Oxford-street, and Bradford-street; besides smaller congregations in other parts of the town. The followers of Lady Huntingdon meet in King-street; and the Swedenborgians in a newly erected chapel, in Summer-lane. The Jews' Synagogue is in Severn-street. There is also just completed a Scotch Kirk, in Broad-street, Islington; and an American Voluntary Church, has been founded in Newhall-street, in a building erected a few years ago for the followers of Mr. Irving, who now meet in a much smaller chapel in the same street.

Various Trusts, and private Charitable Societies have been established in Birmingham; of the former are Lench's Trust, for keeping the streets of a certain district in repair, and to erect Alms-houses, which the Commissioners have done, namely, nine in Dudley-street, twelve in Steelhouse-lane, and four in Park-street, for aged and destitute persons.

Fenthams Trust, for clothing ten poor widows of Birmingham, and teaching poor children to read. Fenthams bequeathed £100. per annum for this benevolent purpose in 1712. The children are maintained and instructed in the Blue-coat school, but for distinction they wear green clothing.

Crowley's Trust.—In the year 1733, Mrs. Crowley left six houses in trust, the rents of which were to support ten girls, who are also in the same school as those boys of Fenthams Trust. Of the numerous private charities, we may mention the following:—

The Society for Clothing Destitute Women and Children.

The Female Benevolent Society.

Institution for Providing Nurses for poor married women when lying-in.

The Lying-in Charity at the Five-Ways.

Deritend and Bordsley Society, for assisting the sick poor with clean linen.

A Sick Society in Cannon-street, for weekly visiting, relieving, and instructing the sick poor of every denomination. At St. Mary's Chapel there is a Society for relieving the Indigent Sick; and the congregation have likewise established a School of Industry for Females, which is supported by voluntary subscription.—Besides these benevolent societies, almost every chapel has a Society for the purpose of relieving its own poor attendants. There is an Auxiliary Bible Society, and also a branch of the Missionary Society.

The General Hospital was erected in the year 1766, under the superintendence of John Ash, M.D. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and every three years a concert of music is performed, from which a part of the profits is bestowed on this Institution.

An Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Institution for the Relief of Bodily Deformity. Fever Hospital, &c.

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Places of worship

Various charities.

General Hospital.

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The Dispensary was established in Temple-row, in the year 1793, principally by the patronage of the late Matthew Bolton, Esq.; and it continued there until 1808, when a commodious building was erected for the purpose in Union-street, at the expence of more than £2000.

Magnificent Town Hall.

A Town Hall has been just completed for municipal purposes, public meetings, and musical festivals. It is situated in Paradise Street, and is said to be the most magnificent building of the kind in Great Britain. The design was supplied by Messrs. Hansom and Welch, architects of Liverpool; it is of corinthian order, from the example of the temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. The interior of the building presents an immense saloon, or hall, 140 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 65 feet high; and there are no columnar or other projections, to interrupt sight or sound. It is capable of accommodating 4000 persons sitting, and nearly 10,000 standing. There are corridors of communication running along on each side the hall on the level of the floor, and staircases leading to upper corridors, giving access to the galleries. One end of the hall is appropriated to an orchestra,

Music Hall, and organ of immense dimensions.

in which is an organ of colossal dimensions, erected by Mr. Hill, of London, at an expence of £3000. Some idea may be formed of this enormous and powerful instrument, when we state that its width is 35 feet, depth 15, and height 45; the largest central pipe is 35 feet long, and nearly 21 inches in diameter. The total weight of the organ is estimated at forty tons. The hall externally presents a most commanding appearance. It seems a vast temple, surrounded by 32 beautiful fluted columns, and placed on a rustic base 23 feet in height. Its dimensions are—length 160 feet, width 85 feet, height 83 feet. The structure is of Anglesea marble, which was presented gratuitously by the proprietor of the mines, in order to bring it into repute. The total cost will be about £23,000. A large and very commodious Market Hall has also been just completed, and was first opened in February, 1835. It is a very handsome stone building with extensive dry vaults beneath. It occupies the entire space between High Street and Worcester Street. It is in contemplation by the Commissioners of the Streets Act to erect a Corn Exchange, near the site of the Market-hall.

Market Hall.**Workhouse.**

The Workhouse is situated in Lichfield-street, and is under the direction of twelve overseers, six of whom enter their office at Lady-day, and the other six at Michaelmas. In addition to those overseers, there are 108 guardians, who are elected by the inhabitants who pay poor-rates, and they continue in office three years; but this office does not exempt them from serving other parochial duties. The appointment of the several persons to the management of this extensive establishment is with the guardians, who must keep regular accounts of their proceedings, to be signed by the Chairman at every meeting they hold; their duty is to meet every week, and also after every quarter day.—The assessment of the poor-rates, or as they call them, levies, is exceedingly heavy in Birmingham, owing to the vast number of persons seeking relief on various occasions,—which ever will be incident to great and populous manufacturing towns.

The Institution for Deaf and Dumb Children, situate at Edgbaston, in a delightful situation, on the estate of Lord Calthorpe, comprising the building with some surrounding land, was established in 1812, and soon after patronized by many influential persons in the county of Warwick, and in that of Stafford.

Free Grammar School.

The Free Grammar School was founded by Edward VI. in the fifth year of his reign, and endowed with lands, which, by the increased value of property, now produce more than £2000 per annum; and by the continual falling in of leases, the annual revenue becomes increased. In 1836, it will be between £3,000. and £4,000., and in a few years will reach even to £10,000 per annum. The last School-house and buildings which were erected in New-street in 1707, were taken down about four years ago, and a large and magnificent gothic pile is now rearing on the same site; which,



besides the school, is to include residences for the masters, and accommodations for a certain number of boarders. This Seminary has the privilege of sending two exhibitioners to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, who are each of them allowed £35 per annum, for the space of seven years. The governors have recently obtained, from the Lord Chancellor, a new charter, in which it is provided that within seven years from the date thereof, the governors shall establish four elementary schools in various parts of the town for the instruction of youth.

The Blue Coat School is situate in St. Phillip's Church-yard. It was erected in the year 1724, and considerably enlarged in 1794, at an expense of £2,800. It possesses an annual income of £700. and therein are maintained, clothed, and educated, 108 boys, and 54 girls, in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. and sewing, knitting, &c. to the girls, in addition. Beside subscriptions and sermons for this Institution, some liberal bequests have been made; and in 1795, the lord of the manor granted a lease for 999 years, of four acres of land upon Birmingham Heath, at 1s. per annum, for its benefit.

There is a National School on the Madras System in Pinfold-street, and a Free Royal Lancasterian School in Severn-street; also one for the instruction of females in Park-street. In the town are a great many Sunday Schools, which are well attended to, both by the Dissenters and the members of the Established Church of England.

Philosophical Society.—This institution is indebted for its origin to a few scientific persons who held a meeting in the year 1800, and having disclosed their ideas to each other, they afterwards united themselves into a Society. In the year 1813, they purchased commodious premises in Cannon-street, which they fitted up in a similar manner to the Royal Institution in London. The various lectures that have been delivered by the professors of this Society, on mechanism, chemistry, mineralogy, and metallurgy, have produced very beneficial effects, and contributed, in a considerable degree, to the improvement of gilding, plating, bronzing, vitrification, and metallurgic combinations.

A Mechanics' Institution was formed in 1825, and is now in a flourishing condition—there are about 500 members. Lectures are delivered weekly, at present in the theatre of the Philosophical Institution, which is rented for this purpose; but a new building is about to be commenced for the use of the Institute. There is an excellent library, and numerous classes, for the instruction of the members.

The School of Medicine was established a few years since, principally by the laudable exertions of W. S. Cox, Jun., Esq. Surgeon, who first gave lectures on anatomy to students at his own residence. The plan was highly approved and supported, not only by the medical gentlemen in the town, but by the noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood. A building was speedily erected in Snow Hill, where a valuable museum of human and comparative anatomy, geology, &c. was formed, and regular courses of lectures, by eminent professors, in all the various branches of medicine and surgery, were delivered. The Society now occupy large and commodious premises in Paradise-street, and the museums are liberally opened for the gratuitous inspection of the public, on stated days.

The Society of Arts has a very splendid building at the upper end of New-street. It was designed by Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson, and is of the Corinthian order. There are regular schools for instruction in painting, modelling, and sculpture. There are also annual exhibitions, alternately of ancient and modern pictures, &c. which will vie with any out of London. It is well supported, and together with the Philosophical and Mechanics Institutions has been of invaluable benefit to the town.

The Theological Library.—The first rector of St. Phillip's Church, the Rev. William Higgs, having bequeathed this library for the use of the clergy in Birmingham and its vicinity, and the sum of £200. to make

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Charitable schools.

Scientific Institutions

Libraries.

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further purchases, a handsome library was erected by the Rev. Spencer Madan, in the year 1792, for its reception, adjoining to the parsonage house, he being at that time rector.

A Public Library was established in 1779, and is now held in an elegant pile of building, in Union-street, erected on the Tontine principle, by the subscribers. It contains about 18,000 volumes, and there are about 560 subscribers. Out of this institution, through some disagreement, a New Library was formed in the year 1796. It consists of about 10,000 volumes, which occupy a handsome building erected for the purpose, in Temple-row, west, about eight years since.

Reading-
room,
Banking-
houses, &c.

The News and Reading Room is a large and handsome structure, situate in Bennett's Hill, near to which are also two other splendid buildings, erected within the last three years for the uses of the "Birmingham Banking Company," and the "Bank of Birmingham," both of them Joint Stock Banks. Besides these, there are Branches of the "Bank of England," the "Northern and Central Bank of England," and "The Commercial Bank of England." Until recently there were five private banking houses, only two of which now remain, namely, Messrs. Taylors and Lloyds, of Dale-end, and Messrs. Attwoods, Spooners and Co., of New-street, both of which draw upon firms of the same names in London.

Theatre

The Theatre, a superb pile of building, erected in 1774, and an additional portico in 1780. In front of this elegant building, over the attic windows, are busts in bas-relief of Shakspeare and Garrick, of excellent workmanship. In the month of August, 1792, the interior of this theatre was destroyed by fire, which consumed all the scenery, dresses, &c.; but on being restored, it was considerably enlarged, and an assembly room added. About fifteen years ago it was again entirely consumed, and a second time rebuilt; the stage on this occasion being so considerably enlarged as to nearly equal, in extent, the largest in London. The season usually commences about June, and concludes in October.

Musical
festival.

A Triennial Musical Festival, in October, is celebrated by a number of vocal and instrumental performers of the first class. Oratorios are performed four successive mornings in the Town Hall, and in the evening of each day select concerts are performed; the whole usually concludes with a fancy dress ball. Great numbers of the nobility and gentry attend these entertainments, and the profits arising from this musical fête are applied to the support of the General Hospital, as mentioned before, in our account of that Institution. There are ball-rooms at the Royal Hotel in Temple-row, and adjoining the theatre; and private concerts are occasionally held in them.

Vauxhall, established after the plan of that near London, has been converted into a common tavern; the parterres of *Flora*, the groves of *Pomona*, and the whispering retreats of Cupid, are invaded by gymnastic sports, Bacchanalian revels, and loud clamours of boisterous mirth.

In Great Brook-street there are large Cavalry Barracks, built since the riots, in 1791, to accommodate 162 men and their horses.

Fire-offices.

There are several Fire Offices. Those most intimately connected with the town are the Birmingham Fire Office, established 1805, by 300 subscribers of £1000 each, making a capital of £300,000. The company have a handsome stone building in Union-street, with engine houses attached. The Norwich Union is also in considerable repute, and has just completed a very elegant stone building near the Post Office, in Bennett's Hill. The District Fire Office has been established within the last year, with a subscribed capital of half a million. The premises are situate in New-street.

A company for supplying the town with water was formed a few years ago. The principal works are about two miles from the town, on the Lichfield-road. The office is in the old square. The water is available in cases of fire.

There are at present two Gas Companies, the old Birmingham, and the Birmingham and Staffordshire. The works of the latter are nearly six miles from the town, on the Dudley-road, and the gas is, in consequence of travelling this distance, much purer. A third company, under the title of the Gas Consumers' Company, is now in course of formation, which has already proved of essential service to the inhabitants, by causing the companies at present in existence, to reduce their charges one sixth.

The Post Office is situate in Bennett's Hill. We are bound to say that it is by no means the best conducted establishment of the kind, although several improvements have recently been introduced. There are three general deliveries daily; the first soon after the arrival of the London mail, commences about half-past eight; the second delivery is between twelve and one, and the third at six in the evening. The London, Bristol, and Liverpool mails depart at eight in the evening. Letters should be put in before seven o'clock, but by paying one penny, are forwarded the same evening, if put in twenty minutes before eight. The Holyhead, Bewdley, Worcester, Stamford, and Walsall mails depart at eight in the morning. The Manchester mail at six o'clock in the morning. The office is open for business until ten at night.

Nearly at the top of the old market-place, and fronting St. Martin's Church, a statue of the immortal Admiral Nelson, executed by Westmacot, has been erected by the inhabitants of Birmingham. It was exposed to view on the 25th of October, 1809, the day on which a jubilee was kept in honour of King George III., having entered the 50th year of his reign. The expense of this statue was £2500. The attitude of the figure is expressive of that dignity and serenity with which the original was characterised, and the resemblance is, on the whole, admitted to be more than usually correct. The hero is represented in a composed and dignified attitude, his left arm reclining upon an anchor, which is to the right of the statue, and is the grand symbol of the naval profession; and Victory, the constant attendant upon her favourite hero, embellishes the prow. To the left is disposed a sail, which being placed behind the statue gives breadth to that view of the composition. Above the ship is a fac simile of the flag-staff truck of L'Orient, which was fished up by Sir Samuel Hood, the day after the battle of the Nile, and presented by him to Lord Nelson, the same being deposited at Mitfort, as a trophy of that ever memorable action. This group is surmounted upon a pedestal of statuary marble, a circular form having been selected as best suited to the situation.

There are two general fairs held here annually under the authority of the grants of the lord of the manor, made in the 35th of Henry III., before referred to; but the times have been altered for public convenience. The first mentioned fair is now, and has been held for many years past, in Whitsun week; the other on the last Thursday in September, each continues three days. The Whitsun fair happening at a season of general holiday, is the largest and most important. The Michaelmas fair is noted for an abundant supply of onions, and is termed the onion fair.

At these fairs, horses are exposed for sale at the northern end of Bristol street, hence denominated the horse fair. Cattle, sheep, and pigs, are also sold in Smithfield; both fairs being in high repute, are well attended, and much business transacted at them. The holidays are numerous, as are also the usual exhibitions for their amusement; and, altogether, much bustle, gaiety, and hilarity prevail on these occasions.

Within this town are manufactured all the sorts of metallic articles both for use and ornament, that can be devised. The brass founders produce an infinite variety of articles; and the platers also; the manufacturers of buttons, guns, swords, locks of every kind, japan goods, jewellery, and, of late, watches in gold, silver, metal, and covered cases, are numerous.

The jurisprudence of Birmingham is under the superintendence of about a dozen of the county magistrates, some of whom attend every Monday

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Gas Companies.

Post-office.

Nelson's monument.

Fairs.

Jurisprudence.

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and Thursday at the Public Office in Moore Street, which is a neat stone-fronted building, erected in the year 1806, at an expense of £9000, and which has recently been considerably enlarged. The ground floor is appropriated to the Commissioners of the Street Acts, and on the upper floor the magistrates transact the business of the town. Behind this building there are apartments for the prison-keeper and his attendants; also the prison, which is a spacious building, with a commodious well paved yard, divided into two parts by a lofty wall, which separates the male and female prisoners. There is also a prison in High-street, Bordesley. In the latter end of October a Court Leet is held for the lord of the manor, the officers of which are to attend to the adjustment of weights and measures, the quality of ale, &c.; and the meat conners are to take care that nothing unwholesome shall be sold by the butchers, nor offered for sale in their shops. Deritend being a hamlet of Birmingham, its inhabitants attend the Court Leet, when the constable and officers appointed for them are sworn in the name of the lord of the manor.

Deritend.

The Court of Requests, consisting of 72 commissioners, is held by a quorum of three of them, every Friday, in a court nearly opposite to New-street, and about the centre of High-street. Debts not exceeding £5 are cognizable, and may be recovered in this court.

Baskerville.

The late Mr. Baskerville, resided at a place called Easy-hill, at that time quite distant from the town; the house being in an extensive paddock. At this place he erected a mill for the making of paper, in which article he excelled all his contemporaries, as he also did in the formation of his types. His works are still in high reputation for paper and print; but his delightful residence is converted into a manufactory, and the paddock long since covered with houses, or laid out in wharfs, on the banks of the canal. Of these accommodations for water carriage, Birmingham possesses a considerable share. In 1769, a canal was completed, from this town to the collieries, at the expense of £70,000., and when the Grand Junction Canal was formed, joining with this, the shares advanced to a most enormous amount, as it formed a regular communication with London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Bristol. But the spirit of enterprise has not rested on the fluid conductors for merchandise and manufactured articles; an iron rail-road, on *terra firma*, is now in progress of construction from London to Birmingham, which, when completed, will render the communication between the metropolis and "The Toy Shop of Europe," as easy and rapid as London with Brentford, or Birmingham with Warwick; and instead of being two or three days on the road, the gentlemen manufacturers of Birmingham may, when this rail-road is finished, leave their orders and directions at their factories in the morning, and shake hands with their customers in London the same day, perhaps in time to take a dinner, and, if necessary, be able to sleep at home the same evening. There are two routes by canals to London, one by the Warwick, the other by the Worcester canal, between which there exists a kind of competition.

Soho ma-
nufactory.

One of the most interesting establishments about Birmingham yet remains to be noticed, and that is the Soho Manufactory. The spot upon which it is erected was, in the year 1764, a barren heath. The late Mr. Bolton, in the first instance, expended more than £9000. in the erection of buildings, exclusive of machinery, and in seeking for men of ingenuity, from all parts of Europe, whom he patronized with the greatest liberality; thus supported, they soon produced an imitation of the *or-molu*, which found a ready sale, and this business being established, it became necessary to make application for an Assay Office to be established in Birmingham, which was accordingly done in the year 1773.

Mr. Watt having obtained a patent for the improvement of steam-engines, came and settled at Soho in 1769, where he erected an engine upon his own principle, which answering the intended purpose, he in

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1775, obtained from Parliament a prolongation of his term for twenty-five years. A partnership being now formed between Mr. Bolton and Mr. Watt, an extensive manufactory of those engines was established at Soho. In 1788, a mint was erected at Soho, to be worked by the steam engine; from the rolling of the copper into sheets, afterwards passing it through polished steel rollers, and then cutting out the blanks, all which was performed with the greatest ease and regularity by children, instead of employing able men. The coining machines were worked with rapidity and exactness by boys from twelve to fourteen years of age; the machine depositing the blanks upon the dies, and when struck it displaced those that had received the impression, and deposited other blanks in their places.

Soho manufactory.

To facilitate the manufacturing of steam engines, Messrs. Bolton and Watt erected an iron-foundry at Smethwick, on the banks of the Birmingham canal, where most of the laborious work is done by the engine; those machines are here manufactured from one horse to two hundred horse-power, and the coining of medals, medallions, &c. of any size is still carried on. Silver and plated articles of every description are made, such as tea-urns, vases, tureens, dishes, candelabras, and every necessary article to decorate the table and the drawing-room. Metals of every description are here rolled to any length or breadth required; copying machines, fine polished steel fire-irons, steel buttons, ornaments for stove-grates, fenders, and any other articles in steel, where taste and elegance are necessary.

It has been computed by those who have the best means of information, that there are more than 100 ounces of gold purchased by the gilders every week in this town, which is spread over the manufactured articles in such a superficial manner, that not a single ounce of it ever returns to the crucible again. From the same source of information, it is computed that there are more than 1000 ounces of silver used every week, which never reverts back again in its pristine state as silver. The consumption of copper, brass, &c., is so great, that companies have been formed to supply those necessary articles of manufacture.

The importance of Birmingham to the whole nation was conspicuously manifest, when, during the revolutionary zeal of the French, England had to contend with a potent enemy; and when threatened with invasion by the then ruler of France, the volunteers of England, after exhausting the dépôts of government, were anxiously calling for arms to defend their country. At this time the manufacturers of guns, swords, pistols, pikes, &c., in Birmingham, were only few; but in a short time, they supplied from five to six thousand stand of arms weekly. The proof-house is situated on the banks of the canal, in Banbury-street, and is conducted under the direction of three wardens, who are annually chosen from the body of guardians and trustees, they being originally nominated in the Act of Parliament. In addition to them, the Lords Lieutenants for the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford, the members serving in Parliament for these counties, *pro tempore*, and the magistrates acting within seven miles of the town of Birmingham, are appointed as guardians.

Proof-house.

An act of Parliament has lately been obtained for constructing the railroad from London to this great town, which we have just before alluded to. It is now some months since the first three contracts for its construction have been taken, and the work is proceeding on different parts of the first twenty miles near London, which they comprehend. The men have been for some time engaged in the vicinity of the metropolis, but the greatest advances have been made near Watford. The five or six miles on either side of that town are confessedly the most interesting on the whole line. Within that compass, there will be a tunnel of nearly a mile long, a curved tunnel, a stupendous embankment across the valley of the Colne, and about forty bridges and short tunnels. As much as half a mile of excavation and embankment has been already executed, on which temporary

Rail-road to London.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Population	
45	Birstall	pa W. R. York	Leeds	7	Huddersfield	9	Halifax	9	192	.....
44	Birstwith	to W. R. York	Knarestboro'	8	Ripley	4	Otley	9	234	747
24	Birtherpe	pa Lincoln	Folkingham	2	Boston	13	Bourne	8	106	54
7	Birtles	to Chester	Macclesfield	3	Stockport . . .	11	Congleton . . .	8	170	54
13	Birtley	pa & to Durham	Gateshead	4	Durham	9	Sunderland	10	268	1520
29	Birtley	pa & to Northumb.	Hexham . . .	12	Bellingham	6	Halfwhistle	15	290	
42	Birts Morton	pa Worcester	Upton	5	Tewkesbury	7	Malvern	5	109	311
42	Bisbrooke	pa Rutland	Uppingham	2	Rockingham	5	Stamford . . .	12	88	177
21	Biscathorpe	pa Lincoln	Wragby	7	Louth	8	Horncastle	11	151	45
4	Bisham	pa Berks	Maidenhead	4	Marlow	1	Henley	7	30	771
42	Bishampton	pa Worcester	Pershore . . .	5	Alcester	8	Evesham	8	107	393
13	Bish. Auckland * m. t.	Durham	Durham	10	Staindrop . . .	9	Wolsingham	11	249	2839
21	Bishop's Bourne . .	pa Kent	Canterbury	4	Sandwich . . .	11	Dover	12	59	358

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Rail-road.

rails are laid down, over which two or three waggons of earth are conveyed with care by a single horse. About three miles beyond this, is nearly a quarter of a mile of the same description of railway, and the first bridge completed on the line. This bridge conveys the line over a cross-road, and the excellence of its design and execution are heightened by the contrast afforded by a neighbouring bridge over the Grand Junction Canal, for the turnpike road. The appearance of this bridge is such as to justify sanguine expectations for the conduct of such part of the line as is under the immediate direction of the same skilful engineer. The great tunnel will be between these two portions of the line, and three of the shafts are already sunk. The working shafts are eight feet in diameter, and the waggons will be filled with earth in the tunnel, swung up the shaft by a high pressure steam engine, then placed on the rails, and conveyed to the embankment. The work already excites much interest, and in the course of a few months will prove a strong attraction to all who are inclined to watch the progress of so vast an undertaking. It will pass through Watford, Tring, Leighton, Buzzard, and Blisworth, which is about five miles from Northampton, Rugby, Coventry, and enter Birmingham at Nova Scotia Gardens.

Markets, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday, Sept. 24.—*Bankers* (see p. 198).—*Inns*, Royal Hotel, Albion, Hen and Chickens, Swan, Nelson Hotel, Castle, Union, White Hart, and others, all very respectable houses.—*Mails* (see page 199).

* BISHOP'S AUCKLAND is a market town and a borough by prescriptive right. It enjoys a beautiful and commanding sits on an eminence, which the river Wear bounds to the north, and the Gaunless to the south-east, the latter of which runs into the former at no great distance above the town. It is situated on a piece of ground about 140 feet higher than the level of the plain ; each side of its declivity is laid out in hanging gardens, and the remaining part of it is built upon. The Bishops of Durham are lords of the manor ; and their seat, a beautiful palace, is here. Bishop Beck was the first who made choice of it for a residence, and the consequence which the town at present enjoys may perhaps be ascribed to that circumstance. The Bishop's Palace, or Castle, stands at the north angle of the town, and together with the courts and offices covers about five acres. " It stondeth," says Leland, " on a little hill betwixt two rivers. There was a very auncient manor-place longing to the Bishop of Duresme at Akeland : Antonius de Beke began first to encastellate it ; he made the great haille : ther be divers pillars of black marble, speckled with white, and the exceeding faire gret chambre, with other three. He made also an exceeding goodly chapelle ther, of ston well squarid, and a college with Dene and Prepends yn it, and a quadrant on the south-west side of the castelle for ministers of the Colleage. Skirlaw, Bishop of Duresme, made the goodly gate-house at entering into the castelle of Akeland. There is a faire park by the castelle, having fallow deer, wild bulls, and kine." Nearly the whole of the buildings, here mentioned by Leland, have been destroyed : chiefly by Sir Arthur Haselrigge, on whom this place was bestowed by Parliament, in the Civil Wars. Attracted by the beauty of the situation, he determined to make it his principal residence, and erected

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
41	Bish. Canning * p & to	Wilts	Devizes4	Pewsey10	Marlboro' . . .11		86	2250

a magnificent house with the materials. On the Restoration, the former Bishop (Cosin) was recalled to his diocese. "He had a palace," observes Pennant, "ready for his reception; but by an excess of piety declined making use of it, from the consideration that the stone of the ancient chapel had been sacrilegiously applied towards the building of this late habitation of fanaticism. He therefore pulled it down, and, restoring the materials to their ancient use, built the present elegant chapel;" beneath the floor of which lies the pious re-founder. The other parts of the castle were erected at different times, and consequently the whole pile bears an irregular form. The entrance from the town is through a new Gothic gateway and screen, extending 310 feet, designed by Mr. James Wyatt, and thence to a Gothic porch and vestibule, 84 feet in length and 40 in breadth, which conducts to the chapel on the right. The roof of the chapel is supported by rows of clustered pillars. A few years ago, it was decorated with a new altar-piece, and a picture of the resurrection, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The picture is said to be the original design which was made by Sir Joshua for the new painted window at the east end of Salisbury Cathedral. The chapel contains also a handsome monument, by Nollekens, to the memory of Bishop Trevor, who is represented sitting, with a book. On the left, the vestibule leads into the hall, a very elegant apartment, and to the staircase of the ante-room and great drawing-room, which is sixty feet long, and thirty broad: its internal finishing, with part of the ante-room, staircase, and vestibule, was executed from designs by Mr. Wyatt. In the dining parlour, 54 feet by 24, are fine full length paintings of Jacob, and the twelve Patriarchs, by Spagnoletto. Here are also the four heads of the Evangelists, by Lanfranc; a painting of the four fathers of the Latin church, by Bloccemart; and another of the Cornaro family, by Titian; containing representations of three full-grown persons arrayed in flowing mantles, and of six children, all kneeling, and adoring the cross. In the breakfast-room is a good portrait of Tycho Brahé. The park and lands connected with the castle contain 800 acres. The ground near the mansion has been laid out in slopes and terraces, so as to command a great variety of prospects. The nearer landscapes are composed of wild and irregular woodlands, bold cliffs and eminences, mingled in a picturesque manner; the more distant views are composed of rich cultivated grounds, animated by the windings of the Wear. The river Gaunless flows at the bottom of the lawn, and is crossed at some distance by a stone bridge, at the building of which, in the year 1757, a Roman urn of greyish clay was discovered, filled with ashes, earth, human bones, &c. It appears from an inquisition *post mortem*, of the 14th year of Bishop Skirlaw, that Dionesia Polland died seized of certain land, held here in socage by the tenure of presenting a falchion to the bishop on his first coming hither after attaining that dignity. The ceremony is still continued, and accompanied with the following address:—"My Lord, I, in behalf of myself, as well as some other possessors of the Polland's lands, do humbly present your lordship with this falchion at your first coming here, wherewith, as the tradition goeth, he slew of old a venomous serpent, which did much harm to man and beast, and by performing this service we hold our lands."

BISHOP'S
AUCKLAND.Elegant
chapel.Monument
to Bishop
Trevor.Park and
grounds.Roman re-
mains.Ancient
custom.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Ascension Day, for horned cattle; following day for sheep and horses; Corpus Christi, and following day, ditto; Thursday before October 10, ditto.— Mail arrives 7 morning; departs 4 afternoon.

* BISHOP'S CANNING. The church, at this place, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure in the English style of architecture, supposed to be erected at about the same period with Salisbury Cathedral,

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. from London.	Population
33	Bishop's Castle * bo. & pa. m. t. & pa.	Salop	Montgomery 9	Ludlow 17	Shrewsbury 21	159	2007
44	Bishop's Dale	N. R. York.	Middleham 12	Askrigg 6	Hawes 7	292	108
41	Bishop's Fonthill	Wilts	Hindon 2	Warrminster 9	Wilton 11	95	211
17	Bishop's Frome, pa & to	Hereford ...	Bromyard ... 5	Leobury 8	Hereford 12	128	948
34	Bishop's Hull	Somerset ...	Taunton 2	Wellington ... 5	Milverton ... 5	143	1155
44	Bishopside, High	W. R. York	Ripon 11	Masham 11	Ripley 10	225	....
44	Bishopside, Low	W. R. York	..... 10	..... 12	..... 9	221	....
34	Bishop's Lydeard	Somerset ...	Taunton 6	Bridgewater 10	Stowey 7	149	1295
13	Bishop's Middleham, & to & pa.	Durham	Sedgefield ... 2	Durham 9	Bis Auckland 8	253	837
56	Bishop's Moat	Montgomery	Montgomery 7	Bis. Castle ... 2	Newton 14	161	....
44	Bishop's Monkton, p & t	W. R. York	Ripon 4	Boro' bridge 4	Ripley 6	221	479
11	Bishop's Nympton	Devon	S. Moulton ... 3	Dulverton ... 12	Chumleigh ... 8	175	1116
35	Bishop's Olfow	Stafford ...	Eccleshall ... 4	Drayton 6	Newport 8	152	205
15	Bishop's Stoke	Gloucester ..	Bristol 5	Sodbury 12	New Pass 7	123	1883
16	Bishop's Stoke	Hants	Bis Waltham 6	Winchester ... 6	Southampton 6	69	1026
54	Bishopstone	Glamorgan ..	Swansea 6	Oxwich 9	Lochar 7	213	470
17	Bishopstone	Hereford ...	Hereford 8	Weobley 5	Hay 13	143	278
38	Bishopstone	Sussex	Seaford 2	Lewes 9	Brighton 11	60	293
39	Bishopstone	Warwick	Stratford 2	Henley 7	Warwick 9	95	....
41	Bishopstone	Wilts	Wilton 3	Salisbury 6	Downton 9	87	663
41	Bishopstone	Wilts	Swindon 6	Lambourn ... 7	Highworth ... 7	75	668
18	Bishop Stortford † m. t. & pa.	Hertford	Hertford 17	Harlow 7	Dunmow 9	30	3958

BISHOP'S CANNING.

Wm. Bayly, mathematician.

Sailed with Cap. Cook.

which it very much resembles. At this place was born William Bayly, an ingenious mathematician and astronomer, who was the son of a farmer. In early life he was employed as a schoolmaster; and his acquirements coming to the knowledge of Dr. Maskelyne, the late astronomer royal, he engaged him as his astronomical assistant. In 1709, he was sent by the Royal Society to the North Cape, to observe the transit of Venus, his account of which was published in the philosophical transactions. In 1772, he went out as astronomer with Captain Cook in his second voyage; and he again accompanied him in the expedition which terminated the life of that celebrated circumnavigator. For his services on these occasions, in having determined the longitudes and latitudes of the several places discovered by Captain Cook, by surveys and astronomical observations, he was in 1775 appointed master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth. This situation he held, with great credit to himself, till 1807, when he retired with a handsome pension. He died in 1810.—*Gent. Mag.*

* BISHOP'S CASTLE is an ancient corporation which did send two members to Parliament, but is now disfranchised. The castle was formerly the residence of the Bishops of Hereford; from whence the place has derived its name, but of such structure no fragment remains. The town is irregularly built on a declivity near the river Clun, and possesses a neat market house; the streets are also kept peculiarly clean. The fairs and markets of Bishop's Castle are greatly frequented by the Welch, and the town is considerably benefited by its great intercourse with Wales. An elegant octagonal bowling green is formed upon the site of the old castle, as an appendage to the Castle-inn, where the accommodations are of the best kind. The town-house is a neat structure, upon which are cut the Herbert arms; a sensible tourist considers this a mark of vassalage. The church is a stately pile standing below the town; the detached situation of which has been accounted for by the tradition that the town was once of considerable extent, but having been destroyed by fire, it never afterwards regained its population.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Feb. 6, March 20, May 8, July 6, Sept. 9, and Nov. 13, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.—Inn, Castle.

† BISHOP STORTFORD is situated on the river Stort, a circumstance from which, and that of the manor having belonged to the Bishops of London, from the Saxon times, it derives its title. The town is built in

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
16	Bishop's Sutton . . . pa	Hants	Alresford . . . 1	Alton 9	Petersfield . . 13	56	527	
39	Bishop's Tachbrook, pa	Warwick . . .	Warwick . . . 4	Southam . . . 7	Kineton 7	89	674	
11	Bishop's Tawton . . . pa	Devon	Barnstaple . . 3	Bideford . . . 8	S. Molton . . . 10	190	1641	
41	Bishop's Teignton . . . pa	Devon	Teignmouth . . 2	Chudleigh . . 5	N. Bushel . . . 4	150	1085	
44	Bishop's Thornton, chap	W. R. York	Ripon 6	Ripley 3	Boro'bridge . . 9	218	647	
41	Bishopstrow pa	Wilts	Warminster . . 2	Heytesbury . . 3	Lavington . . . 11	95	278	
16	Bishop's Waltham, * 							

the form of a cross, the two principal streets intersecting each other at right angles, having the market-house in the centre. The land around the town being very fertile in corn, considerable quantities are accumulated here, and the malting trade is carried on to a great extent. The general business of the town is importantly facilitated by a canal communicating with the Lea river, which favours the conveyance of heavy articles to and from London. Here are some good inns, and the place has greatly increased in importance within the last thirty years. It was incorporated by King John, who wrested both town and manor from the Bishops of London. Although subsequently restored, the privilege was retained; and in the reign of Edward II. and Edward III. Bishop's Stortford sent two members to parliament, a right which it appears never to have subsequently exercised. At present the Bishop of London appoints a bailiff to maintain jurisdiction throughout the liberty. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, stands on a rising ground, and possesses a fine lofty tower with twelve bells. Here are a free grammar-school, almshouses, and several smaller charities. On the east side of the town are the ruins of a castle, which existed in the reign of the Conqueror, and is supposed to have been built by the Saxons, on a Roman site, as several Roman coins have been found here; it was subsequently used as a gaol, and for the last time by the execrable Bishop Bonner.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

Trade.

Incorporated by King John.

Ruins of an ancient castle.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday, Thursday before Trinity Sunday, and 10th of October, for horses and cattle.—*Mail* arrives 11 30 afternoon; departs 3 0 morning.—*Inn*, Crown, at Hockerill, is the principal posting-house, but good accommodation may be had at several of the houses.

* **BISHOP'S WALTHAM** is but a small place, although much business is carried on in tanning and malting. Here formerly stood a castle of the Bishops of Winchester, founded by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, which was destroyed in the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., and the remains afford proofs of its ancient magnificence. Here is an endowed free school, and various minor charities. Waltham gives name to a forest in the vicinity, which, in the beginning of the last century, was infested by so determined a gang of deer-stealers, that their audacity gave rise to the celebrated Black Act, so called from the association having obtained the name of Waltham Blacks. On account of this law, which comprehended more felonies than had ever been included in any single act before, Bishop Hoadley refused to stock Waltham chace, observing, that, "it had done mischief enough already."

Origin of the Black Act.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, second Friday in May, July 30, first Friday after Old Michaelmas, and Oct. 10, for horses, stockings, cheese, and toys.—*Bankers*, Fox and Co.; draw upon Barclay and Co.

† **BISLEY**. In the fifteenth century, the manor of Bisley belonged to Edward Duke of York, afterwards Edward the Fourth, about whose time

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
22	Bispham..... pa & to	Lancaster ..	Poulton ....3	Kirkham ...11	Preston ....20	237	1256
22	Bispham..... to	Lancaster ..	Ormskirk ...7	Chorley ....7	Wigan .....8	208	313
10	Bisern Closes..... to	Hants ..	Ringwood ...3	Christchurch 5	Lymington 11	93	303
24	Bitchfield..... pa	Lincoln ..	Corby .....3	Grantham ...7	Falkingham 8	108	135
20	Bitchfield..... to	Northumb ..	Newcastle .13	Morpeth ....9	Hexham ....14	287	40
11	Bittadon..... pa	Devon	Barnstaple .6	Ilfracombe .4	Bideford...13	198	57
27	Bittering, Little..... pa	Norfolk ...	Swaffham ...6	Dereham ...6	Fakenham .9	99	606
33	Bitterley..... pa	Salop	Ludlow .....5	Tenbury ....7	Clebury ....8	145	1191
23	Birtleswell..... pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth 1	Hinckley ...9	Leicester ...13	90	439
15	Bitton..... pa & ham	Gloucester..	Bristol .....6	Bath .....7	Sodbury ....9	113	8703
31	Bixbrand..... pa	Oxford	Henley .....4	Nettlebed ..2	Watlington .6	39	409
9	Bix Gibwen..... pa	Oxford	Oxford .....3	.....2	Reading ....11	39	.....
27	Bixley..... pa	Norfolk ...	Norwich ....3	Bungay ....12	Wymondhun 11	121	84
27	Bixton..... pa	Norfolk ...	Wymondham 6	Hingham ...6	Dereham ...7	105	.....
43	Blaby..... pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ....4	Lutterworth 8	Hinckley ...12	97	1840
11	Black Auton..... pa	Devon	Dartmouth .5	Kingsbridge .6	Totness .....6	202	1477
15	Black Bank.....	W. R. York ..	Leeds .....1	Whitechurch 3	Ferrybridge 14	190	.....
11	Blackborough..... pa	Devon	Collumpton .3	Honiton ....8	Tiverton ....8	153	74
31	Blackburton..... to	Oxford	Burford .....6	Bampton ...3	Farrington .7	71	352
22	Blackbrook.....	Lancaster ...	Prescot .....6	Wigan .....8	Newton .....6	199	.....
11	Blackburn..... m. t. & pa	Lancaster ..	Bury .....17	Preston ....12	Chorley ....10	212	59791
11	Blackburton.....	W. R. York ..	Hornby .....6	Ingleton ...3	Lancaster ...15	247	.....

BISLEY.

Monument
of a cru-
sader.

Ancient
stone cross.

Sir Roger
Bacon.

the church is supposed to have been partly rebuilt. Under a window, in the south aisle, is the monument of a crusader, reported to represent one of the Nottingham family, which was settled at Cotes and Cirencester. in the time of Edward the First. This building was new pewed in 1771, when a fresco painting, about ten feet square, of St. Michael subduing the fallen angels, in very lively colours, was discovered against the north wall ; but it was immediately defaced ; the monuments, &c. are numerous. In the church-yard is an ancient stone cross, said to have been erected over a deep well, into which a man falling, the church-yard was excommunicated for three years, and the inhabitants were obliged to carry their dead to Bibury. Lysons supposes this cross to have been built in the thirteenth century : on its top has been placed the ancient font that was removed from the church, when it was new pewed. The extension of cloth manu- facture introduced many new inhabitants into this parish, who settled on the declivities of the Great Common ; and the cottages which they erected now form a detached hamlet, called the Lynches. The common was given to the poor of Bisley, by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in the reign of Edward III. ; it then consisted of 1,200 acres, but has been much lessened by enclosure since that period. The celebrated Roger Bacon is traditionally claimed as a native of this parish ; but that honour is given, on clearer evidence, to Ilchester in Somersetshire.—Several Roman antiquities have been found in different parts of this parish.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 4. and Nov. 12, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

Boundaries.

Grammar
and charity
schools.

* BLACKBURN is bounded on the west by the Ribble, which separates it from the parishes of Mitton, Ribchester, and Preston ; by the Calder, on the north ; by the Hyndburne, and an imaginary line, on the east, it is separated from the parish of Whalley ; and, to the south, it abuts on the parishes of Bury, Bolton, Leyland, and Brindle. Its form is irregular : its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, is about fourteen miles, and its greatest breadth exceeds ten miles. It contains the townships of Blackburn, Walton, Cuerdale, Samlesbury, Balderston, Osbaldeston, Salisbury, Dinkley, Wilpshire, Billington, Great Harwood, Little Harwood, Rishton, Clayton-le-Dale, Ramsgrave, Over Darwen, Lower Darwen, Tockholes, Mellor, Witton, Pleasington, and Livesey. Its area has been estimated at eighty-six square miles, or 55,040 statute acres. A rivalet, anciently named Blackbourne, divides the town into two unequal parts, of which the western is by much the larger. In the form of the streets, there is little regularity ; which may, in a great measure, be accounted for by the intermixture of glebe and other lands. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth ; a charity-school, founded by a Mr. Leyland, for the

instruction of about 60 girls, in reading, sewing, and knitting; and a Sunday-school for 300 children, established by the Rev. Thomas Starkie, vicar of the parish; besides several others. At a little distance from the town, is a commodious poor-house, in one of the apartments of which is a dispensary. Formerly the trade of this town was the manufacture of Blackburn checks, a fabric consisting of a linen warp and a cotton woof, one or both of which being dyed in the thread, gave to the piece, when woven, a striped or checked appearance. This article was superseded by the Blackburn greys; and these again, about fifty years ago, by calicos; the manufacture of which, at first confined to this town and neighbourhood, is now become one of the most important branches of industry of several of the northern counties. Blackburn, through their means, is for its extent and population, one of the richest towns in Europe. To such excellence, are the arts of spinning cotton, and printing calicos, now brought in this country, that a pound of cotton can be spun into 300 hanks, each 640 yards in length. The estates in this parish, are generally divided into small farms, to supply the farmer, who is generally a weaver or mechanic, with milk and butter for his family. There are few, in the whole parish, that exceed a hundred acres. The grain usually grown is oats; neither the climate, nor the soil, being favourable to the cultivation of wheat. Artificial glasses, turnips, and cabbages, are little cultivated here; but much attention is paid to the potatoe. There is not a single sheep-farm in the parish. At Woodfold, in the township of Mellor, four miles west from Blackburn, a very magnificent house was erected some years ago, of a bluish grey stone, having in the centre a flight of steps, with a portico supported by four massy columns of the Corinthian order. Henry Sudell, Esq., the proprietor and the lord of the manor, spared no expence in improving the grounds about this noble mansion, and in embellishing them with wood and water. The view to the south side, or from the principal front, is bounded by a hilly outline, in which a rock of considerable height and breadth, forms a striking feature. This rock rests upon a bed of aluminous earth, and has been exposed to view, by the labour of man, in search of that substance. The ground about the rock is wild and irregular, and forms a good contrast to the cultivated park, which makes the foreground of the landscape. A little to the west of the rock, and a mile or two beyond it, on more elevated ground, and on the very summit of the precipice, stands the old mansion of Houghton Tower, belonging to the family of that name. It is falling fast to decay, presenting an object at once picturesque and venerable. The west side of the house commands a delightful view of the Ribble and Darwen rivers, which mingle their streams below the village of Walton. The banks of these streams are well clothed with wood, and adorned with several handsome buildings. At Witton, between one and two miles from Blackburn, is the mansion of Henry Fielding, Esq.; it occupies a rising ground, at a little distance from the Darwen, and is embosomed in wood; it commands two pleasing and extensive views of that river. On the same side of the vale is another stone mansion, the seat of J. F. Butler, Esq. These mansions are screened from the north, by the hill of Billinge; the elevation of which, above the level of the sea, is about 300 yards; and from its top, may be distinctly seen, in clear weather, the mountains of Ingleborough and Pennigent, in Yorkshire; Blackcomb, in Cumberland; the hills, near Frodsham, in Cheshire; the whole coast of North Wales, &c. At Molden Water, three miles from Blackburn, and still lower in the vale, the banks of the Darwen become more bold and craggy, and are well covered with wood. The river in its course from this place to its junction with the Ribble, about seven miles, presents some interesting and romantic scenery. Darwen Bank, Cuerdale Lodge, Walton Church, Cooper Hill, and Walton Hall, are amongst the edifices which grace the banks of the Ribble, and of the Darwen. Opposite to the last mansion, on its north side, the Darwen

BLACKBURN

Trade.

Excellence
of spinningAgricul-
tural pro-
duce.Striking
features.Picturesque
and venera-
ble remainsExtensive
prospects.

BLACKBURN

Delightful
scenery.Noble
woods.Lofty
grounds of
Longridge.Vast extent
of manufac-
ture.Fatal acci-
dent to an
aeronaut.

falls into the Ribble, between two handsome stone bridges over the latter, at Walton and Penwortham. Two stations, in the northern extremity of Blackburn parish, deserve to be noticed, as the views from them are extremely fine. One of these is in a farm called Egg Syke, on the southern bank of the Calder, about a mile and a half to the east of Whalley. At the foot of the eminence, whose steep side is covered with wood, the river makes a considerable winding. In the valley, to the east, the bridge forms a very picturesque object; beyond which are seen the sloping woods of Read Hall. Between the bridge and the station, the river flows down with a gently winding course, the green pastures of Egg Syke in many places, sloping to the edge of the stream, through the openings in the banks that are fringed with wood. Towards Whalley, the course of the river is much more winding, and its banks are diversified with many projecting points, richly covered with wood of the greatest variety of foliage. The verdant holme land of Whalley demesne terminates the valley in this direction, and is crowned by noble woods. The summit of Grindleton Fell is caught through an opening made by the Calder valley. Immediately in front is Marton, the grounds of which swell finely. Beyond Marton, the park and mansion of Clerk Hill appear to great advantage; and Pendle Hill, which forms a back ground, closes the landscape. The other station is on the margin of the Ribble, near Brockhall. To the east, near the banks of the Ribble, stands Hacking Hall, an old mansion, the property of the Petre family. Beyond, in the fertile vale of the Calder, and situated on its banks, is Whalley; over which rise the fine woods and grounds formerly a part of the abbey domain. To the west, is seen over the bend of the Ribble, the large pile of Stoney-hurst, the ancient residence of the Sherburnes. This view is terminated by the lofty grounds of Longridge. Northward, a very rich and extensive view is obtained of the vale of Ribble, intersected by the finely wooded vales of Calder, on the east; and Oder, on the north-west. Here are seen the church and woods of Mitton, the church of Waddington, the swelling and wooded grounds of Wadda, with the town, castle, and church of Clithero. That vast mountain, Pendle Hill, forms the right screen to this view: and Waddington and Grindleton Hills form the left; in front it is terminated by the more distant hills in Yorkshire. Although nearly the whole of this parish is inclosed, the lands are in general but poorly cultivated. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay; in the southern parts, is coal; it contains much grit stone, but little or no lime-stone. Quicks and other common shrubs form the inclosures: these are interspersed with oaks, alders, and ashes, which are commonly stunted from the effects of the sea-breezes. This gives an air of dreariness and poverty to the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been recently rebuilt, with the exception of the steeple, which is of the age of Edward III. Here are besides a Roman Catholic chapel, and nine places of worship for various classes of Protestant dissenters. It has been estimated that in some years Blackburn has manufactured to the amount of two millions sterling, and afforded employment to 10,000 persons in the cotton line alone; and the town has very considerably increased of late, owing to the various improvements that have been made in every branch of the manufacture of that article. It is, however, by the fabrication and printing of calicos, and since the invention of the machinery by which that manufacture has been so greatly facilitated, that it has obtained its present eminence. On September 29, 1824, Mr. Sadler, the celebrated aeronaut, descending in a balloon, near this place, struck against a chimney, and fell to the ground by which his skull was fractured: and he died the next morning. The township of Blackburn, according to the reform bill of 1832, returns two members to parliament.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 11 and 12, and October 17, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.—*Mart* arrives 10 afternoon; departs 7 o evening.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Black Callerton to	Northumb .	Newcastle . . 6	Hexham . . . 16	Morpeth . . . 11	280	438	
14	Black Chapel chap	Essex	Chelmsford . 9	Dunmow . . . 4	Thaxted . . . 10	38	...	
7	Blackden	Chester . . .	Northwich . 3	Middlewich . 3	Knutsford . . 7	170	170	
12	Blackdown ham	Dorset	Beaminster . 3	Crewkerne . . 5	Bridport . . . 7	173	...	
9	Blackford	Cumberland .	Longtown . . 9	Carlisle . . . 4	Stanwix . . . 3	305	...	
34	Blackford pa	Somerset . . .	Wincanton . 4	Sherborne . . 6	Ilchester . . 10	112	192	
34	Blackford ham	Somerset . . .	Axbridge . . 5	Wells 10	Bridgewater 12	130	...	
23	Blackfordby, pa & ham	Leicester . . .	Ashby 2	Burton 7	Derby 13	117	327	
13	Black Gate	Durham	Sedgefield . 6	Durham 5	Bis Auckland 9	257	...	
21	Blackheath * ham	Kent	Deptford . . 1	Dartford . . . 10	Woolwich . . 4	5	...	

* BLACKHEATH is situated partly in the parish of Greenwich, and partly in those of Lewisham and Charlton. Its name is derived either from its soil or the bleakness of its situation. The Watling Street led across this heath, in its course from London, to Dover; and various Roman antiquities have been found here, especially on the side nearest to Greenwich. Where the roads to Dover and Lee separate are remains of three barrows, in one of which some bones have been found. In 1710, there were dug up here a number of urns; two of them of an unusual form, the one globular, and the other cylindrical, of fine red clay. The cylindrical one, about 18 inches in length, contained a great quantity of ashes, and six or seven coins; on two of which, the names of the Emperors Claudius and Gallienus, could be distinguished. The globular urn, about six feet three inches in circumference, in its widest part, also contained ashes; and below the rim at the mouth were the words MARCUS AURELIUS IIII. rudely scratched. A glass urn is also mentioned by Dr. Plot, to have been found on this heath, in a bed of hard gravel.—Blackheath has frequently been the station of a military force. In 1381, Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, and their associates, were encamped here. Jack Cade twice occupied the same station, in 1540. In 1452, Henry VI. pitched his tent upon Blackheath, when preparing to withstand the forces of the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV.; in 1471, the Bastard, Falconbridge, encamped there with his army; and, in 1497, Lord Audley, and the Cornish rebels, pitched their tents upon Blackheath, where they awaited the arrival of Henry VII. and his army. A battle ensued; the rebels were overthrown, and their chiefs taken and executed. Blackheath has been the scene also of several triumphal processions, and ceremonial meetings. In 1400, Henry IV., with great parade and magnificence, met here the Emperor of Constantinople. Manuel Palæologus, when he arrived in England, to solicit assistance against Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks. Here, in 1415, the mayor and aldermen of London, with 400 citizens, met their victorious monarch, returning from the field of Agincourt. Here in 1415, the citizens met the Emperor Sigismund, who came to mediate a peace between France and England, conducting him hence to Lambeth, where he was met by the king. In 1474, the citizens met Edward IV. here, as he returned from France. In 1519, a solemn embassy, consisting of the Admiral of France, the Bishop of Paris, and others, with 1200 persons in their train, was met by the Lord Admiral of England, attended by a numerous retinue. The same year, cardinal Campeius, the pope's legate, was received here by the Duke of Norfolk, and a number of prelates, knights, and gentlemen, who conducted him to a rich tent of cloth gold; there he arrayed himself in his Cardinal's robes, and rode thence in much state to London. A still more magnificent procession, was that which appeared upon Blackheath, at the meeting between Henry VIII. and the Lady Anne of Cleves, on the 3d of January, 1540-1. In April and May, 1585, the city militia, to the number of 4 or 5000, mustered before Queen Elizabeth, at Greenwich, completely armed, for six or eight days: during this period, they encamped on the heath.—On the 1st of May 1645, "Colonel Blunt, to please the Kentish people, who were fond of old customs, particularly May games, drew out two regiments of foot, and exercised them on Blackheath,

Roman antiquities.

Ancient coins.

Camps of Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, &c.

Triumphal processions, &c.

Meeting of Henry VIII and Lady Cleves.

**BLACK-
HEATH.**

representing a mock fight, between the Cavaliers and Roundheads. "The people," says the writer of the Diurnal, whence this extract is taken, "were as much pleased, as if they had gone a maying." Of late years, several military reviews have taken place on this heath. The Paragon, and one or two of the mansions in South-place, which nearly adjoins it, on the south part of the heath, are modern brick edifices, tastefully ornamented by colonnades. These buildings occupy a part of the estate called Wricksmarsh, which formerly belonged to Sir Gregory Page, Bart., who purchased it about the year 1721, after the death of the widow of Sir John Morden, Bart., the founder of Morden College. Sir Gregory having pulled down the old mansion, erected a very magnificent structure of brick, faced with stone, consisting of a centre and two wings, united to a colonnade. He died in 1775, having bequeathed this mansion and estate to his great nephew, Sir Gregory Turner, Bart., in tail male, who assumed the name of Page; and in 1781, obtained an act of parliament, to enable him to alienate. He accordingly sold Wricksmarsh house and park, to John Cator, Esq., of Beckenham-place, in 1784, for the sum of £22,550. Three years afterwards, this gentleman sold the house by auction, in lots, to be taken down. Morden College, so named from its founder, Sir John Morden, Bart., a Turkey merchant, who had been settled at Aleppo, and on his return, erected this structure for the reception of decayed merchants, lies at a short distance from the Paragon, on the east. When the buildings were completed, in 1695, he placed in them twelve decayed Turkey merchants. By his will, he endowed his college with the reversion, after his lady's decease, of various estates, the annual rental of which is now about £1600. The pensioners, the number of whom is now 30, must be upwards of 50 years of age, and either bachelors or widowers: the allowance of each is 40s. per month, with coals, candles, washing, medicines, &c. There is also a treasurer and chaplain; the former has a salary of £50. and the latter of £60. per annum. The management of the college is vested in seven trustees of the Company of Turkey Merchants. The college is of brick, with stone quoins and cornices; it forms a spacious quadrangle, having a piazza surrounding the inclosed area. Over the entrance are full length statues of Sir John and Lady Morden; and in the hall, are their portraits, with that of Queen Anne; in the chapel, are the arms of the founder and his lady; and a record of benefactions which have been made to the college, since its original endowment, amounting to nearly £3000. Immediately adjoining the west side of Greenwich Park, are several respectable villas, one of which, an irregular brick building, whitened over, was for some years the residence of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who, in 1807, was made ranger of Greenwich Park. This house had been previously inhabited by the Duke of Buccleugh, and prior to that, by the late Duke of Montagu. Chesterfield House, nearly adjoining, was enlarged by Philip, the late Earl of Chesterfield. It was occupied by the late Duchess of Brunswick, by whom the lease was purchased in 1807. Another of these villas was formerly inhabited by Major-General Edward Wolfe; occasionally by his son, the conqueror of Quebec; and more recently, by the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton. Several other very handsome and stately villas are situated on the opposite part of Blackheath, towards Lee and Lewisham, some of which are on the estate of the Earl of Dartmouth. In digging into the earl's garden, in 1803, several Roman urns were found. Ascending the hill, from Deptford to Blackheath, between 200 and 300 yards from the road, on the north, a singular cavern was discovered about the year 1780. The entrance is on the side of the hill, by a flight of steps, descending about 50 feet; this leads into a range of seven irregular chambers or apartments, cut out of a stratum of solid chalk, and communicating with each other by smaller avenues. The apartments vary in extent, from 12 to 15, or 36 to 40 feet, both in length and width. In the furthest chamber is a well, 27 feet deep, which formerly supplied

Morden
College.Estate sold
for £22,550.Endowment
of the col-
lege.Residence
of the Prin-
cess of
Wales.Singular
cavern.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Black Heddon .....to	Northumb.	Newcastle...14	Morpeth...12	Hexham...13	288	64
39	Black Hill.....	Warwick	Warwick...5	Stratford...3	Kington...9	93	...
41	Blackland.....pa	Wilts	Calne...2	Cherill...2	Devizes...6	85	65
22	Blackley.....chap	Lancaster	Manchester...4	Middleton...2	Ashton...7	186	3020
21	Blackmanstone.....pa	Kent	New Romney3	Dymchurch...2	Hythe...7	64	5
45	Blackmore Foot.....	W. R. York.	Huddersfield 4	Halifax...9	Oldham...14	189	...
17	Blackmore.....pa	Hereford	Hereford...10	Weobly...8	Hay...12	145	190
31	Blackmore.....ham	Somerset	Axbridge...4	Bristol...13	Wroughton...2	126	...
14	Blackmore.....pa	Essex	Ingatstone...4	Ongar...3	Chelmsford...8	24	648
12	Blackney.....ham	Dorset	Beaminster...3	Crewkerne...7	Bridport...5	139	...
41	Black Notley.....pa	Essex	Braintree...1	Witham...6	Chelmsford...10	39	480
22	Blackpool.....vil	Lancaster	Weeton...6	Kirkham...9	Poulton...4	234	...
22	Blackrod.....	Lancaster	Chorley...5	Wigan...5	Bolton...8	203	2430
31	Blackthorn.....chap	Oxford	Bicester...4	Thame...10	Aylesbury...13	52	41
45	Blacktoft.....pa	E. R. York.	Howden...8	South Cave...7	Crowle...10	177	324
11	Black Torrington...pa	Devon	Hatherleigh...5	Holsworthy...7	Torrington...8	206	880
25	Blackwall*.....ham	Middlesex	Bow...2	Greenwich...2	Woolwich...5	3	16849
16	Blackwater.....	Hants	Bagshot...4	Hartford Brg...5	Basingstoke...16	30	...
3	Blackwater.....	Cornwall	Redruth...3	Camborne...7	Truro...7	258	...
9	Blackwell.....to & pa	Cumberland	Carlisle...2	Brampton...10	Wigton...11	300	208
9	Blackwell.....to	Cumberland	...	...	...	300	150
42	Blackwell.....ham	Worcester	Shipston...2	Stratford...8	Campden...8	85	176
10	Blackwell.....pa	Derby	Alfreton...4	Mansfield...6	Chesterfield...9	143	43
10	Blackwell.....to	Derby	Tideswell...3	Buxton...5	Bakewell...7	160	69
13	Blackwell.....to	Durham	Darlington...2	Croft...2	Richmond...11	240	271
35	Blackwood.....to	Stafford	Leek...4	Congleton...6	Newcastle...10	158	527
29	Blackworth.....to	Northumb.	North Shields5	Newcastle...7	Morpeth...12	281	412
7	Blacon.....to	Chester	Chester...2	Gt. Neston...9	Hawarden...7	190	72
51	Bladon.....pa & ham	Oxford	Woodstock...2	Oxford...7	Witney...8	61	585
51	Blaen Aeron.....to	Cardigan	Lampeter...10	Aberystwith16	Builth...32	205	304
48	Blaendu.....pa	Brecknock	Merthyr Tid 14	Brecon...14	Abergavenny 6	158	...
51	Blaen Caron.....to	Cardigan	Lampeter...10	Aberystwith16	Builth...32	205	94
56	Blaen Glas Erch...to	Montgomery	Machynlleth 1	Dolgelly...13	Darwen...6	207	...
54	Blaengwrach.....ham	Glamorgan	Neath...10	Merthyr Tid 12	Aberdare...7	195	414
51	Blaen Honddan...ham	Glamorgan	...	Swansea...9	Bettws...10	201	1020
51	Blaen Pinal.....chap	Cardigan	Tregaron...7	Aberystwith12	Lampeter...11	220	542
51	Blaen Porth.....pa	Cardigan	...	Llanarth...12	Aberystwith34	275	605
51	Blagdon.....to	Northumb.	Morpeth...7	Newcastle...10	Heddon...10	284	1100
52	Blagdon.....ti. & ham	Dorset	Cranborne...3	Woollyates...3	Blandford...14	92	...
51	Blagdon.....ham	Somerset	Taunton...5	Wellington 7	Chard...9	146	...

very fine water. The extreme depth of the lower parts of this cavern from the surface of the ground, is supposed to be about 170 feet; and its length, from the entrance, is nearly the same.

* BLACKWALL is situate near the mouth of the river Lea. Here are the extensive Wet Docks, founded in the Isle of Dogs, and surrounded with capacious and commodious warehouses, in which many hundred ships of the largest burthen might load or unload at the same time; vessels entering these docks may proceed either up or down the river by a double cut, and thus avoid the tedious circuit round the Isle of Dogs, at Greenwich. Here are also the East India Docks, which were first opened for shipping in 1802, and were so constructed, as to receive twenty eight India ships. Both the inner and the outer docks are enclosed by a substantial thick wall, and communicate with each other by a lock and gates. The import dock measures 1410 feet from east to west, and 560 feet from north to south. The export dock, which was originally of the same dimensions, was rendered much larger in 1807. Adjacent to the docks on the south side, within the enclosure, are the extensive salt-petre warehouses of the East India Company, and on the opposite side other warehouses for the accommodation of the private trade. Here are conveniences for landing the cargoes of Greenland ships, and cauldrons for extracting the blubber, as also warehouses for storing up the oil and whalebone; and an extensive building for laying up the sails and rigging of India ships. At a very short distance from the East India Docks, are the large ship building yard and warehouses of Wigram & Co., and below these premises the Trinity Buoy Wharf, for storing and repairing the buoys and beacons, under the authority of the Trinity Corporation. On the banks of the river Lea, in the adjoining parish of Bromley, are some very considerable copperas works.

BLACK-
HEATH.

Commo-
dious docks

East India
Docks.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
31	Blagdon.....pa	Somerset...	Axbridge....8	Churchill....4	Stowey.....7	150	....	....
4	Blagrove.....ti	Berks.....	Lambourne..2	Wantage....7	Shefford....5	69	....	414
15	Blaisdon.....pa	Gloucester..	Newnham...5	Gloucester..8	Newent.....6	112	....	255
18	Blakemore.....ham	Herts.....	Hertford....1	Ware.....3	Wotton.....5	21	....	190
15	Blakeney.....ti	Gloucester..	Newnham...4	Sydney....4	Chepstow...13	123	....	....
27	Blakeney.....pa	Norfolk....	Cley.....1	Holt.....6	Wells.....8	120	....	920
7	Blakenhall.....to	Chester.....	Nantwich...6	Burslem....9	Sandbach...9	159	....	215
36	Blakenham, Great. pa	Suffolk....	Needham...4	Ipswich....5	Woodbridge 10	74	....	192
26	Blakenham, Little. pa	Suffolk....	.....5	.....5	.....11	74	....	102
42	Blakesall.....ham	Worcester..	Kiddermin..3	Bewdley....6	Stourbridge.7	129	....	....
1	Blakes Cross.....	Cornwall...	Launceston.14	Hartland...13	Newcote....2	217	....	....
28	Blakesley.....pa	Northamp..	Towcester..4	Daventry...8	Brackley...11	70	....	829
29	Blanchland, ex. par }	Northumb.	Hexham...10	Newcastle. 22	Aldstone M. 16	271	454	....
	.....chap & to }							
12	Blandford Forum *.....m. t. & pa }	Dorset.....	Dorchester..16	Poole.....14	Shaftesbury 11	104	....	3109
12	Blandford, St. Mary, pa	Dorset.....	Blandford...1	.....13	.....12	105	....	363
16	Blashford Green.....	Hants.....	Ringwood...1	Fordingbr..5	Christchurch 7	97	....	....
21	Blankney.....pa	Lincoln....	Steafoord...10	Tattershall 11	Lincoln....10	125	....	543

* **BLANDFORD FORUM**, or Blandford Chipping, or Market Blandford, is situated in the Blandford division, near the centre of the north-east part of the county. It lies in a fruitful country, on a bend of the river Stour, which flows on the south and west sides of the town. In the Domesday book, no less than nine parishes are comprehended under the general name Bleneford, or Blanford: four of these were afterwards distinguished by the name of Blandford Forum, Blandford St. Mary, Blandford Bryanston, and Long Blandford; or, as it is now called, Langton. This manor, being part of the honour of Leicester, and Duchy of Lancaster, was, in the reign of Richard I., mortgaged for £452. 6s. 8d. by Robert Bellomont Fitz-Parnel, Earl of Leicester, to Aaron, a Jew of Lincoln, whose estates being afterwards seized, this manor, among others, was put into the roll for the king's use. Soon after, however, the earl procured a discharge under the seal of Aaron, for £240. 6s. 8d., and dying very rich, his large estates were divided between his two sisters, Amicia, and Margaret; the former married to Simon de Montford, afterwards Earl of Leicester, the latter to Saier de Quincy, afterwards Earl of Winchester, one of the twenty-five barons who had possession of the City of London in the time of King John. De Quincy was also one deputed to govern the realm, and for this was excommunicated by the Pope; and, continuing disaffected, he was appointed, jointly with Robert Fitz-walter, styled by his adherents Marischallus Dei et Ecclesiæ, to solicit Philip the Dauphin, to head their army against the king. In the first year of Henry III., De Quincy kept the Castle of Mountsorrel for the Dauphin, and repulsed the king's friends: but, being afterwards routed, and taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, he submitted, was pardoned, and his lauds and honours restored to him. Soon afterwards he joined the crusaders, and proceeded with the Earls of Chester, Arundel, and other noblemen and knights, to the siege of Damietta; but died on his journey further towards Jerusalem; he left a son, named Robert, who married Avice, sister and co-heir of Randel de Mechines, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, and had by her Margaret, married to John de Lacy, who, in her right, became Earl of Lincoln, and the possessor of the manor. His son Henry, Earl of Lincoln, the next lord of the manor, was a nobleman greatly distinguished by his sovereign, who employed him in the most honourable commissions; and his heroic actions against the French, in the reign of Edward I., are much celebrated. He led the front of the army at the famous battle of Falkirk, in which the Scots were completely routed. He was also one of the noblemen to whom Edward I. left the care of his son, with the charge not to permit the return of Piers Gaveston into England. Washington relates that the earl, a short time before his death, was compelled to represent to his son-in-law Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, the slavery of the church, and the impoverished state of the realm, and requested him to redress the various

Situation.

Extent.

De Quincy excommunicated.

Earl of Lincoln distinguished by his sovereign.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
23	Blastow pa	Leicester ...	M. Harboro' 7	Rockingham .6	Uppingham .6	89	73	
38	Blatchington	Sussex	Lewes .....10	Newhaven .3	Seaford .....1	60		
22	Blatchinworth, ch & to	Lancaster ...	Rochdale ...3	Haslingdon .12	Burnley .....12	201	4221	
28	Blatherwick pa	Northamp ..	Rockingham .7	Gt. Weldon .5	Stamford ...11	88	227	
22	Blawith chap & to	Lancaster ...	Ulverston ...7	Broughton ...6	Cartmell ...10	264	171	
36	Blaxhall pa	Suffolk	M. Wickam .4	Orford .....7	Aldborough .9	85	515	
21	Blaxland ham	Kent	Canterbury .2	Herne Bay ..	Wingham ...6	57		
46	Blaxton to	W. R. York ..	Bawtry .....5	Doncaster ...7	Thorne .....6	158	176	
8	Blazey, St. pa	Cornwall ...	St. Austell .4	Fowey .....4	Lostwithiel .5	239	2155	
34	Bleadon pa	Somerset ...	Axbridge ...6	Weston .....4	Wroughton .10	135	599	
21	Bleane pa	Kent	Canterbury .2	Whitstable .5	Faversham ...8	56		
30	Bleasby pa	Nottingham ..	Southwell .3	Newark .....7	Bingham ...8	128	324	
22	Bleasdale to	Lancaster ...	Garstang ...6	Clitheroe ...14	Lancaster ...14	229	236	
49	Bleatarn ham	Westmorland	Brough .....5	Appleby ...6	Kirkby .....6	265		

grievances, of which he complained. This earl bought the estate in the county of Middlesex, called after him Lincoln's Inn. Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, married Alice, only daughter of Henry de Lacy, and obtained with her the earldom and possessions of her father; but, afterwards rebelling against Edward II., his relation, he was beheaded. His widow married Eubolo, Baron Strange, and conveyed the honours and estates to her second husband, who dying also without issue, she married Hugh de Frenes. Alice survived her last husband also, and bequeathed her numerous honours and inheritances to Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, her brother-in-law. His son Henry, Earl of Lincoln, the next possessor, attended Edward III. in all his expeditions. He left two daughters: Maud, who died without issue; and Blanch, united to John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, and afterwards Duke of Lancaster. Lancaster's son, Henry of Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby, Duke of Hereford, and afterwards king, by the title of Henry IV., succeeding him, the manor came to the crown. Henry V. bestowed this and other manors on Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his uncle Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, and Cardinal of the Holy See. After this the manor reverted to the crown, and attached to it till Edward IV. granted the whole to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. From this time, the accounts of the manor are contradictory: part of it appears to have been joined to the principal manor of Kingston Lacy; and the remainder was either given to the corporation, or purchased by them. Blandford, in old records, is styled a borough; but it returned members to parliament twice only. James I. incorporated a free borough, with the addition of certain liberties, besides those they had from time immemorial enjoyed. The charter confirms all courts-leet, view of frank-pledge, liberties, &c. ever enjoyed by prescription or custom. The borough is under the government of a bailiff, and six capital burgesses. The bailiff, seneschal, and two capital burgesses have a power to determine suits in the borough which do not exceed ten pounds. The chief support of this place is derived from the resort of travellers, the expenditure of the neighbouring gentry, its markets and fairs, and the annual races, which have existed since 1729, and are held in July and August, on a down in the parish of Tarent Monkton. It has no considerable manufacture, though formerly it was famous for hand-strings, which growing out of use, the inhabitants established a manufactory of bone lace; and the finest lace or point in England, equal, and perhaps superior, to that of Flanders, and valued at £30. a yard, was made at Blandford, till the beginning of the 17th century. Blandford has been destroyed several times by fire. In Camden's time it was accidentally burnt, but soon rebuilt in a handsome manner. It was a second time partially burnt in 1676 or 1677; and a third time, in 1713: but the most unfortunate and destructive fire occurred on June the 4th, 1731, when a general conflagration almost destroyed the town. The fire broke out at a tallow-chandler's near the centre of the four streets which composed the town, and burnt with surprising fury. The church, town-hall, alms-house, free-schools, and

BLANDFORD
FORUM.Henry Plan-
tagenetJohn of
Gaunt.

Richard III.

Incorpora-
tion.Chief sup-
port.Destructive
fires.

BLANDFORD
FORUM.£100,000.
damage.Charitable
bequests.Benevolent
institutions.Remarkable
oak.

all the houses, but forty, were destroyed. The deplorable situation of the inhabitants was increased by the small pox, which raged at the time in above sixty families; but, perhaps from the necessity they were under of removing into the fields, gardens, and other places in the open air, only one died of the contagion. About fourteen aged persons, who were forgotten in the general confusion, perished; and many died afterwards through fatigue and terror, as well as through grief for their losses. The damage was computed to be £100,000. The town has since regained its former beauty, and is now one of the most handsome in the west of England. The town-hall, a neat building of Portland stone, is supported by columns, with a regular carved entablature of the Doric order. The old church having been consumed by the fire in 1731, the present building was erected on its site. It is an elegant structure, 120 feet long, and consists of a chancel, body, two aisles, and a tower; and was built at the expense of £3,200. It is constructed in the Grecian style of architecture, of a greenish coloured stone; but the windows, door-cases, and ornaments, are of Portland stone. The tower is eighty feet high, and is surmounted with a cupola. The interior of the church is remarkably neat, and contains several handsome monuments; and also a memorial to the parents and the brother of the Rev. Christopher Pitt, the translator of Virgil. Charitable donations to Blandford have been very numerous. George Ryves, Esq. by a will, dated May 8th, 1685, left the remainder of his personal estate to purchase lands for the support of an alms-house, which he had built here in the year 1682, for the reception of ten poor persons; and the remainder of the annual profits for the apprenticing poor boys, natives of Blandford and Pimperne. William Williams, a gentleman of this town, by will, 30th June, 1621, ordered his executor to raise £3000, out of his estate, to purchase land to the yearly amount of £140. for sixty years or upwards, and out of the profits to bind two poor fatherless boys to fishermen, or masters of ships out of Blandford, Shaftesbury, and the parish of St. James, and Sturminster Newton: fourteen pounds to be disbursed annually towards placing and clothing the said boys; and some part of that sum to provide for each of them two suits of apparel. The residue to be distributed among poor clothiers, serge-makers, linen-weavers, stuff-makers, and felt-makers, inhabiting the said towns; giving £5. at least, and not above £8. at the most to each. If any of these should be impoverished by fire, &c., to be relieved out of part of what is given to the tradesmen: the remainder of his goods and chattels to be employed by his executors for ten years after his decease, to procure lands or leases for so many alms-men and women as they can maintain with £5. each yearly, for ever. Archbishop Wake, also in the year 1729, gave £1000, to erect a charity-school, and for other charitable purposes. Two free-schools have also been established here by benevolent bequests. At the east end of Blandford stand the stately remains of Damory court, now a farm-house, though its ancient lords were barons of the realm, and held great offices under government. Roger D'Amorie, who was constable of Knaresborough and Corfe castles, governor of the castles of Gloucester and St. Briavel, sided with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, against Edward II., and dying in rebellion, his lands were seized; but afterwards restored to his widow. The estate came then to the crown, and by various grants to the family of Ryves, an heir of which sold the farm to Mr. Francis Kingston, of Blandford, in 1774, who left it to his great nephew, Mr. Francis Kingston Galpine. Mr. Kingston also left by will £2000. towards building and supporting an hospital, for the county of Dorset, to be erected near Blandford. To the north of this mansion, about seventy years ago, stood a remarkable oak, called Damory oak. In 1747, it measured seventy-five feet high, and the trunk was twelve feet in diameter, at seventeen feet above the ground: the circumference on the surface of the ground was twenty-three feet; the hollow, or cavity, at the bottom, was fifteen feet wide, and seventeen high, and would contain about twenty persons. This oak was afterwards sold, and rooted up for fire-wood. Amongst the many



<i>Maps.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>		
37	Blechingley * bo & pa	Surrey	Reigate	5	Godstone	2	Merstham	4	21	1203
31	Blechington	pa	Oxford	5	Woodstock	5	Bicester	6	60	....
58	Bledd Fa	pa	Radnor	7	Knighton	7	Presteign	8	158	233
15	Bledington	pa	Gloucester	5	Sto-on-Wold	5	Burford	6	78	335
5	Bledlow	pa & to	Bucks	3	Princes Risb.	3	Thame	6	39	1135
5	Bledlow Ridge	ham	Bucks	3	Bucks	3	Thame	6	39	1135
9	Blencogo	to	Cumberland	5	Wigton	5	Allonby	9	311	226
9	Blencow, Little	to	Cumberland	5	Penrith	5	Keswick	13	291	60
9	Blencow, Great	to	Cumberland	5	Penrith	5	Keswick	13	291	60
21	Blendon	ham	Kent	2	Footscray	2	Dartford	5	12	....
16	Blendworth	pa	Hants	3	Peterfild	3	Horndean	1	62	246
9	Blencrake	to	Cumberland	4	Cockermouth	4	Ireby	6	306	323
31	Blenheim † pa & ham	Oxford	Woodstock	1	Oxford	8	Chip. Norton	12	63	83

distinguished characters, to which the Blandford Forum has given birth, the following were the most eminent: George Ryves, warden of New College, Oxford, 1599; vice-chancellor, 1601; and afterwards warden of Winchester College; Sir Thomas Ryves, a celebrated civilian, and judge of the faculty and Prerogative Court in Ireland; John Ryves, prebendary of Winchester and Salisbury, and archdeacon of the county of Bucks in the year 1634; John Ryves, prebendary of Chichester, who was sequestered by the parliament committee, and died in 1665; Bruno Ryves, Dean of Chichester, and afterwards of Windsor; Thomas Bastard, A.B. divine and poet; Frederick Sagittary, an eminent physician, who died in 1661; Creech, the poet; William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury; Edward Wake, uncle to the archbishop; Samuel Lisle, chaplain to archbishop Wake, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich; and Dr. Thomas Lindsay (chaplain to Henry Lord Capel, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland,) who died Archbishop of Armagh, aged seventy, in the year 1724.

BLANDFORD FORUM.

Eminent characters.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 7, July 10, Nov. 8, for horses, sheep, and cheese.—Mail arrives 7.54 morning; departs 6.49 afternoon.—Bankers, Dansey and Co., draw on Esdaile and Co.; Fryer and Co., draw on Glyn and Co.—Inns, Crown, and Greyhound.

* BLECHINGLEY, situated near the foot of the chalk hills, twenty-four miles from Guildford, enjoyed the privilege of returning two representatives to parliament since the twenty-third Edward I., the right of election being vested in the burgage-holders resident within the borough, in number about ninety-six, but is now disfranchised by the reform bill. The manor, which, at the time of Domesday Survey, belonged to the Earls of Clare, was recently the property of the Rev. Jervis Kenrick. The castle, of which the foundations alone now remain, was built by Richard de Tonbridge, Earl of Clare, and demolished by the forces of Henry III., in 1264. The church, which is large and handsome, had once a spire 170 feet high, which was consumed by lightning in 1606. It now consists of a nave, a south aisle, with a double chancel, and a transept. The south chancel is entirely filled by the magnificent monument of the first Sir Robert Clayton, whose figure, with that of his lady, is represented in white marble. In this church was interred Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1793, at the age of eighty-two. In 1633, a free-school was founded here for twenty poor boys of the borough, and endowed with about thirty acres of land, in the adjoining parish of Nutfield. Ten alms-houses were built here in 1668, and soon after, another was added by the rector, Dr. Charles Hampton. The ancient manor-house was the residence of Edward Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII., to whom the lordship belonged; and here those real or pretended conversations are said to have taken place, as to his claim to the crown, which produced his destruction. It has long been levelled with the dust, with the exception of the porter's lodge, which has since been transformed into a farm house.

Handsome church.

Free school.

Henry VIII

Fairs, June 23d, and November 2d, for horses, cattle, and toys

† BLENHEIM is locally situated in the parish of Woodstock, and liberty of Oxford, being the demesne containing the magnificent house and

BLENHEIM.	<p>park, bestowed by national gratitude on the celebrated John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. Blenheim house, the much celebrated seat of the ducal family of Marlborough, constitutes a portion of the honour of Woodstock, which was conferred on John Duke of Marlborough, by Queen Anne, in consequence of the great services which that illustrious warrior rendered to the state. Half a million sterling was also voted by parliament, for the purpose of erecting a palace for the duke and his descendants. The victory of Blenheim, achieved on the 2d of August, 1704, was considered one of the most important services performed by his grace, and from the scene of that glorious action the palace derives its name. By way of tenure, it was directed, that “on the 2d of August, in every year, for ever, the inheritors of his grace’s honours and titles, should render at Windsor to her majesty, her heirs and successors, one standard, or colours, with three fleur-de-lis painted thereon, as an acquittance for all manner of rents, suits and services due to the crown.” This custom is observed in the strictest manner. The entrance to Blenheim from Woodstock is through a triumphal arch, of the Corinthian order, constructed under the direction of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. Advancing towards the building, on the right, embedded in a wide and deep valley, is a beautiful expanse of water, over which is a stately bridge. At some remove, in front of the palace, rises a sculptured column, of vast and lofty proportions. In the distance, is a beautiful succession of wood and water, boundless to the eye. The approach is over a wide and open gravel road, a quarter of a mile in length, and judiciously made to deviate from a straight line, as though to allow leisure for the admiration excited, and to usher the examiner to spots commanding fresh displays of pictorial beauty. Further on, this road unites with another, termed the Mall, which leads from a noble entrance on the south of Woodstock, and is lined by double rows of forest trees.—When the northern or grand front of the building is attained, the coup d’œil is at once impressive and sublime. According to Sir Joshua Reynolds, no architect understood the picturesque of building so well as Vanbrugh; and Blenheim palace seems to prove the correctness of this opinion. The extent of this front, from wing to wing, is 348 feet. The whole is highly ornamented; and the centre is supported by columns of the Corinthian order. The site of the palace is sufficiently elevated to display the fabric to great effect, without detracting from its comparative magnitude; and that fine expanse of water, which is one of the boasts of Blenheim, is thrown in majestic meanders to the right and the left, its banks ever rising into ridges of hills that intersect each other with graceful sportiveness of form, some crowned with masses of wood, others clothed with the richest of verdure, and only dotted with ornamental umbrage. Over the broad stream, directly in front of the palace, is the bridge before noticed, which in itself would seem a labour worthy of public industry; and on an elevation pre-eminent among the knolls which adorn this demesne, is the pillar, surmounted by a statue of Duke John, in a triumphal garb and attitude. To the right are seen the arches of a second bridge, constructed, as it were, to astonish the spectator with an exuberance of costly and finished architectural display. The south front of the building is a chaste and fine elevation; and the scenery happily assimilates with its character. Over a Corinthian portico is a colossal bust of Louis XIV. taken from the gates of Tournay, a truly gratifying and appropriate embellishment! Near the eastern angle of the mansion is a commodious observatory, erected by the late duke, and furnished with the best astronomical apparatus. A grand telescope, by Herschell, was presented by George III., shortly after the royal visit to Blenheim. Over the eastern gate of the palace is a reservoir, capable of containing 500 hogsheads of water. This water which supplies the house, is raised by an engine on Aldersea’s construction, in old Woodstock Mill. In this direction, the palace is entered by an arcaded quadrangle, consisting chiefly of offices; but on</p>	
National grant to the Duke of Marlboro’.		
Curious feature.		
Blenheim house.		
Commanding prospects.		
Triumphal pillar.		
Observatory		

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Blenkinsop .....to	Northumb.	Hexham.....18	Haltwhistle .3	Aldstone M. 8	278	344	
9	Blennerhasset.....to	Cumberland	Wigton.....7	Ireby.....3	Cockermouth 8	303	238	
36	Bletchington, East....	Sussex.....	Seaford.....2	Hailsham .10	Lewis.....8	60	187	
36	Bletchington, West, pa	Sussex.....	Brighton...2	Preston.....1	Cuckfield .14	51	54	

the left, is a division of building, originally a green-house, though now formed into a theatre; adjoining which is an apartment dedicated to the reception of the following nine pictures, by Titian, presented by Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia, to John Duke of Marlborough:—Mars and Venus; Cupid and Psyche; Apollo and Daphne; Pluto and Proserpine; Hercules and Dejanira; Vulcan and Ceres; Bacchus and Ariadne; Jupiter, Juno, and Iö; and Neptune and Amphitrite. The demesne appendage to the castle, enclosed by walls, comprises about 2,700 acres; and the circumference is said to be upwards of 12 miles. The space which lies without the river is designated the Great Park; the lands chiefly surrounded by water are termed the Little Park, comprising the gardens, which contain two hundred acres, arranged with the utmost magnificence of design and correctness of taste. The artificial ornaments are few, and calculated to impart desirable relief and animation. Shortly after, entering on a walk of pebbly gravel, which winds to the east among rising plantations, and beautiful stretches of tufted lawn, is seen a little structure, embellished with Corinthian capitals, called the Temple of Health. This was erected in 1789. On a marble tablet is an elegant inscription, surmounted by a medallion of the king. In a choice and rural division of the grounds denominated the Sheep-Walk, is constructed a small thatched edifice, termed the Shepherd's Cot. The more distant side of the gardens gains a powerful accession of beauty from the neighbourhood of the lake. The water is in one part conducted amid groups of acacia, cedar, and beech, to a finely mutilated descent, down which it pours its volume, and forms a pleasing cascade. At a short distance in a pensive and recluse dell, is a spacious basin, ornamented with an estimable piece of sculpture, the last work of Benrini. It is a copy from the magnificent fountain in the Piazza Navona, at Rome; and was a present from the Spanish ambassador at the Papal court to the first Duke of Marlborough. On the four extremities of the rock which supports the obelisk, are four river gods, sculptured in white marble. These are intended to represent the Danube, the Nile, La Plata, and the Ganges. Marble dolphins seem to sport on the water; and from a cavern appear to issue a lion and a sea-horse, the emblems of Europe and Africa. Two casts in bronze—L'Arrotino and the Roman Wrestlers, both by Benzi, are placed in different situations of the extensive gardens; and on an elevation commanding exquisite prospects, is erected a temple to Diana, designed by Sir William Chambers. Within the pleasure grounds was formerly a flower-garden, after the plan of that of Madame Pompadour, at Versailles. An aviary now occupies its site. The gardens for the service of the table are extensive, and are furnished with excellent hot-houses, a conservatory, &c. In the park is a fine succession of adorned home-scenery. It is well-wooded throughout, and in many places we meet with ancient oaks which may have afforded shade to our Edwards and Henrys. The early improvements in the grounds were effected under the direction of Brown. A delightful ferme ornee now adds the relief of simplicity to the charms of splendour. The portion of the park allotted to arable culture is in a retired situation, and could be well spared from so extensive a district of pasture. The park supports about 1,500 head of deer, and affords food to numerous flocks of sheep. The water of Blenheim, one of the most felicitous of its features, is crossed by several stone bridges; that through which it enters the park has seven arches. Spreading to a great expanse, the Glyme stretches towards Queen Pool, a retired neighbourhood of islets, so denominated from Philippa, the consort of Edward III. Before the river flows through another arch, it washes a little tract of Queen

BLENHEIM.

Specimens
of art.Temple of
Health.Classical
sculptures,
&c.Blenheim
water.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
5	Bletchley pa & to	Bucks	Fenny Strat. 1	Buckingham 21	Woburn . . . 8		45	1254
57	Bletherston pa	Pembroke . .	Narberth . . .	Haverford W 8	Pembroke . . 12		255	300
4	Blewbury pa	Berks	East Hsley . . 4	Wallingford 3	Farborough . 7		49	634
49	Bleyne pa	Caernarthen	Kidwelly . . . 8	Lochor 8	Bettwys . . . 9		54	362
27	Blickling * pa	Norfolk . . .	Aylsham . . . 1	Saxthorpe . 5	Holt 10		226	365

BLenheim. Elizabeth's Island. This, however, is part of an ancient causeway leading to the manor-house, which stood about 300 feet distant, towards the north. It was here that Henry II. is supposed to have spent the gayest season of his life, in illicit dalliance with Rosamond, the fair and unfortunate daughter of Walter, Lord Clifford. The site of Rosamond's house, or bower, is now covered with velvety grass. Some foundations of building were discovered, and various utensils, coins, and antiquities were dug up, and presented to Lady Diana Spencer, by the workmen, when the ground was levelling by order of the first Duke of Marlborough. Adjacent to the spot on which the dwelling stood, and in a dell screened on one side by overhanging trees, and open on the other to a sequestered display of romantic scenery, is a basin denominated Rosamond's Bath. This interesting spot is a little westward of the grand bridge in Blenheim Park, and is only a few paces from the lake. The spring gushes from an artificial aperture in the stones which line a cavity of the projecting hill, and is received into a capacious bath, paved at the bottom, and on the sides with freestone, and fenced with iron palisades. The water is beautifully limpid; and various trees, fantastic and wild in their growth, embower the adjacent knoll, and spread a pleasing solemnity over the retreat. The remains of these twisted and unnatural alleys afford a subject of happy allusion to fabulous chroniclers. Particulars of tragic pathos were easily fabricated: and hence, from father to son, or rather, from mother to daughter, have passed "strange tales," touching a bower erected by King Henry for the reception of "Fair Rosamond," round which he constructed a labyrinth, so artfully contrived, that no stranger could possibly unthread its mazes. Here Rosamond was hidden from the "jealous queen;" but, unluckily, that dreaded personage discovered the beauty at the outward door of the labyrinth. Rosamond fled, but in her haste she dropped a ball of silk; part of which adhering to her foot or garment acted as a clue. The queen penetrated the recess: and though at first struck by her beauty into amazement, compelled her to swallow poison. The grand column, already mentioned, stands on a considerable eminence, on a fine lawn; its height is 130 feet; it is surmounted by a colossal statue of the great Duke of Marlboroug him a Roman dress; at his feet are two eagles; in the left hand is the baton of command, and in the right is a figure of victory, elevated. At a short distance from the Home Lodge is a handsome stone building, separated from the park by iron palisades, termed the China Gallery. It is divided into five compartments, and was constructed for the reception of a superb assortment of porcelain, collected by a Mr. Spalding, and presented by him, as an appendant to Blenheim. Many of the specimens are unique; and several gain a collateral interest from having belonged to personages of historical repute. A room adjoining the entrance is filled with specimens of Roman and old earthenware. The High Lodge, a venerable embattled building, occupying a beautiful situation, was once the residence of the profligate Earl of Rochester. A remarkable polysyllabical articulate echo, which, in the day-time, little wind being stirring, formerly returned seventeen syllables, and in the night twenty, is now much diminished in power.—[Particulars of Woodstock will be found under Woo.]

* **BLICKLING.** At this place is a noble mansion, built in 1628, by Sir John Hobart, on the site of a preceding one, in which Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII., was born in 1507, being daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde. When only seven years of age, she attended the Princess Mary to France, on her

Birth-place of Anne Boleyn.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
15	Blidesloe	hun	Gloucester	Newnham ... 7	Mitch. Dean 11	Newent ... 13	123 2945
30	Blidworth	pa	Nottingham	Mansfield ... 5	Southwell ... 10	Tuxford ... 15	138 901
9	Blind Bothel	to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 2	Workington. 9	Maryport ... 8	306 106
9	Blinderake	to	Cumberland	...	...	...	306 2.1
8	Blisland	pa	Cumberland	Bodmin ... 4	Newport ... 10	Lostwithiel 16	235 544
28	Blissworth	pa	Northamp	Towcester . 4	Northampton 6	Wellingbo. 13	60 769
35	Blithfield	pa	Stafford	Rugeley ... 4	Abbots Brom 3	Stafford ... 8	126 468
42	Blockley	pa & to	Worcester	Moreton ... 3	Shipston ... 7	Evesham ... 9	86 2015
27	Blofield	pa	Norfolk	Acle ... 5	Yarmouth ... 12	Norwich ... 3	121 1092
35	Blore	to	Stafford	Drayton ... 2	Eccleshall ... 8	Newport ... 13	153
35	Blore	to & pa	Stafford	Ashbourne . 5	Uttoxeter . 12	Leek ... 12	139 354
27	Blow Norton	pa	Norfolk	East Harling 5	Buckenham . 8	Thetford ... 10	89 411
31	Bloxham	to & pa	Oxford	Banbury ... 4	Deddington . 6	Chip Norton 12	69 1573
24	Bloxholme	pa	Lincolnshire	Sleaford ... 5	Lincoln ... 14	Tattershall . 10	115 76
27	Bloheld	hun	Norfolk	Yarmouth ... 16	East Caistor 13	Norwich ... 7	115 5290

marriage with Louis XII., and was so highly esteemed in that court, that when Mary returned a queen dowager to England, Anne Boleyn remained there under the protection of Claude, wife to Francis I. On her return to England in 1527, she was appointed maid of honour to Catherine of Arragon, and about that period a sort of engagement took place between her and Lord Percy, son to the Earl of Northumberland, which Wolsey contrived to annul. In 1528, the king began to notice her, but it was not until 1532 that he created her Marchioness of Pembroke as a step to the marriage which took place in the January of the next year. On the 1st of June she was crowned queen with great pomp and solemnity, and in the September following, was delivered of Elizabeth, subsequently the celebrated queen of that name. In 1736, soon after the death of Catherine, she was delivered of a dead son, a circumstance which operated against her in the capricious and fastidious mind of Henry. His change of inclination being perceived, the Romanists who had attributed the secession of the king to his passion for Anne, did all they could to encourage it, and were unhappily in some degree seconded by a portion of levity and indiscretion on the part of the queen, in the highest degree dangerous in the consort of a tyrant like Henry. The wife of her brother, Lord Rochfort, a woman of no virtue herself, either felt or affected to be jealous of the intimacy between her husband and his sister, and possessed the king with her own apprehensions. Her enemies also pretended that she was improperly familiar with Henry Norris, groom of the stole; William Brereton and Sir Francis Weston, who were of the king's privy chamber; and Mark Smeaton, a musician. It was likewise asserted that she had dropped her handkerchief at a tournament at Greenwich, for some presumed favourite to wipe his face. Be this last circumstance as it may, the king, on his return from Greenwich, ordered her to be confined to her chamber, and her brother and the other persons spoken of to be committed to the Tower, where she herself followed the next day. On her examination, she evinced great disorder of mind, but although assailed with the pretended confessions of Smeaton and Norris, she owned to nothing but a few indiscretions of the most trifling nature, which however were quite sufficient to totally alienate Henry. On the 12th May, Norris, Brereton, Weston, and Smeaton, were found guilty and executed; the latter alone deposing to some circumstances alluded to by Cromwell, as injurious to the queen, but probably no formal confession of guilt as related by Burnet, while Norris, although offered his life if he would confess, nobly refused to purchase it by a false accusation. On the 15th of the same month, Anne and the unfortunate Lord Rochfort were also found guilty, and on the 19th the unhappy queen was executed. Henry in the meantime caused his marriage to be annulled on pretence of the pre-contract of Anne with Percy. A sentence of divorce was accordingly pronounced by the archbishop, which was afterwards ratified by convocation and parliament. Anne died with equanimity, and was prevailed upon out of regard to her daughter, to say nothing of the injustice of her treatment on the scaffold, but only to desire that 'all would judge for the best.' This unfortunate lady, who

BLICKLING.

Ann Boleyn

Crowned
Queen of
England.Injurious
aspersions.Confinement in the
Tower.

Divorced.

Dist.	Popu- lation	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from
139	.....	Bloomsbury ham	Stafford	Newport 3
135	.....	Blount's Green ham	Stafford	Shiffnal 5
76	1573	Bloxham pa	Oxford	Uttoxeter 2
121	.....	Bloxwich pa	Stafford	Banbury 5
113	251	Bloxworth pa	Dorset	Lichfield 9
215	118	Blubber Houses to	W. R. York ..	Wolverhampt 6
113	517	Blundestone pa	Suffolk	Bland 7
51	961	Blunham pa	Bedford	Bere Regis ... 3
81	73	Blunsdon, St. Andr., pa	Wilts	Skipton 11
80	.....	Blunsdon Board to	Wilts	Otley 10
63	674	Bluntisham pa	Hunts	Corton 2
140	849	Blurton pa	Stafford	Bedford 7
148	201	Blyborough pa	Lincoln	St. Neots. ... 6
135	566	Blymhill pa	Stafford	Swindon 5
287	1769	Blyth to	Northumb ..	..... 4
106	.....	Blyth ham	Morpeth 9	Huntingdon 11
152	3735	Blyth* m. t. & pa	Warwick	Old Hurst ... 6
288	.....	Blyth, North to	Nottingham ..	Leek 11
99	579	Blythburgh pa	Durham	Kirton 3
			Suffolk	Lincoln 15
				Newport 7
				Wolverham. 12
				N. Shields. 10
				Atherstone . 8
				Workshop ... 6
				Newcastle. 14
				N. Shields. 11
				Dunwich 4
				Halesworth . 5
				Southwold . 4

BLICKLING.

was not destitute of education herself, had distinguished herself as a patroness of men of learning and genius. Although led by her French education to more freedom of manners and less reserve than suited her station, no persons now credit the charges against her; and it is justly observed by Hume, that the king himself made her a most effectual apology, by marrying Jane Seymour the day after the execution. The letter written by Anne in the Tower to her implacable husband, is much admired for its natural pathos and elegance."—*Birch's Lives for Houbraken's Heads.*—*Hume.*—*Rapin.*

Castle and priory.

* BLYTH. After the Conquest, Roger de Busli had a castle here, and procured for it the title of an honour. This Roger being "of a pious and grateful disposition, with the consent of his wife Muriel did for the stability of William, then king of England, (who had given him a full fourth part of this county, if not more, besides what he had given him in others) and of his successors, as also for the health of the soul of Queen Maud, and their own, by the advice of their friends erect a priory in this town, and by way of endowment gave and granted to God, St. Mary, and the monks there serving God, the church of Blyth, and the whole town entirely, with all the privileges and customs thereunto belonging." Here

Hospital.

also was an hospital for a warden, three chaplains, and several leprous people, founded by William de Cressi, lord of Hodesac. The church is a capacious elegant Gothic structure, with a very handsome ancient tower; and at the east end facing the high road there is an elegant arch inserted in the wall, which must have led to a former chancel, or have been the remains of some other religious building attached to the church. Embowered in a shrubbery, it has a very picturesque appearance, and seems a continuation of the ornamental paddock in which stands a large, though not very modern residence, once occupied by the Duchess Dowager of Newcastle. The interior of the church presents a noble nave with arches supported by lofty pillars, and interspersed with some splendid monuments of the Mellishes. This was evidently the priory church, as the remains of that ancient building adjoin to it. The vicinity of this town, as a scene of ornamented cultivation is delightful. The whole expanse of ground, for a considerable extent, seems a complete garden, embracing not only the grounds belonging to the mansion of the Mellishes, but also those of Serlby Hall, with all their lawns, winding walks, and shady groves.

The church.

The high road itself seems an ornamental walk leading over a superb bridge, built of Roch Abbey stone, for crossing the extensive piece of water, formed on a most magnificent scale by damming up the river Idle and the little brook called Ryton which runs through these grounds. When Mr. Young wrote his *Agricultural Tour*, the town of Blyth and the country round it for several miles belonged to William Mellish, Esq., to whom, Blyth Hall is indebted for all its modern improvements. Rebuilt, as it

Serlby Hall

were, on the site of the ancient hall, it is now of considerable magnitude,

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
36	Blythford	pa	Suffolk	Halesworth . . . 3	Southwold . . . 6	Dunwich 6	100	197	
35	Blythbridge	Stafford	Stone	7	Cheadle 4	Uttoxeter . . . 10	145	....
35	Blythe Marsh	Stafford		7			145	....
24	Blyton	pa	Lincoln	Gainsboro' . . . 5	Kirton	Lincoln 20	153	551	
16	Boarhunt	pa	Hants	Fareham 2	Gosport 6	Portsmouth . . 10	75	225	
21	Bobbing	pa	Kent	Milton	1	Sheerness . . . 8	Chatham . . . 9	39	364
35	Bobbington	pa	Stafford	Wolverhampt . 9	Stourbridge . . 8	Birmingham . 18	130	429	
14	Bobbingworth	pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar . . 2	Epping	7	Harlow 6	23	277
29	Bockenfield	to	Northumb	Morpeth 8	Rothbury . . . 9	Alnwick 11	297	144	
4	Bockhampton	ti	Berks	Lambourn . . . 1	Wantage 7	Hungerford . . 8	66	....
14	Bocking *	pa & vil	Essex	Braintree . . . 2	Halstead 5	Coggeshall . . . 7	42	3128	
12	Bockleton	pa	Worcester	Tenbury 6	Leominster . . 6	Bromyard . . . 7	132	385	

being formed of brick, ornamented with stone. The most elegant apartment is a magnificent drawing room, forty feet long, twenty-two broad, and eighteen in height, with a circular bow window of twenty-one feet span, so as to form a very agreeable proportion. The chimney-piece is extremely elegant, consisting of Ionic pillars formed of Egyptian granite, fluted with stripes of white marble, and supporting the frieze, in which is a tablet with an ancient sacrifice in bas-relief. The furniture is equally rich with the beauty of the apartment: the chairs and carpet are of crimson velvet, embroidered with yellow silk. The view from this apartment, and from many of the others is extremely grand, stretching over a fine piece of water, winding through the lawn for a mile and a half, and of the breadth of from 150 to 200 feet. The late Mr. Mellish made ten miles of road at his own expense, and a river four miles long, and ten yards wide, as a drainage to a large extent of low land in the centre of his estate, capable of being made as fine meadow as any in England. He also built several farm houses; above thirty cottages, all in the most substantial manner, of brick and tile; and a handsome and extensive pile of stabling. He also ornamented the estate with upwards of two hundred acres of plantations.

Market, Wednesday (disused).—Fairs, Holy Thursday, for cattle and horses; Oct. 20, for sheep and swine.

* **BOCKING.** The extensive village of Bocking is situated in the hundred of Hinckford, two miles north from Braintree, to which it forms a suburb. It principally consists of one long street, extending along the high road, and containing several good houses occupied by families of respectability. In the reign of King Ethelred, the manor was possessed by Æthelric and Leoswine, two noble Saxons, who, in the year 1006, granted it, with other lands, to St. Saviour's Priory, Canterbury, for the support of the monks. It continued attached to that see till the dissolution, when Henry VIII. alienated it, in the year 1540, to Roger Wentworth, gent. and Alice, his wife, for the sum of £875. 11s. 3d. In the year 1701, it was bequeathed by Prisca Cobourne, widow of Stratford-le-bow, to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, towards the maintenance of the poor widows and orphan children, seeking relief from that establishment. Bocking, which is a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is subject only to his jurisdiction, or to the Dean of Bocking, his commissary. It is considered the chief of the four peculiars in this county, as well as of the three in Suffolk, belonging to the see of Canterbury. On an eminence, two miles north-west from Bocking, stands the church, a spacious structure, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it is supposed to have been built in the 14th century; it contained three altars and five chantries previously to the reformation. The effigies of a man and woman, supposed to represent some of the Doreward family, the proprietors of a subordinate manor in this parish during the greater part of the 14th and 15th centuries, are to be seen in the south aisle of this chapel. In the reign of Henry VI., one of them, John Doreward, Esq., founded and endowed an hospital here for seven poor people. This hospital still exists, as well as a charity-school for the education of thirty poor boys, which Dr. Gauden, Bishop of Worcester, endowed.

BLYTHER.

Ornamental cultivation.

Ten miles of road made by the late Mr. Mellish.

Situation and origin.

The church.

Hospital and charity school

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>
8	Boconnoc * pa	Cornwall . .	Lostwithiel . . 4	Bodmin 6	Liskeard . . . 9	231	259
56	Bodaioch to	Montgomery	Llandiloes . . 5	Machynlleth 16	Llanfair . . . 19	193	....
34	Bodden ham	Somerset . .	Shepton Mal. 2	Frome 11	Bruton 7	114	....
15	Boddington pa	Gloucester . .	Cheltenham . 4	Gloucester . . 7	Tewkesbury 6	100	421
28	Boddington, Lower, pa	Northamp . .	Daventry . . 10	Banbury . . . 9	Southam . . . 9	65	245
23	Boddington, Upper, to	Northamp . .	Northamp . . . 9	Northamp . . . 10	Northamp . . . 9	65	367
47	Bodedern ham	Anglesea . .	Holyhead . . . 7	Llanarch . . . 7	Aberffraw . 10	253	1085
17	Bodenham pa	Hereford . .	Hereford . . . 8	Leominster . . 7	Bromyard . 10	135	998
41	Bodenham ti	Wilts	Salisbury . . 3	Downton . . . 4	Wilton 6	84	....

Possessors
of the
manor.

Lord Mohun
killed in a
duel.

The Pitt
diamond.

Death of
Lord Camelford.

* BOCONNOC. This manor, at the time of the Conquest, was held by Robert Earl of Moreton (or rather of Mortaigne, in Normandy, Moreton being a modern corruption of the name) but was seized on the attainder of William, his son and successor, who had aided the rebellion of Robert Duke of Normandy, against Henry I. Afterwards it appears to have been annexed to the possessions of the Earls of Cornwall; subsequently it was in the ancient family of Cant, or De Cancia; and early in the 14th century, it became the property of the Carminowes, who resided here, and were the first family that possessed it independant of the earldom. From the Carminowes it passed, by marriage of Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Carminowe, to Sir Hugh Courtenay, who was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury. Sir Edward, his heir and successor, was created Earl of Devon by Henry VII., in 1485. His son, Sir William, who married Catherine, daughter of Edward IV. should have succeeded to the earldom, but being attainted in his father's life-time, the title was bestowed on Henry, his son, who was created Earl of Devon and Marquis of Exeter. This nobleman was beheaded in 1538-9, and his possessions and honours, reverting to the crown, were not restored till the liberation of his only surviving son, the accomplished, but unfortunate, Edward, in the year 1553. It is believed that the manor, upon becoming vested in the crown, by the attainder of Sir William Courteney, was granted to John Lord Russell; as, in 1579, it was sold by the Earl of Bedford to William Mohun; afterwards to Sir William Mohun, who died seized of it, about 1587. This family, whose ancestor, William de Mohun, came to England with the Conqueror, was originally settled at Dunster, in Somersetshire; but they appear to have had property in Cornwall in the reign of King John, and afterwards resided at Boconnoc. In the year 1713, Charles Lord Mohun, the last of the name, was killed in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, and his possessions were soon afterwards conveyed by his dowager to a Mordaunt, whom she had married, of a baronet's family in Warwickshire. This Mordaunt sold Boconnoc, and all Lord Mohun's other manors in this county, to Thomas Pitt, Esq., who had been governor of Madras, and has since been so much celebrated for having brought to Europe the famous Pitt-diamond. This extraordinary stone weighs 127 carats. It was purchased in its rough state for £20,000., and was sold for £135,000. The Regent of France was the purchaser; and it is said to have adorned the hilt of Napoleon Buonaparte's sword. On his late overthrow, Buonaparte was most anxious to preserve this precious jewel. He confided a large sum of money to a person, for the purpose of bringing it off; but his confidant deceived him; and he lost his money, without obtaining his favourite diamond, of which he complained most bitterly. It is believed to be now amongst the regalia of Louis XVIII. Thomas Pitt, Esq., grandson of the governor, was Lord Warden of the Stannaries in 1750. His great-grandson, Thomas, was created Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc, in 1784. His son, the second Lord Camelford, was killed in a duel with Captain Best, in 1804. On the evening of Tuesday, March 6, his lordship meeting with Captain Best, with whom he had been in habits of intimacy, at the Prince of Wales Coffee-house, addressed him in very strong terms, and charged him with ungentlemanly conduct. In consequence of this, Captain Best retired, and immediately sent a chal-

lence to Lord Camelford. All the points respecting the meeting being arranged, the parties, attended by their seconds, met the following morning at the back of Holland-house, on the Uxbridge-road. Lord Camelford fired the first shot, which missed his antagonist, who instantly returned the fire, and lodged the contents of his piece in his lordship's body. His lordship instantly fell. On Captain Best going up to him, Lord Camelford seized him by the hand, and exclaimed—"Our quarrel is decided, Best! and I am a dead man, but I freely forgive you!"—the report of the pistols brought the gardener to the spot, in whose care his lordship was left, and was shortly after removed to the house of Mr. Ottey, a gentleman of the Navy Pay Office, adjoining Holland-house Park. Lord Camelford lingered without hopes of recovery, till the evening of the 10th, when he expired, at half-past eight o'clock, in a state of mind perfectly collected and resigned. On the day preceding his demise he settled all his affairs, and left behind him a paper in his own hand-writing, fully acquitting his antagonist of any blame in the unfortunate transaction which led to his untimely death. His lordship's remains were deposited in a vault of St. Anne's Church, Soho, there to remain till arrangements should be formed for their conveyance to Switzerland. Lord Camelford had minutely described the spot, between three trees in the canton of Berne, where it was his wish to be buried. His lordship left £1000. for the purchase of the ground. His lordship's wishes, we believe, were carried into effect shortly after the late peace had taken place. This eccentric, but high-spirited and benevolent young nobleman, fell in the twenty-ninth or thirtieth year of his age. His lordship went round the world as a midshipman, with Captain Vancouver; and on his return was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and soon after to the rank of master and commander, which in a short time he resigned, and quitted the naval profession. His lordship dying without issue, the Boconnoc estate passed, in marriage with his sister and sole heir, to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville. In the reign of Edward IV. William of Worcester described Boconnoc-house as a turreted old mansion. The present seat is a convenient but not magnificent structure, situated on a lawn of nearly 100 acres adjoining the park. No traces of the ancient mansion can now be seen, though a portion of the walls remains in the present building, which was new modelled from the old fabric by Governor Pitt, and an additional wing made. The first Lord Camelford added a second wing, containing a handsome gallery, 110 feet in length, opening into a drawing-room, and a library. The gallery, and several apartments, are ornamented with portraits. Amongst the rare and choice furniture preserved in Boconnoc-house, is a rich antique cabinet of tortoise-shell, inlaid with silver, representing all the principal subjects in Ovid's *Metamorphosis*; a small table, and a pair of carved chairs of ebony, made out of the cradle belonging to the children of James I.; and a very elegant and tastefully disposed collection of old china. Some vestiges of ancient lead mines are found in the park, one of which was worked in the reign of Charles I., and again about the year 1750; but it was not rich enough to defray the expence of working. The neighbouring grounds are varied and broken, and possess considerable beauty, from being adorned with woody scenery, and retired vales, each watered by a bubbling but pellucid brook, forming by their confluence the little river Lerryn. Through these woods and vales the first Lord Camelford had a pleasant ride carried, of about six miles in circuit, and so judiciously disposed, that easy access was given to the simple but pleasing scenery of nature, whilst the intrusions of art were concealed; the shrubbery, the green-house, and the parterre, which are of necessity trim and formal, being hidden from the sight, and almost from the imagination. The tree most congenial to the soil is the beech: some oaks have here attained a considerable size, but they do not possess that majesty, and stateliness of form, which distinguish them in some other parts of the island. On an eminence some distance from

BOCONNOC.

 Duel on the
Uxbridge-
road.

 Fatal to
Lord Camel-
ford.

 His remains
conveyed to
Switzerland

 Boconnoc-
house.

 Ancient
relics.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
47	Bodewyrd pa	Anglesea . .	Amlwich . . . 4	Llanerch . . . 6	Holyhead . . 17	273	35		
52	Bodfary pa	Denbigh . . .	Denbigh . . . 5	Caerwys . . . 4	St. Asaph . . 4	316	387		
50	Bodferin pa	Caernarvon .	Pwllheli . . 14	Nevin 11	Abereirch . . 18	236	...		
50	Bodfuan pa	Caernarvon .	Nevin 3	Pwllheli . . . 5	Crickeith . . 14	248	56		
27	Bodham pa	Norfolk . . .	Holt 3	Cromer 7	Cley 7	122	308		
38	Bodiam pa	Sussex	Robertbridge 4	Hastings . . . 12	Cranbrook . . 9	52	349		
31	Bodicott chap	Oxford	Banbury . . . 3	Deddington . . 4	Oxford . . . 19	67	779		

BOCONNOC.

the house is an obelisk, elegantly proportioned, and rising to the height of 123 feet. On the pedestal appears the following inscription :—

To the me-
mory of Sir
Richard
Lyttleton.

In Gratitude and Affection
To the Memory of
Sir RICHARD LYTTLETON,
And to perpetuate the Remembrance
Of that peculiar character of Benevolence
Which rendered him
The Delight of his own Age,
And worthy the Veneration of
Posterity.
1771.

Intrench-
ment made
in 1644.

This tribute of grateful and affectionate remembrance stands in the centre of square intrenchment, which is supposed to have been raised during the civil wars, in the time of Charles. On a neighbouring hill is another intrenchment, much resembling the former, called St. Knighton's Beacon. From the historical discourses of Sir Edward Walker, it appears to have been made by the king's forces, in 1644. In this year, on the 4th of August, Sir Bernard Gascoigne surprised and took possession of Boconnoc-house, which was then garrisoned by some of the parliamentary forces, under the command of the Earl of Essex, several of whose officers while carousing there, were made prisoners. Five days afterwards, the king took his quarters at Boconnoc; and on the day succeeding his arrival, the second ineffectual attempt was made to corrupt the fidelity of Essex. On the 4th of September Charles quitted Boconnoc, and marched to Liskeard, and the day following left Cornwall. Near the gate of the Rookwood grove, leading to the parsonage, still remains the stump of an aged oak, in which, according to tradition, the king's standard was fixed. The upper part of this tree was broken off by the wind in March 1783, about nine feet above the ground. Within the memory of the oldest inhabitants of this county, it had produced scarcely any other than variegated leaves, which tradition further reports, originally changed colour from an attempt having been made to assassinate the king while receiving the sacrament under its branches. The ball is said to have passed through the tree; and a hole, made by woodpeckers, was shewn to confirm the tale, which probably arose from the king having been actually shot at, when in the Hall-walk, and a fisherman killed who was gazing at him. The retirement and repose which now distinguish Boconnoc, render it difficult for the visitant to conceive it as having been the residence of a court, and surrounded with contending armies. Boconnoc parish is small: its length is only about two miles and a half, and its breadth one mile and three quarters. The manor is not bounded by the parish, but extends into the parishes of Bradoc, St. Winnowe, St. Veep, and Ladock: it also claims right of seigniority over the manors of Tregrilla and Menheniot. This place gave birth to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, a celebrated modern English statesman, the son of Robert Pitt, Esq. He was born November 15, 1708, and educated at Eton, whence, in January 1726, he went as a gentleman commoner to Trinity College, Oxford. On quitting the university he entered the army as cornet in the Blues; and in 1735, became representative in parliament of the family borough of Old Sarum. His abilities soon displayed themselves in a sphere so congenial with their tendency; and joining the opposition party, then headed by Frederick, Prince of Wales, he soon distinguished himself as a powerful opponent of Sir Robert Walpole,

Ancient
oak.

Retirement
and repose.

Earl of
Chatham.

who revenged himself by taking away his commission. His senatorial eloquence was first displayed on the Spanish convention in 1738, and he rapidly attained the first rank as a parliamentary orator, securing at the same time the esteem of the nation as an able and vigilant opposer of impolitic and unconstitutional measures in general. To popular applause was added the solid bequest of £10,000. by a codicil added in 1744 to the will of the celebrated Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. It was in 1745 that the Duke of Newcastle first proposed him to George II., for the post of secretary at war; but his opposition to Hanoverian predilections had rendered him so distasteful to that monarch, that he was decidedly rejected, and the resignation of the Pelham party followed. Necessity, however, soon produced their reinstatement, and in 1746, Mr. Pitt was made vice-treasurer of Ireland, and afterwards pay-master general of the forces; in which office he distinguished himself by his utter disdain of equivocal official perquisites and private emolument. In 1754, commenced the connexion of the Pitt and Grenville families, by the marriage of Mr. Pitt with Hester, daughter of Richard Grenville, Esq., of Wootton, Bucks. In 1755, he joined Mr. Legge in opposing the ratification of the subsidiary treaties, with Hesse Cassel and Russia, in defence of Hanover; on account of which step they and the Grenvilles were immediately dismissed. Such however, was his popularity, that in 1756 he was recalled, and made secretary of state; and the vigour infused into the public councils by his accession, soon displayed itself both at home and abroad. He was still hostile to the war in Germany, at least under the conduct of the Duke of Cumberland, and thereby incurred so large a portion of royal displeasure, that in April 1757, he was again dismissed from office, with his friends Lord Temple and Mr. Legge. The public discontent was manifested so loudly on this occasion, that in the June following, it was found necessary, not only to reinstate him and his friends, but to leave the formation of the new ministry to their arrangement. Of this administration he was the soul, and he diffused his own spirit through every department of the state. The celebrated war administration of this eminent statesman is a subject for history rather than for biography, on which account it is only necessary here to observe, that under his vigorous auspices, the years 1758, 1759, 1760, and 1761, were marked by a series of the most signal successes; France, with her navy annihilated, scarcely possessing a colony in any part of the world. In the midst of these triumphs George II. died, and Mr. Pitt, finding himself thwarted under the new monarch by the influence of the Earl of Bute, resigned in October 1761. On his retirement his lady was created Baroness Chatham, and a pension of £3000. per annum was granted for the life of himself, lady, and eldest son. In 1764, he highly distinguished himself by the decided part which he took against the unconstitutional employment of general warrants, the illegality of which he maintained with his usual energy and eloquence. On this and other popular grounds Sir William Pynsent, of Somersetshire, bequeathed him his estate. In 1766, owing to the distraction of the public counsels, he was again called to assist in the formation of a cabinet, under which arrangement he took to himself the office of lord privy seal, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Earl of Chatham. Unsupported by Lord Temple, and inadequately seconded otherwise, he resigned in 1768, and subsequently took a leading part in many popular questions, and more especially attacked the proceedings of the House of Commons in reference to the Middlesex election, and the doctrine of Lord Mansfield in respect to libel. He opposed with all the force of his eloquence the ignorant and infatuated proceedings which led to the inglorious American contest, and made motion after motion for closing the breach after it had been effected, prophesying the result with melancholy accuracy. His anxiety on this subject may even be deemed the immediate cause of his dissolution, for in April 1778, when the Duke of Richmond moved an address to the throne to acknow-

BOCONNOC.

The Earl of Chatham's senatorial eloquence.

Invincible integrity.

Important administration.

Incessant application.

Miles.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
8	Bodmin * bo. m. t. & pa	Cornwall . . .	Launceston 21	Lostwithiel .6	Wadebridge .6	235	3782
27	Bodney pa	Norfolk	Walton6	Swaffham . .7	Brandon . . .9	88	2111
47	Bodwrog pa	Anglesea . . .	Holyhead . .14	Llanerch . . .5	Aberfraw . .7	265	30

BOCONNOC.

Death of the
Earl of
Chatham
in the House
of Peers.

His cha-
racter.

Perfidy of
a provost-
marshal.

Remarkable
heroism and
fidelity.

ledge the independence of America, Lord Chatham was led to oppose it with so much energy, that in rising a second time to advert to the reply made by the duke to his arguments, he fainted and fell back in his seat. He was caught in the arms of some lords who stood next to him, and conveyed home, and the house immediately adjourned. From this state of exhaustion he never recovered, but died on May 11th, 1778, in his 70th year. His death, rendered peculiarly impressive by the foregoing circumstance, excited general sympathy; his remains were honoured with a public funeral, and a monument in Westminster Abbey; his debts were paid by the nation; and an annuity of £4000. per annum, out of the civil list, was annexed to the earldom of Chatham. Promptitude, sagacity, and energy formed the leading outlines of this able statesman's character, which, aided by an eloquence singularly bold, ardent, and animated, rendered him peculiarly effective as a British minister. All his sentiments were liberal and elevated, but he was haughty and impatient of contradiction, and possibly exhibited a too great consciousness of his own superiority. His private life was as estimable as his public character; to use the language of Lord Chesterfield, "it was stained by no vice, nor sullied by any meanness." Upon the whole, connected as he is with a brilliant national æra, which took its chief features from his counsels, he will ever remain a highly popular character in English estimation. Nothing beyond a short poem or two by Lord Chatham had appeared, until the publication, by Lord Grenville, in 1804, of his "Letters" to his nephew, afterwards the first Lord Camelford, which contain much excellent advice to a young man, clothed in easy and familiar diction, and reflecting equal honour on the author's head and heart.—*Collins's Peerage, by Sir E. Brydges.*

* BODMIN has been the scene of action of two principal rebellions: the first was that of Perkin Warbeck, who remained here, collecting his forces, till he thought himself sufficiently strong to attack Exeter; the other was in the reign of Edward VI., when the Cornish and Devonshire men rising, one Boyer, mayor of Bodmin, was very active in assisting them, for which he perhaps deservedly suffered death; but the unparalleled and wanton cruelty of Sir Anthony Kingston, will ever cover his memory with infamy. This wretch, who was provost-marshal of the king's army, on his coming to Bodmin, sent orders to the mayor, to cause a gibbet to be erected in the street, opposite his own house, by the noon of the next day; and intimated that he would then dine with him, in order to be present at the execution of some rebels. The unsuspecting mayor obeyed this command, and at the appointed time regaled his visitor, who, after the mayor's spirits were exhilarated with wine, desired to know if the gibbet was ready, and being told that it was, he, with a diabolical sneer, ordered the mayor to be hanged upon it. Among other unhappy persons, whose mistaken zeal had drawn them into this rebellion, was a miller, whose servant had such an affection for him, that hearing his master was to die, he generously came to Kingston, and offered to suffer death in his stead, alleging that he could never do his master better service. On which the knight, instead of being struck with this wonderful instance of heroism, fidelity, and friendship, coolly told him that if he liked hanging so well, he should not be disappointed, and instantly ordered him to be executed. During the civil wars of Charles, Bodmin was occasionally occupied by both parties; and, in 1646, a few days before the capitulation with Sir Ralph Hopton, near Truro, it was finally taken possession of, for the parliament, by General Fairfax. This appears to have been the last incident of a military

nature relating to the town. Bodmin is considered to have been one of the coinage towns, which was authorised to stamp tin ; a privilege, however, which it lost, prior to the year 1347, and never was able to regain. Bodmin appears to have been much larger, and more populous, some centuries ago, than it is now. In 1351, 1500 persons died there of a pestilence. It occupies the northern aspect of a hill, and consists principally of one long street, running east and west ; some part of which is unevenly paved, and its eastern end is dangerously narrow. It is now the seat of the county prison ; a commodious and well arranged structure, from a design by the late Sir John Call, on the Howard system, having been finished in 1780. The county gaol was formerly at Launceston. Excepting for the years between 1727 and 1738, the summer county assizes have been holden here ever since 1716. The Michaelmas quarter sessions are also holden here. It is worthy of remark that barristers do not attend the Cornish sessions. Respecting the ecclesiastical history of Bodmin, a strange error formerly prevailed. The late learned Mr. Whitaker, in his history of the cathedral of Cornwall, has, with much ability, proved the fallacy of the grounds upon which it was supposed to have been a bishop's see ; an error into which Dr. Borlace, Browne, Willis, and other eminent antiquaries, had fallen ; and has shewn very satisfactorily, that it was not the monastery at Bodmin, but another religious house dedicated to St. Petroc, near the sea-side at Padstow, that was burnt by the Danes. The priory of Bodmin is said to have owed its origin to the circumstance of St. Petroc, its founder, having taken up his abode in a valley, now occupied by the town of Bodmin, then the residence of St. Guroa, a solitary recluse, who having resigned his hermitage to St. Petroc, it was by him enlarged for the residence of himself and three other devout men, who accompanied him with the intention of leading a monastic life, according to the rules of St. Benedict. Here St. Petroc died before the middle of the 6th century. His shrine was preserved in a small chapel attached to the east end of Bodmin church, as we learn from Leland and William of Worcester. The hermitage, which he had founded, continued to be inhabited by monks of the order of St. Benedict, till the reign of King Athelstan, who, in 926, founded, on or near the same spot, a priory of Benedictines ; this convent having been dissolved at an early period, and their possessions falling into the hands of secular canons, Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, seized them to his own use, and after the death of his son, William Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, they became vested in the crown. Algar, to whom it is probable they had been granted, with the king's licence, and that of William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, re-founded the monastery, and replenished it with Austin canons, which continued till the general dissolution of religious houses, when its revenues were valued at £270. 0s. 11d. per annum, clear income. The prior had, among other privileges, a market, and fair, gallows, pillory, &c., as proved in a *quo warranto*, in the reign of King Edward I. The site, with the demesne, was granted to Thomas Sternhold, one of the translators of the Psalms. In 1567, it was the property of Nicholas Pescod and Judith his wife, and William Pydderly and Philippa his wife, by whom it was sold, that year, to John Rashleigh, of Fowey, merchant. The immediate site was purchased of the Rashleigh family by the late William Pennington, Esq., and was the seat of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., who married his niece, Miss Hosken. The site of the Grey Friars' Convent was granted to William Abbot, in the year 1546 ; and he in the succeeding year, transferred it to William Vyvyan, and others. About twenty years after it was conveyed to the corporation of Bodmin, in which it still rests. In the reign of Elizabeth, Tanner states that it was used as the county house of correction. The refectory, the only part which now remains, was fitted up as an assize hall, in the early part of the 18th century. According to Hals, it was the fairest and best room in England after Westminster-hall ; it was sixty feet

BODMIN

Destructive
pestilence.Ecclesiastical
history.The her-
mitage.Grey Friars
Convent.

BODMIN.	in height, and one hundred and fifty in length ; it was used also as a market-house ; several fairs for various sorts of merchandize, were holden there ; and a fair for cattle was kept in the adjoining church-yard. Bodmin church is the most considerable building of the 15th century in this county ; it consists of three aisles, measuring about 123 feet long from east to west, and 60 feet wide from north to south. The aisles are divided
The church.	by nine pointed arches, springing from clustered columns. On the outside, attached to the middle of the north aisle, is a square tower. The eastern end of the church appears the oldest ; and in that part, are the king's arms, in stone, with C. R., several old oak seats, ornamented with rude carvings, symbolical of the crucifixion, &c. These carvings are very frequent on the seats and other parts of the Cornish churches. Amongst those of Bodmin church, a remarkable one sometimes occurs ; it is St. Peter's sword, with the high priest's servant's ear attached. On the floor are many fragments of ancient monumental flat stones. Near the eastern wall is a large and curiously sculptured monument, with a Latin inscription to the following purport :—" Here lies the venerable father Thomas Vyvyan, Bishop of Megara, prior of this house, who died the 3d of June, A.D. 1533 : to whose soul God be propitious." The portraiture of the old bishop is represented on the tomb, arrayed in his episcopal robes, with a mitre and crosier ; his hands clasped on his breast, and two angels guarding his head : these also sustain shields, charged with the Vyvyan and priory arms. On the sides of the tomb are six niches, filled with the statues of saints ; and at the head are the arms of England. There was formerly a spire on the tower, which was destroyed by lightning in the last year of the 17th century. It was considered to be the loftiest and the finest in the west of England. When the church was built, workman's wages were as follow :—Labourers 4d. per day ; masons, hewing of stones, 5d. ; masons, for forming the pillars, &c. 6d. ; plasterers, 6½d. The lead for roofing the church cost £16. 2s. 3½d. ; and, exclusively of presents of timber, the total expense of the building was only £194. 3s. 6½d. As a contrast to this it may be mentioned, that an expense of £227. 9s. 1½d. was incurred for repairs, when the spire, as already stated, was destroyed by lightning. Lord de Dunstanville is patron of the vicarage. In ancient times, according to Hals, there were, in Bodmin, besides the priory, thirteen churches, or rather free chapels ; of which the foundations and sites of the following still remain, or are remembered by some of the inhabitants. St. Peter's Church ; St. Paul's, on the north side of the town, a solitary square tower of which remains ; St. Nicholas, or the Friary, of which the town-hall and sessions-house occupy the refectory part ; St. Anthony's Chapel, near Chapel-lane : and St. Leonard's Church, near the western turnpike. In the middle of July, says the old Magna Britannia, a kind of carnival was kept at Bodmin, to which thousands of people came to see the sports and pastimes. King Charles II. honoured it with his company in his journey to Scilly, and became a brother of the society, which it seems derives its origin from the times before the conquest. It was, in fact, on Halgavar Moor, a little distance from the town, where this rude festival was holden. The season of the year in which Charles proceeded to Scilly is not in accordance with the tradition of his having attended its celebration. On these occasions there used to be elected a mock mayor, who held a court, before which the people presented any person " charged with wearing one spurre, or going untrussed, or wanting a girdle, or some such like felony ; and after he hath been arrayned and tryed with all requisite circumstances, judgment is given in formal termes, and executed in some one ungracious pranke or other, more to the skorne than hurt of the party condemned. Hence is sprung the proverb, when we see one slovenly aparalled, ' He shall be presented in Halgavar Court.' " This custom is supposed to have been connected with the riding-gild, one of the numerous religious fraternities which
St. Peter's sword.	
Contrast of wages and expenses.	
Thirteen churches.	
Sports and pastimes.	

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
28	Bognor *.....m. t	Sussex	Chichester ..7	Little Hamp. 7	Worthing ..15	67	....
13	Bolam †.....to	Durham	Darlington ..8	Staindrop ..6	Bis Auckland 6	249	115
29	Bolam.....pa & to	Northumb..	Morpeth ....7	Newcastle ..6	Rothbury ..14	200	675
33	Bolas, Great.....pa	Salop	Newport ....7	Wellington ..7	Drayton ....9	149	....
33	Bolas, Little.....ham	Salop .....	.....8	.....7	.....9	113	....
22	Bold.....to	Lancaster ..	Prescott ....5	Newton ....5	Warrington..6	189	866
33	Bold.....ham	Salop	Bridgenorth .8	Ludlow .....10	Clebury ....7	144	....

formerly existed in this town. The lower orders of the people have still some remembrance of the brotherhood, making processions on horseback, carrying garlands, &c.; and, no longer than twenty or thirty years ago, on the Monday nearest to the feast of St. Thomas á Becket, even the principal inhabitants used to walk in procession, with the emblems of their trade, preceded by music, and two men, one with a garland, the other with a pole, which they had previously deposited at the priory, and received again from the master of the house, as representing the prior. There is a considerable intrenchment to the east-ward of the town, called Canyke, or Castle-Kynock. It is thus mentioned in William de Worcester's itinerary of this country:—"Castellum de Keynock, dirutum, cum tribus wardis."

BODMIN.

Curious processions.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Jan. 25, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, and December 6, for oxen, sheep, and cloth.—Mail arrives 3.5 morning; departs 11.3 afternoon.—Bankers, Robins and Co.; draw on Williams and Co.—Inn, Oliver's Hotel.

* **BOGNOR.** This place, formerly a mere hamlet, was rendered a market town by an act of parliament passed in 1822. In 1784, it possessed only a few fishermen's huts, and was known chiefly as the resort of smugglers, &c.; when, owing to the attraction of the site as a place for sea-bathing, an extensive erection of villas was projected by its spirited proprietor, the late Sir Richard Hotham, with the express intention of making the company more select than at other bathing places, in which view he materially succeeded. It has since acquired an hotel, assembly rooms, a library, a neat chapel, warm sea-baths, and most of the usual embellishments for conveniences and amusements which distinguish other bathing places. The air is salubrious, the roads in the neighbourhood good, and the walks and rides, from the beauty of the surrounding country, delightfully pleasant. On the death of Sir Richard Hotham in 1799, it was sold in lots to various persons.

Fine bathing place.

Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—Inns, Hotel, and New Inn.

† **BOLAM.** Bolam church, which is very ancient, contains the figure of a knight templar, supposed to be that of Sir Walter de Bolam; also a tomb of the Middletons of Belsay castle. The camp, west of the village, is oval; and near it, on both sides of the highway, are inequalities in the earth, which appear like linear intrenchments. Gallow-hill, to the west, was formerly used by the barons as a place of execution. By Watling-street, on Bolam Moore, is a tumulus, between two large upright stones, in which was found a stone coffin, smoked within, and containing several lumps of glutinous matter. Harnham, in this parish, is beautifully situated on an eminence, and has been a place of great strength and security, both by art and nature. The manor-house, on the south-west corner of the precipice, built on an old tower, was the seat of Colonel Philip Babington, governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in Charles II.'s time. His first wife dying under excommunication, was interred in a vault cut out of the solid rock. Belsay castle, also in this parish, stands on a rising ground, finely interspersed with wood. It consists chiefly of a venerable tower. In a field to the south is a domestic chapel; and above the castle an ancient stone cross. Sir Charles Lambert commenced a new mansion some years ago, on a large scale, and in a very elegant style.

Gallow-hill a place of execution.

Belsay castle.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
13	Bolder, East to	Durham . . .	Sunderland . . . 4	South Shields . . 5	Newcastle . . . 10	272	}	855	
13	Boldor, West, pa & to	Durham . . .	5	5	9	273			
16	Boldre * pa	Hants . . .	Lymington . . . 2	Lyndhurst . . . 6	Southamp. . . 11	86	}	2111	
44	Boldron to	N. R. York .	Barnard Cas. . . 2	Bowes 4	Richmond . . . 12	244			
30	Bole pa	Nottingham .	Gainsborough . 3	Retford 8	Lincoln 21	147	}	144	
39	Bolehall to	Warwick . . .	Tamworth . . . 1	Atherstone . . . 8	Lichfield . . . 8	114			
17	Boleston pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford 6	Ross 7	Ledbury 13	127	}	725	
24	Bollingbroke . . . m. t.	Lincoln . . .	Spilsby 4	Horncastle . . . 7	Boston 14	130			
24	Bolingbroke, New . . .	Lincoln . . .	Boston 8	Tattershal . . . 6	Horncastle . . . 9	124	}	11250	
7	Bolton Fee to	Chester . . .	Stockport 8	Macclesfield . 3	Buxton 11	170			
7	Bolington to	Chester . . .	8	3	10	170	}	2685	
7	Bollington to	Chester . . .	Knutsford . . . 6	Altringham . . 1	Warrington . . 11	180			
38	Bolney pa	Sussex . . .	Cuckfield 4	Brighton . . . 14	Horsham 11	39	}	635	
37	Bolney, East & West } ham }	Oxford . . .	Henley 2	Nettlebed . . . 7	Reading 6	37			
3	Bolnhurst pa	Bedford . . .	Bedford 7	Kimbolton . . . 7	St. Neots 8	58	}	300	
10	Bolsover † . . m. t. & pa	Derby	Chesterfield . . 6	Mansfield . . . 8	Heath 13	146			
44	Baltby pa & to	N. R. York .	Thirsk 5	N. Allerton . . 10	Helmlesley . . . 9	222	}	342	

* **BOLDRE.** This ancient village, mentioned in the Domesday book, by the name of Bovreford, is situated on the opposite bank of the river, from Lymington. Boldre church was in existence at the beginning of the twelfth century, and still displays some interesting specimens of its original architecture. The north aisle appears to have been added about the reign of King John; in one of the windows are the arms of Lewis, the Dauphin of France, who had been invited into England during that troublesome reign; and of some of the barons who favoured the cause of Lewis. The church is finely situated on an eminence to the north of the village, and commands a variety of pleasing views. The Rev. William Gilpin, once vicar of this parish, founded two schools here, in 1791, for the instruction of twenty boys, and twenty girls. To provide a permanent fund to defray the annual charges of these schools, Mr. Gilpin appropriated the whole of his drawings and sketches, which he divided into 89 lots, and after his decease, in 1804, they were sold by auction in London. The poor house at Boldre is a respectable establishment, to the plan and execution of which Mr. Gilpin largely contributed. The parsonage house, at Vicar's-hill, enjoys a view of some of the most beautiful scenery in the country.

* **BOLINGBROKE.** *Market, Tuesday.—Fair, St. Peter's Day.*

† **BOLSOVER.** This is a straggling market-town, situated in the hundred of Scarsdale. The town is governed by two headboroughs; and a copyhold court, under the Duke of Portland, is holden here every three weeks. This town has been somewhat memorable in history, on account of its castle. At the time of the conquest the manor belonged to William Peverel, who is supposed to have built a castle near the spot which is now occupied by a mansion bearing the name of Bolsover Castle. The ancient fortress passing, with the estate of the Peverels, into the possession of John, Earl of Mortaigne, was in the absence of his brother, Richard I., committed to the custody of Richard del Pec. It is uncertain how long it continued in his possession; but on the accession of John, William Briwere, the favourite of that monarch, was appointed governor. It was afterwards seized by the disaffected barons, who retained it till 1215, when, it appears by the Chronicle of Dunstable, it was recovered for the king, by William Ferrers, Earl of Derby. In the reign of Henry III., John Scott, Earl of Chester, received a grant for it; but he dying without issue, the manor of Bolsover came, by allotment, to Ada, his fourth sister and co-heir, who married Henry de Hastrip, Lord Abergavenny. It was afterwards vested in the crown, by a compulsory exchange. In the reign of Henry VIII., it was held by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, by the service of one knight's fee; but in the same reign, on the attainder of the duke's son and successor, it escheated to the crown. In the reign of Edward VI., George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, had a grant of this castle in fee-farm. In the reign of James I., the earl's son-in-law, Sir Charles Cavendish, purchased the fee of the crown, and building that part which is still stand-

The church
finely si-
tuated.

The castle.

Seized by
disaffected
barons.



THE CASTLE OF
DOLMARTON

ENGLAND & WALES Delmeate

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
45	Bolterstone .....chap	W. R. York	Barnsley ...9	Sheffield ...8	Penistone...5	170	....
22	Bolton.....ham	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ..12	Kirkby Lons 12	Clitheroe ..14	231	....
9	Bolton .....pa	Cumberland	Wigton .....9	Cockermouth 9	Maryport ..13	303	1245	
29	Bolton *.....pa & to	Northumb..	Alnwick ....6	Wooler ....13	Rothbury ..11	314	117	

BOLSOVER.

Entertain-
ment given
to Charles IBolsover
Castle.

ing, upon the site of the ruins of the former castle, made it one of the places of his residence. William, the son of Sir Charles, was afterwards Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle. "When Charles I. went into Scotland to be crowned," observes the Duchess of Newcastle, in the life of the duke, her husband, "he took his way through Nottinghamshire, and lying at Worksop manor, hardly two miles distant from Welbeck, where the marquis then was, the marquis invited his majesty thither to dinner, which the king accepted. This entertainment cost between £4 and 5000. and his majesty liked it so well, that he sent my lord word that the queen was resolved to make a progress into the northern parts, desiring him to prepare his like entertainment for her, as he had formerly done for him : which he did with all possible care and industry, sparing nothing that might add splendour to the feast, which both their majesties were to honour with their presence : Ben Johnson he employed in fitting such scenes and speeches, as he could best devise ; and sent for all the gentry to come and wait on their majesties, and did every thing he could to render it great, and worthy their acceptance. This he did at Bolsover, and resigned Welbeck for their majesties' lodging. It cost him between £14 and £15,000." It is said, that the long building (the shell of which now remains) along the terrace here, was built on this occasion. But it is more probable, it was erected after the restoration, for the duchess mentions that the duke then "made some additional building here." In the civil wars, his houses were pulled down and disfurnished, of which the furniture here and at Welbeck, was particularly rich, and one suit of linen alone, bought for the king's entertainment here, cost £150. At this period Bolsover was a garrison under the command of Colonel Muscamp. The following account of its capture, by the parliamentary forces, is given in a parliamentary chronicle published by Vicars, intituled "The Burning Bush not Consumed." "Shortly after, i. e. after August 16th, 1664, the Noble Major-General having left Colonel Bright, a commander of my Lord Fairfax's, and a party of foot in the castle (Sheffield) by order from the Most Noble Earl of Manchester, advanced towards Bowzan, alias Bolsover castle, about eight miles from Sheffield. It being another strong house of Marquis Newcastle's, in Derbyshire, which was well manned with soldiers, and strengthened with great guns, one whereof carried eighteen-pound bullets, others nine pound, and it had strong works about it ; yet this castle, also upon summons, was soon surrendered up to my lord's forces, upon fair and moderate charges granted them. It pleased God to give us in this castle of Bolsover, 120 muskets, besides pikes, halberts, &c. Also one iron drake, some leaden bullets, two mortar pieces, some other drakes, nine barrels of powder, with a proportion of match, some victuals for our soldiers, and some plunder." Henry II., Duke of Newcastle, dying without male issue, the Bolsover estate, became the property of Margaret, his sister, who had married John Hollis, Earl of Clare. They had issue, a daughter, married to Harley, Earl of Oxford, from whom, by a daughter also, Bolsover was carried to the Bentincks, Dukes of Portland.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 5, June 24, November 2.

* BOLTON. A small village situate on the north side of the Alne, having a chapel under Edlingham. Here the Earl of Surry was met by the noblemen and gentlemen of the north of England with 26,000 men before the battle of Flodden Field, and is only further of note on account of an hospital, founded by Robert De Roos, Baron of Wark, to support a master, three brethren, three chaplains, and thirteen leprous laymen. It

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu. Bolton</i>
16	Bolton Percy . . pa & to	E. R. York.	York 8	Selby 8	Tadcaster . . . 4	194	1293
12	Bolton by the Sands, }	Lancaster . .	Lancaster . . . 5	Millthorpe . . 9	Kirkby Lons 12	245	247 ⁶
10	Bolton in the Sands, * to	Westmoreland	Appleby . . . 4	Morland . . . 2	Penrith . . . 10	274	44 ¹

wealth and population, new streets and squares are in daily progress, and local improvements of every description succeed each other with great rapidity. Town-halls for the transaction of public business have been recently erected in both townships, and here are a theatre, assembly and concert-rooms. The town is paved, watched, and lighted with gas, under the authority of provisions introduced into two acts of parliament for inclosing Bolton-moor. The market is well supplied with provisions, and the cattle fairs much attended. The privilege of holding a court-baron for the recovery of debts under 40s. is vested in the lordship of the manor of Bolton, which is now divided, but the Earl of Derby still remains the largest proprietor. Besides a Monday meeting of the magistrates of the hundred, a petty sessions is held every Friday. In the civil wars between Charles I. and the parliament, Bolton adhered to the latter, and was in consequence stormed by Prince Rupert and James, Earl of Derby, and carried with much slaughter. Here too, the same active nobleman was decapitated on being taken prisoner in Cheshire, after the battle of Worcester. When the young pretender, Charles Edward, penetrated into the heart of the kingdom, through Preston and Manchester, Bolton experienced considerable alarm. The number of dissenters places of worship in both townships, amounts to sixteen or eighteen, including the Roman Catholics and all the leading classes. It now returns two members to parliament, and the returning officers are, the borough-reeves of Great and Little Bolton.

GREAT
BOLTON.

Court of
Requests.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, July 30, 31; Oct. 13, 14, for horses, cattle, and cheese.—Mail arrives 8 evening; departs 8.17 in the evening.—Bankers, Hardcastle and Co.; draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—Inns, Bridge Inn, Ship, and Swan.

* **BOLTON.** Here the river Edin is crossed by a chain-bridge, thirty yards in length; this is situated about a mile north of the village, and was constructed at the expense of the landowners, by Mr. William Gibson, a self-taught artist, of the most wonderful powers. It was a maxim with Napoleon Buonaparte, that nothing was impossible in common life. He would not admit of a negative position until every exertion had been used to accomplish a given purpose; but probably in the annals of society, a more extraordinary instance of perseverance in a single individual is not upon record. Mr. William Gibson was born at Bolton, in the year 1720; his mother died when he was merely an infant, and his father also when he was very young, leaving him to grapple with a cheerless world, an orphan without education, friends, or support, or any means of procuring either. In this situation he placed himself under the care of a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood, where he remained several years. At the age of seventeen or eighteen he was informed that his father had been possessed of a considerable estate, in landed property, and that at the beginning of the last century, he had descended from the same family with Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London. His little stock of money was soon gone in procuring information, and he had the mortification to find the estate had been mortgaged to even more than its value; after leaving his employment he rented a small farm of his own, called Hollins, at Cartmell Fell, near Cartmell. The operation of figures having long engrossed his attention, he applied himself vigorously to study; but the total want of even the common rudiments of education, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic, cruelly balked his endeavours. English reading however he soon acquired, and having purchased a treatise on arithmetic, he was able to perform all the ordinary branches of that science. Vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extractions of the square and cube roots, in all this practice he was greatly assisted by the wonderful strength of his memory, which was so

Gibson, a
self-taught
artist.

His extra-
ordinary
application

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
44	Bolton upon Swale } chap & to }	N. R. York	Catterick .. 2	Richmond ... 6	Bedale 8	230	....
24	Bonby pa	Lincoln	Glandford Br 6	Barton 5	Crowle 16	162	339	
20	Bonchurch * pa	Hants	Newport ... 10	Niton 5	Brading 7	83	146	

BOLTON. good that he could tell without putting down a number, the product of any two figures multiplied together, although the multiplicand each consisted of nine places of figures—still he was totally unaware that he differed from the genius of any other person. Finding himself, however, labouring under the disadvantage of not being able to write, he soon overcame that obstacle, and not knowing even the word mathematics, he imagined himself to have acquired the highest point of his exertions, and challenged all his companions; but in the society which he frequented, something was proposed to him concerning Euclid, and having ascertained it to be a book containing the elements of geometry, he purchased it, applied himself diligently to study, and at the very next meeting was competent to answer some of the most abstruse questions; it was his usual practice, during the hours of relaxation from his farm, to solve the most difficult and important questions, in the highest elements of algebra, on the knee of his breeches with a piece of chalk. The system of astronomy and the arithmetic of infinities, became perfectly familiar to him. He well considered the laws of gravity, and the ebbing and flowing of the tides. The art of navigation, the principles of mechanics; also the doctrine of motion, of falling bodies, and the elements of optics, he grounded himself in, and went through the study of the conic sections to make trial as a preliminary of Fluxions, which had only lately been discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, and which may be considered as the boundary of mathematics. He made himself master of both a fluxion and a flowing quantity. He frequently had questions sent him to solve by gentlemen from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and even Gottingen, in Germany, which he never failed to perform; “and,” says his biographer, “from the minute enquiries he made into natural philosophy, there was scarcely a phenomenon in nature that ever came to his knowledge or observation but he could in some measure or other reasonably account for it.” His usual appellation was Willy o’the Hollins, from which place he removed to Tarngreen, where he resided fifteen years; from thence to a residence near Cartmell. His farmhouse, for nearly forty years, was converted into an academy for eight or ten gentlemen, many of whom were turned out eminent mathematicians as well as navigators, during which time he still followed his agricultural pursuits. He was several times appointed by acts of parliament a commissioner for the enclosing of commons. His judgment in surveying lands, and also of the quality of that land was equally good. Also in levelling, and conveying water from one place to another, for he was well acquainted with the curvature of the earth’s surface. Mr. Gibson was fond of society, and his company was courted by all who knew him. He had lived in the most perfect connubial happiness and harmony for fifty years, when he received a fall, while returning from Cartmell to Eggarslach, which so seriously injured him internally, that he only survived four days. He was in his seventy-first year, and left ten children to lament a tender and indulgent parent, and a numerous circle of friends and neighbours to deplore the loss of so truly great and excellent a man.

Gibson's great learning.

A phenomenon of nature.

His death.

* **BONCHURCH**, or St. Boniface. This parish forms part of the romantic craggy district, called Undercliff, in the Isle of Wight, where the downs terminate in a steep precipice of limestone rock, the elevation of which is from 90 to 120 feet. The road below the cliffs is stony and irregular, but the scenery by which it is surrounded is of the grandest description. The cottage of St. Boniface, finely seated at the foot of a steep and mountainous eminence, on a small level plain, was the property of the

<i>Mop</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>
22	Bonds to	Lancaster . .	Garstang . . . 2	Preston . . . 11	Lancaster . . 13	223	....
44	Bondgate to	W. R. York	Ripon 1	Ripley 6	Boro'bridge . 6	221	....
35	Bonehill to	Stafford . . .	Tamworth . . 1	Lichfield . . 6	S. Coldfield . 7	115	3874
33	Boningale pa	Salop	Shiffnall . . . 6	Bridgnorth . 9	Wolverhampt . 7	130	....
21	Bonington pa	Kent	Ashford . . . 7	Hythe 7	New Romney . 7	60	127
10	Bonsall pa	Derby	Matlock . . . 2	Wirksworth . 3	Winster 4	143	1315
34	Bonstone ham	Somerset . .	Bridgewater . 7	Stowey 2	Taunton . . . 12	146	....
54	Bonvilstone . . . ham	Glamorgan .	Cowbridge . . 5	Cardiff 8	Llantrissant . 8	168	247
46	Bonwich to	E. R. York .	Driffield . . . 11	Bridlington . 10	Hornsea 4	192	22
37	Bookham, Great . . pa	Surrey	Leatherhead . 3	Dorking 5	Cobham 5	22	890
37	Bookham, Little . . pa	Surrey	Wey 4	Drayton . . . 6	Shrewsbury . 9	23	191
33	Booley to	Salop	Wem 5	Alnmouth . . 3	Belford . . . 19	152	138
29	Boomer to	Northumb .	Alnwick . . . 6	Snaith 7	Thorne 10	314	134
46	Booth ham	E. R. York .	Howden . . . 3	Middlewich . 3	Nantwich . . 8	176	....
7	Booth Lane ham	Chester . . .	Sandbach . . 2	Snaith 7	Thorne 10	164	....
46	Booth Ferry	E. R. York .	Howden . . . 3	Snaith 7	Thorne 10	176	....
24	Boothby Graffo . . pa	Lincoln . . .	Sleaford . . . 10	Lincoln 9	Newark . . . 13	125	173
24	Boothby Pagnell . . pa	Lincoln . . .	Colsterworth . 7	Grantham . . 7	Folkingham . 7	109	116
35	Boothon ham	Stafford . . .	Newcastle . . 2	Hanley 2	Stone 9	148	121
23	Boothorpe ham	Leicester . .	Ashby de la Z . 3	Burton 7	Derby 14	118	....
22	Booths, Higher . . . to	Lancaster . .	Burnley . . . 4	Clitheroe . . 5	Colne 5	215	4347
22	Booths, Lower . . . to	Lancaster . .	Haslingden . 3	Burnley . . . 4	Blackburn . 10	207	2178

BON-
CHURCH.Birth-place
of Admiral
Hobson.His great
bravery.

late Colonel Hill, who obtained it by his marriage with an heiress of a branch of the Popham family. The grounds are disposed with much judgment, and possess great natural beauty. At a short distance is a spring, the virtues of which were formerly held in such high repute, that even seamen were accustomed to lower the fore-topmast on sailing past this place. In approaching the village the scenery assumes a very different character; "the smooth declivity of the down is abrupt, and present a romantic waste of craggy, broken, and almost naked rocks; such as may be expected on the side of a mountain, where one great stone is checked in its progress by the projection of another that is firm enough to resist its further fall. This is the leading feature of the higher parts of this small parish; the lower parts consists of the same stupendous fragments as are seen in the other spots of the Undercliff, on some of which arise isolated and natural pyramids." Bonchurch cottage stands in a romantic situation. Nearly opposite, is a singular rock, abruptly starting from the ground, on which the proprietor has erected a prospect seat, giving it the appearance of a small fort. The church, imbosomed in fine trees, is a small antique building. The rude promontory of Dun-nose presents its craggy heights beyond Bonchurch, and, by precluding all passage along the shore, obliges the traveller to climb a steep and zigzag road, formed through the masses of disjointed rock. Bonchurch was the birth-place of Admiral Hobson. Having been left an orphan at a very early age, he was apprenticed to a tailor; but, inspired by the sight of a squadron of men-of-war coming round Dun-nose, he suddenly quitted his work, ran to the beach, jumped into the first boat he saw, and plied his oars so skilfully, that he quickly reached the admiral's ship, where he entered as a seaboy. A day or two afterwards, they met a French squadron; and during the action which ensued, while the admiral and his antagonist were engaged yard-arm and yard-arm, young Hobson contrived to get on board the enemy's ship unperceived, and struck and carried off the French flag; at the moment when he regained his own vessel, the British tars shouted 'Victory!' without any other cause than that the enemy's colors had disappeared. The French crew, thrown into confusion by this event, ran from their guns, and while the officers were effectually endeavouring to rally them, the British seamen boarded their ship, and forced them to surrender. At this juncture, Hobson descended from the shrouds with the French flag wrapped round his arm; and, after triumphantly exhibiting his prize to the seamen on the main-deck, he was ordered to the quarter-deck, where the admiral complimented him on his bravery, and assured him of his protection. From this period his promotion was rapid; and having passed through the inferior ranks of the service with much credit, he was made admiral.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
9	Bootle* . . . m. t. & pa	Cumberland	Ravenglass . . . 7	Mellum 8	Ulverstone . . 17	290	737
22	Bootle to	Lancaster . . .	Liverpool . . . 3	Ormskirk . . . 9	Prescott . . . 9	207	...
27	Booton pa	Norfolk . . .	Reepham . . . 2	Aylesham . . . 6	Norwich . . . 13	113	199
42	Bordesly chap	Worcester . . .	Bromsgrove . . 6	Birmingham . 12	Redditch . . . 2	114	...
16	Bordeau ti	Hants	Petersfield . . 4	Alton 11	Alresford . . . 11	58	...
21	Borden pa	Kent	Sittingbourne . 3	Milton 4	Maidstone . . 10	39	771
39	Bordesley ham	Warwick . . .	Birmingham . 1	Solihull 6	Colehill 9	109	...
44	Bordley to	W. R. York . .	Skipton 10	Settle 9	Kettlewell . . 5	226	...
41	Boreham ham	Wilts	Heytesbury . . 3	Warminster . . 2	Westbury . . . 6	95	...
14	Boreham pa	Essex	Chelmsford . . 4	Witham 6	Maldon 7	33	991
38	Boreham Street	Sussex	East Bourne . . 9	Hailsham . . . 6	Battle 8	54	...
17	Boresford to	Hereford . . .	Knighton . . . 5	Presteigne . . . 4	Ludlow 13	155	112
12	Boreson ham	Dorset	Gussage 1	Cranborne . . 5	Blandford . . . 9	98	...
14	Borley pa	Essex	Headingham . . 7	Sudbury 3	Clare 7	54	195
42	Borly to	Worcester . . .	Droitwich . . . 4	Worcester . . . 7	Stourport . . . 6	118	...
22	Borough	Lancaster . . .	Lancaster . . . 3	Garstang 9	Preston 20	238	...
49	Borough ham	Caernarthen . .	Locher 6	Kidwelly 3	Swansea . . . 16	221	4173
34	Boroughbridge . . . ham	Somerset . . .	Langport . . . 6	Somerton . . . 8	Taunton . . . 10	131	...
44	Boroughbridge* mt & to	W. R. York . .	Ripon 7	York 24	Knaresboro' . 7	206	950

Black-comb
mountain

* **BOOTLE** is a small but pleasant market-town, situated amongst fertile meadows and cultivated lands in the ward of Allerdale. Bootle Church, though an ancient structure, contains nothing remarkable, except an octagonal font of black marble, having on each face two shields, raised from the plane, and inscribed with a Latin sentence, in old English and Saxon characters. The inscription contains the words of baptism—"In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." Westward of Bootle, on a common called Esk-Meals, adjoining a small inlet of the sea, are some remains of an encampment, where Roman coins and altars have frequently been found. About a mile from the town, commences the ascent of the mountain Black-comb. It stands near the sea; and having the level counties of Lancashire and Cheshire on its south-east side, it may, in a clear day, be plainly distinguished from Talk-on-the-hill, in Staffordshire, nearly 100 miles distant. Several mountains of North Wales, the Isle of Man, and fourteen counties of England and Scotland, can be seen from the summit of this mountain; which in one part displays a capacious cavity, denoting to have been the crater of a volcano: a small rivulet now springs from the centre of the cavity. The fragments on the margin are of vitrified matter, with some few crystalizations. In the country immediately surrounding this rock, extending between the sea and Duddon river, are several Druidical circles, and other remains of antiquity.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, April 25, Sept. 24, for cloth and corn; and April 6, and Aug. 3, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

The devil's
arrows.

† **BOROUGH-BRIDGE** derives the latter part of its name from a handsome stone bridge across the river Ure. It was formerly called New Borough in contradistinction to Old Borough, or Aldborough, a village about a mile distant. The walls of this town, though level with the ground, may easily be traced in a circumference of more than a mile and a half, enclosing an area containing sixty acres, which slope to the river side. They were nearly four yards thick, and were erected on large pebbles, laid in a bed of blue clay. Near the centre of the station is a hillock called Borough-hill, which appears to have been the citadel. In the heart of the town is a cross twelve feet in height, composed of the same species of stone as the devil's arrows, which are a short distance to the west. These singular stones, which have excited so much curiosity among antiquaries, were four in number. They were erected upright in the earth, but one of them was destroyed in the last century. The remaining three stand about two hundred feet apart, and are of an obeliskal form and stupendous size. As is usual, in such cases, various opinions have been started on the subject of obelisks: some supposing them to be erections of the Druids, but the majority concurring in ascribing them to the Romans. However this may be, it is plain they are the productions of a people who possessed considerable mechanical skill; but who were as yet remote from the point

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.			
11	Boroughstone	Devon	Totness	5	Kingsbridge ..	7	Dartmouth ..	7	261	....
40	Borough Sowerby	Westmorland ..	Brough	1	K. Stephen ..	4	Orton	14	261	....
37	Borough Street .. har.	Surrey	Ewel	3	Reigate	6	Croydon	7	14	....
21	Borough Green .. ham	Kent	Wrotham ..	2	Lgham	1	Seal	4	26	....
6	Borough Green .. pa	Cambridge ..	Newmarket ..	3	Cambridge ..	14	Linton	12	60	....
32	Borras Bovagh	Denbigh	Wrexham ..	1	Holt	5	Chester	11	176	45
32	Borras Rinfrey	Denbigh .....	.....	5	.....	7	.....	6	181	41
44	Borrowby	N. R. York ..	Thirsk	5	York	28	Northallerton	5	222	350
43	Borrowby	N. R. York ..	Whitby	9	Gisborough ..	12	Stokesley ..	19	245	68
29	Borrowdon	Northumb. ..	Alnwick	16	Rothbury	7	Wooler	16	310	174
40	Borrowdale .. ham	Westmorland ..	Orton	5	Kendal	9	Sedburgh	9	271	....
10	Borrows Ash	Derby	Risley	3	Chaddesden ..	3	Nottingham ..	11	122	....
5	Borstell	Buckingham ..	Bicester	6	Thame	8	Oxford	9	52	....
22	Borwick	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ..	9	Millthorpe ..	6	K. Lonsdale ..	7	249	270
43	Bosall	N. R. York ..	York	10	New Malton ..	10	Pocklington ..	11	206	1375
17	Bosbury	Hereford	Ledbury	4	Bromyard	3	Castle Froome	3	124	1061
33	Boscobel * ex. par. lib.	Salop	Shifnal	7	Newport	10	Brewwood	4	136	....
41	Boscombe	Wilts	Amesbury ..	5	Salisbury	9	Luggershall ..	10	174	148
7	Bosden	Chester	Stockport ..	3	Altringham ..	7	Manchester ..	8	174	....
38	Bosham	Sussex	Chichester ..	3	Havant	7	Portsmouth ..	14	66	1181
57	Boshelton	Pembroke ..	Pembroke ..	6	Milford	9	Nangle	10	277	222
7	Bosley	Chester	Congleton ..	5	Macclesfield ..	6	Leek	3	162	587
24	Bosmer	Somerset ..	Bridgewater ..	3	Taunton	8	Stowey	10	142	....
8	Bossiney	Cornwall ..	Launceston ..	17	Camelford	5	Bodmin	14	230	....
21	Bossingham .. ham	Kent	Canterbury ..	6	Dover	13	Hythe	13	0	....
16	Bossington	Hants	Stockbridge ..	4	Romsey	7	Winchester ..	11	75	47
34	Bossington	Somerset ..	Minehead ..	8	Dulverton	14	Williscomb ..	22	172	....
7	Bostock	Chester	Middlewich ..	3	Northwich ..	3	Tarporley	9	170	318
21	Boston	Kent	Woolwich ..	1	Dartford	7	Greenwich ..	4	10	....

of refinement which the Romans had attained before their arrival in Britain. Since 1557, it returned two representatives to parliament, but by the Reform Bill is now disfranchised. The houses are neat, and the market-place is embellished with a handsome fluted column of the Doric order. The old mansion of the Tancredes has been converted into an inn. Here was fought, in 1321, the battle between Edward II. and the disaffected barons, in which the rebel Lancaster was taken prisoner.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 27 and 28, for horned cattle and sheep; June 22 and 23, ditto, with horses and hardware; and Oct. 23, horned cattle and sheep.—Mail arrives 6.0 afternoon, and departs 6.10 morning.—Bankers, Fletcher and Co., draw on Glyn and Co.—Inns, Crown and Greyhound.

* **BOSCOBEL.** Boscobel House, an ancient building, still preserved in good condition, is remarkable for the asylum which it afforded to Charles II. after the defeat of his troops at Worcester. The particulars of the king's flight and escape, with the assistance he received to that end from several unlettered peasants, in whose breasts the steady and pure flame of loyalty was not to be extinguished by the temptation of a large reward for treason, form an interesting and curious narrative. Four brothers of the name of Pendrill, with their brother-in-law, named Francis Yates, unreluctantly yielded up their little store of clothes and money to disguise his majesty, and afford means of escape; hazarded their lives to conceal him, and thought themselves richly rewarded by his thanks, and the success of their humble but vigorous exertions. Disguised in the habit of a wood-cutter, the king remained at Boscobel five days, until the first ardour of his pursuers was cooled, and then retired to Mosely, a more secure retreat. Whilst at the former place, he sometimes retired into the neighbouring wood, where he ascended an oak tree; but his usual hiding place were in a garret, and in and near a large chimney, which have been preserved with care through all the alterations which the interior of the house has undergone. The owner of the house was Charles Giffard, Esq., who was also a principal in the preservation of his sovereign. His majesty's adventures in the oak are thus related. "After a short conference, and but inchoated counsel of the king's probablest means of escape, it was resolved by them to betake themselves to the wood again, and accordingly about nine o'clock that Saturday morning, the 6th of September, they went into the wood, and Colonel

BOROUGH-BRIDGE.

Disfranchised.

Charles II. concealed in the oak here.

<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu. Louth.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>
149	11240	36	Lincoln	Boston, *pa. bo. & sea pt
187		7	Lancashire	Boston ham
		16	Spalding	
		4	Oldham	
		52	Louth	
		7	Stockport	

BOSTON.

Careless brought and led the king to that so much celebrated oak, where before he had himself been lodged. By the help of William Pendrill's wood-ladder, they got up into the boughs and branches of the tree, which were very thick and well spread, full of leaves, so that it was impossible for any one to discern through them. Here the king, being accommodated with pillows, fell asleep for some hours, and awaking very hungry, was regaled by the colonel with a luncheon of bread and cheese, with which Pendrill's wife had furnished him. Meantime a messenger, who had been dispatched to Wolverhampton to enquire after means for furthering their escape, returned with intelligence that Mr. Whitgrave, of Mosely, was well disposed to assist them." The royal oak, said to have sprung from an acorn of that which sheltered the king, stands near the middle of a large field adjoining the garden. White Ladies' Priory is a picturesque ruin, in a sequestered and romantic spot, about three quarters of a mile from Boscobel. It was inhabited by white or Cistercian nuns as early as the reign of Richard I., or John. The circular arches in the walls, without pillars, indicate it to be of Saxon origin. The place is extra-parochial, and the area of the church is still used as a burying-ground, chiefly for those of the Catholic persuasion.

The royal oak.

Incorporated in 1203.

* BOSTON, the most populous and the principal commercial town in the division of Holland, is situate on the Witham (the Lindis of Leland), about five miles from its mouth. The parish is about two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the town occupies about half of that extent. Boston is a borough and seaport, as well as a market town. It was incorporated as early as the year 1203, and sent members to parliament in the time of King Edward II. In succeeding reigns, by new charters, it obtained many privileges and immunities. In a charter dated in 1545, it was declared a borough, to be governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common council men, or burgesses; a recorder, town-clerk, six constables, a coroner, two sergeants at mace, and a clerk of the market. The mayor and burgesses to be a body corporate, and to implead or to be impleaded, by the name of "The Mayor and Burgesses of Boston, in the county of Lincoln," with privilege to hold two markets weekly, and two fairs annually; and during the same, to hold courts of pie poudre. By a charter dated in the time of Elizabeth, the mayor and burgesses were empowered to hold a court of admiralty, for the port and creeks of Boston; and in the reign of James I., it was favoured with still farther privileges. From its situation, Boston obtained very early notice. Stukeley says that the Romans built a fort at the entrance of the Witham, and had a ferry over the river at Redstone Gowt, about a furlong distance from the south entrance of the present town; and that an old Roman foundation was dug up here, with an urn containing ashes, a small pot with an ear to it, an iron key, and an urn lined "with lead, full of red earth and bones, unquestionably Roman."—About the end of the reign of Henry I., a fellow named Robert Chamberlain, at the head of some villains, disguised like monks and priests, while a tournament was proclaiming at the fair, set the town on fire, in several places, in order to plunder the inhabitants while they were removing their effects, many of them being rich merchants. During this conflagration, melted gold and silver are said to have met together in the streets, as at the destruction of Corinth. Chamberlain was taken, and, confessing the fact, was hanged, but would not impeach his accomplices. In the early part of the reign of Edward II., a staple was established at Boston, for wool, leather, tin, lead,

The town set on fire.

and other mercantile articles, Leland says, "the staple and stilliard houses yet remain." In the bight of the river, a building stands which goes by the name of the Stillyard. This was probably the site of the ancient custom-house, where, while the staple privileges remained, the commodities were weighed, by means of a large steel-yard, or weighing machine. By the roll of the high fleet of Edward III., Boston appears to have been then a considerable place; for it furnished a quota of sixteen ships to the maritime militia. Subsequently the town gradually declined; and about eighty years ago, it sunk so low as nearly to lose the whole of its trade, owing to the navigation of the Witham being choked with mud. The barges, or flat vessels, which required only a small draught of water, could then reach the quays only at high spring tides; but, on cutting a new channel from the town to Dogdyke, an extent of twelve miles, the river was again rendered navigable. The Holland fens being inclosed about seventy years ago, the produce of 22,000 acres of rich cultivated land came to the market. This occasioned an increase of shipping from five or six, to seventy or eighty vessels, exclusive of other small craft; and the inclosure and draining of Wildmore, with the east and west fens, which consist of about 41,000 acres, has evidently increased the wealth and population of the town. The foreign trade is principally to the north of Europe, and consists of imports of deals, battens, barks, hemp, iron, linen, &c. Its export trade is chiefly coasting, and consists of corn and other provisions, with an occasional back freight of coals from Sunderland and Newcastle. Considerable quantities of coals from Sunderland are brought down the Trent and Witham. The above-mentioned fens were in some places fifty, and in others thirty miles broad. The number of water-fowl, particularly the duck, mallard, teal, and widgeon, which were formerly taken in them, previously to the inclosures, is incredible. Great quantities are still taken by means of decoys, which are very large ponds, dug in the fens, with four or five creeks, running from them to a great length, each growing gradually narrower till it comes to a point. The banks are well planted with willows, sallows, osiers, and the like kinds of underwood. Into these ponds the fowls are enticed by ducks bred up for the purpose: for the decoy-ducks being fed constantly at certain places, become at length so familiar as to feed out of the hand; and as they are not confined, they fly abroad and return at pleasure. During the proper season of the year they take frequent flights, and sometimes, after being gone several weeks, return home with numerous flocks of fowl. As soon as the decoy-man perceives the flocks settled in the pond, he goes down secretly to the angles of it, under the cover of hedges made with reeds, and then throws a quantity of corn into such shallow places as the decoy-ducks are accustomed to, and to which they immediately resort, followed by the strangers. Thus they are for several days entertained without any disturbance, the bait being sometimes thrown into one place, and sometimes into another, till they are insensibly led into the narrow canals of the pond, where the trees on each side hang over head like an arbour, though at a considerable height from the water. Here the boughs are conducted with such art, that a large net is spread near the tops of the trees, and fastened to hoops, which reach from side to side, though the passage is so wide and lofty, that the fowls do not perceive the net above them. In the meantime the decoy-man going forward behind the reeds, throws corn into the water, which the decoy-ducks greedily fall on and encourage their visitors, till by degrees they are all got under the sweep of the net, which imperceptibly grows narrower, till it ends in a point, like a purse, perhaps two or three hundred yards from the entrance. When the decoy-man perceives that they are all within the net, a dog, who is perfectly taught his business, rushes from behind the reeds into the water, swimming directly after the fowl, and barking at them. Immediately they take wing, but being beaten down, naturally swim forward to avoid the dog, till they are at length hurried into the purse, where they fall a prey to

BOSTON.

The river
choked
with mud.Foreign
trade.Abundance
of wild fowlMode of de-
coying.

BOSTON.

St.
Botolph's
priory.Remarkable
church.

The altar.

Peculiarly
handsome
tower.

the decoy-man, who there waits to receive them. All this is done with so little disturbance, that the wild ducks left in the great pond take no notice of it; so that a single decoy-man, having seized all the fowl in one of these creeks, or canals, goes round to execute the same business at the rest, always taking care to distinguish the decoy-ducks, and set them at liberty. By these means incredible numbers of wild-fowl are taken every week during the season, most of which are sent up to London. Ten decoys, it is said, during one winter, furnished the enormous number of 31,200. Formerly Boston had several religious houses, among which was St. Botolph's priory, said to have been founded by St. Botolph, in the time of the Saxons, whence the town derived both its origin and its name. There was also a priory near the sea, dedicated to St. Mary; four friaries of Augustine, black, grey, and white friars; and three colleges, dedicated to St. Mary, Corpus Christi, and St. Peter. The chief object of curiosity and beauty in the town is the church, which is a large, elegant, and interesting pile of architecture. Stukeley says, that the first stone was laid by dame Margery Tilney, in the year 1309; and "that she put five pounds upon it, as did Sir John Tweesdale, the vicar, and Richard Stevenson, a like sum; and that these were the greatest sums at that time given." It is dedicated to St. Botolph, the tutelar saint of mariners, and is supposed to be the largest church, without cross aisles, in the kingdom, or perhaps in the world. The nave is very lofty and grand; the ceiling, representing a stone vaulting, is said to be of Irish oak. It consists of fourteen groined arches, with light spandrils, which, by their elegant curves, intersections, and embossments, produce a beautiful effect. The upper part of the nave is lighted by twenty-eight clerestory windows between the springs of the arches. Beneath these, and on each side of the nave, is an aisle, the roofs of which were formerly lined with flat ceilings, divided into numerous compartments, each ornamented with historic paintings. These becoming impaired, were replaced by ceilings in some degree corresponding with the nave, which is divided by an open screen, into two unequal parts; that on the west side, being about one-third, forms a noble area; that on the east side, containing the other two-thirds, is used for the performance of Divine worship. The chancel, which is spacious and lofty, has on each side, ranges of stalls, the seats of which are ornamented with grotesque carvings; over these formerly were canopies, highly embellished with foliage and fret-work. The altar is of oak, in the Corinthian order, which, though beautiful in itself, is not in unison with the style of the building. It is enriched with a copy of Ruben's celebrated picture, "The taking down from the Cross," executed by P. Mequignon, and was the gift of Richard Smith, Esq. The tower is said to have been built after the model of that belonging to the great church of Antwerp; and, on comparing it with the print of the structure, drawn and engraved by Hollar, a great similarity is observable. It is peculiarly handsome, and measures 282 feet in height. The shape and altitude of this part of the structure, with the extreme richness of tracery, windows, buttresses, pinnacles, lantern, &c. conspire to render it a general attraction. It is generally considered to be the most elegant tower in England. It is divided into four stories, exclusive of an ornamented basement. In the lower tier, are three large windows, full of mullions and tracery. In the next story are two windows on each front, with ogce canopies; and above these is the third story, having one large window in each front. This division is crowned with a parapet, embattled wall, and an octangular lantern, which has a window in each face, and is connected with the corner pinnacles by flying buttresses. The length of the church, from the western door in the tower, to the east wall in the chancel, is 290 feet, and the breadth of the nave and aisles 99 feet. Altogether, this church is commonly said to have 365 steps, 52 windows, and 12 pillars; corresponding to the days, weeks, and months, of the year. On the 20th of November, 1817, the day on which the remains of the lamented Princess Charlotte were consigned to their native earth, this noble structure

was lighted throughout; a circumstance which, it is believed, never occurred before; while the altar, the organ-loft, the pulpit, reading and clerk's desks, with the corporation pews, being hung with black, gave that sombre cast to the otherwise brilliant and noble scene which suited the solemnity of the occasion, and naturally impressed the minds with sentiments of reverential awe. The mayor and corporation went in procession from the cross chamber, having the maces reversed and dressed in crape: and such was the extreme crowd, that it was with much difficulty they reached their pews. The whole interior of the church was not merely filled, it was literally crammed. It was calculated that there were at least 5,000 persons present. The Dead March in Saul was played by the organist, while the mayor and corporation were proceeding to their seats, and other solemn and appropriate music was performed in the course of the evening. The service was very audibly and solemnly read by the Rev. J. Wayet, the lecturer; the Psalms, lessons, and other portions, being taken out of the funeral service. An appropriate and very impressive discourse was then delivered by the Rev. Barth. Goe, the vicar, from Ecclesiastes, vii. ver. 4:—"The heart of the wise is in the house of mourning!" The congregation seemed to have their attention completely fixed, and to be deeply impressed by the awfulness of the occasion which had brought them together; and through the excellent arrangements which had been made, silence and order were preserved in every part of the church, nor did any accident take place though the pressure in many parts was extreme. In the town of Boston, there are meeting-houses for the Independents, General Baptists, Calvinistic Baptists, and Arminian Methodists, and Universalists. Here is also a free grammar-school, which was first endowed by a grant dated the 17th of January, 1554, of lands in the time of Queen Mary; but, as appears by an inscription over the entrance, the school was not erected till the year 1566. A charity-school was founded here by a Mr. Laughton, for twenty-five boys, sons of free burgesses, admissible at the age of seven years. They remain till fourteen, when each boy is entitled to ten pounds as a premium to put him apprentice, provided he be bound to a free burgess. The blue-coat school, established about the year 1713, is supported chiefly by subscription, and admits thirty boys, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and twenty girls, who are instructed in reading, knitting, &c. In 1795, a General Dispensary was instituted, which has been laudably supported by subscription. A permanent library was established in 1799; besides which there are various reading societies in the town. A theatre, on a large scale, was erected and fitted up in the modern style, some years ago. One of the greatest improvements which have been made in this town, is that of deepening the channel of the river, and enlarging the harbour, which was effected from the designs of Mr. Rennie. A neat iron bridge, consisting of a single arch, the small segment of a large circle, eighty-six feet in the span; and in breadth, including the cornice on each side, thirty-nine feet, has superseded the wooden one. The abutments are so deep and so low, as to relieve the convexity of the arch; so that, instead of the artificial and inconvenient hills, which bridges usually occasion in the road, the passage is permitted to keep an horizontal direction. The expence, which was defrayed by the corporation, including the purchase-money of buildings, &c. amounted to nearly £22,000. This town, like most other places in marshy situations near the sea, experiences a deficiency of good water, as that from the wells is rather brackish. This is found to be the case after boring to a great depth. There are, however, a few private wells, or reservoirs, and one public pump, which furnishes tolerable good water. John Fox, the martyrologist, was a native of Boston. He was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Magdalen college; but refusing to conform to the religion set up by Henry VIII., he was appointed tutor to the Duke of Norfolk's family, and preached at Ryegate. To save him from the per-

BOSTON.

Impressive ceremony.

Religious establishments.

Theatre.

John Fox, the martyrologist.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
23	Bosworth	Leicester ...	M. Harboro' .5	Leicester ...13	Lutterworth 8	83	....
23	Bosworth*	Leicester ...	Hinckley ...7	Atherstone .7	Leicester ...14	106	....
9	Botchardby	Cumberland	Carlisle ...1	Heskett ...14	Brampton ...10	362	111	
23	Botcheston	Leicester ...	M. Bosworth 5	Leicester ...8	Hinckley ...9	161	82	
17	Botcott	Hereford ...	Hav ...8	Weobly ...9	Hereford ...14	143	....

BOSTON.

secution of Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, the duke sent him into Germany. In the time of Edward VI., he returned, and resumed his function at Ryegate. Queen Mary soon afterwards ascending the throne, he was again obliged to fly; on which occasion, he went to his friend Operinus, printer, at Basil, whom he had formerly assisted, and there first published his Latin edition of his *Book of Martyrs*. On Queen Elizabeth's coming to the crown, Fox returned again to England, was well received by the Duke of Norfolk; and, through his patronage, became minister of Ryegate, and prebendary of Shipton, in the diocese of Salisbury.

Markets. Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 4 and 5, for sheep; August 5, town fair; Nov. 20, horses; Dec. 11, horned cattle.—*Mail* arrives 11.56 morning; departs 3.50 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Clayton and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.; Gee and Co., on Roberts and Co.—*Inns*, Peacock, Red Lion, White Hart, and White Horse.

Battle of
Bosworth-
field.

* BOSWORTH is a small town, pleasantly situated on an eminence three miles distant from Sutton-heath, or Bosworth-field, celebrated in history for the memorable battle fought between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. This contest, in which the former lost his life and crown, on the 23d August, 1485, terminated the long and bloody wars of the houses of York and Lancaster. The king's army consisted of 12,000 men, and Richmond's not above 5000. Almost at the decision of the battle, Lord Stanley declared for Richmond, and placed the crown on his head after the battle. On the king's side 2000 men were slain, amongst whom were the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Ferrars of Chartley, Sir Richard Radcliff, and Sir Robert Brakenbury. Richmond lost but 100 men, Sir Richard Brandon, his standard bearer was the principal person of note who fell. The Earl of Surrey was made prisoner, but afterwards released and pardoned. Lord Catesby, Richard's chief counsellor, was executed at Leicester. The exact spot is ascertained by several pieces of swords, heads of lances, barbs of arrows, pieces of pole axes, &c. said to have been found on the field. Sir Wolston Dixie, of Bosworth, was created a baronet, July 4th, 1660. The town of Bosworth intrinsically contains but little to excite or gratify curiosity. The church is spacious though low, and has a very beautiful spire, and in the chancel is a fine monument of the Dixie family. The market, whence the town is distinguished, was obtained by Richard Harcourt, in the reign of Edward I., and which was formerly considerable, is now of little or no importance. Here is a free-school, and a petty sessions for the hundred are occasionally held here.

Death of
Richard III.Thomas
Simpson,
mathema-
tician.

here. Thomas Simpson, F.R.S., a very eminent mathematician, was born at this place in 1710. His father, who was a stuff-weaver, intended him for the same business, and perceiving his taste for study, forbade him the use of books, which produced an open rupture, and he was left to shift for himself. He in consequence left Bosworth, and took lodgings at the house of a tailor's widow at Nuneaton, whom he afterwards married. Here he lived some time, working at his trade, and while thus employed became acquainted with a pedlar, who professed astrology. His new friend lent him Cocker's arithmetic, a treatise on algebra, and Partridge's book of genitures, which he studied so diligently, that he soon became astrologer on his own account, and the fortune-telling oracle of the neighbourhood. An unlucky undertaking to raise the devil, by which piece of imposture a simple girl was frightened into a confirmed insanity, obliged him to quit Nuneaton, and he repaired to Derby, where he occupied himself in his trade by day, and instructed pupils at night. He remained at Derby until 1736,

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
36	Botesdale* . . . m t & pa	Suffolk . . .	Eye 7	Ixworth . . . 8	Diss 6		86	655
29	Bothall pa & to	Northumb .	Morpeth . . . 3	Blyth 7	Shields . . . 15		291	755
30	Bothamsall pa	Nottingham	Tuxford . . . 5	East Retford . 6	Ollerton . . . 4		138	326
4	Bothamstead ham	Berks	Ilstley 4	Stratley . . . 7	Newbury . . 8		58	...
9	Bothell to	Cumberland	Cockermouth . 7	Wigton . . . 10	Maryport . . 10		305	405
12	Bothenhampton pa	Dorset	Bridport . . . 1	Beaminster . . 7	Dorchester . 15		135	424
12	Bothenwood ham	Dorset	Peol 6	Blandford . . 10	Cranbourn . 11		100	...
4	Botley ti	Berks	Oxford 2	Abingdon . . 7	Witney 9		55	123
39	Botley ham	Warwick . . .	Henley 2	Solihull . . . 8	Alcester . . . 10		103	...
5	Botley ham	Buckingham	Chesham . . . 2	Rickmansw. . 8	Berkhampt. 5		28	...
16	Botley pa	Hants	Bis. Waltham . 4	Gosport . . . 13	Southampton . 7		76	722
12	Botolph Bridge pa	Huntingdon .	Peterborough . 2	Stilton 6	Witlesea . . . 5		70	...
13	Botolphs ti	Sussex	Steving 2	N. Shoreham . 4	Brighton . . 9		52	...
14	Botslee Green ham	Essex	Colchester . . 8	Lexden 4	Halstead . . . 6		50	...
23	Bottesford pa	Leicester . . .	Grantham . . . 7	Melton 16	Bingham . . . 7		117	1320
21	Bottesford pa	Lincoln . . .	Glandford-br. 7	Kilton 7	Gainsboro' . 14		158	286
35	Botteslaw to	Stafford . . .	Newcastle . . 2	Hanley 2	Cheadle . . . 10		150	65
6	Bottisham pa	Cambridge . .	Newmarket . . 6	Cambridge . . 6	Ely 19		57	1302
50	Bottiswog pa	Caernarvon .	Pwllheli . . . 10	Nevin 8	Aberdaron . . 9		254	179
8	Botesfleming pa	Cornwall . . .	Saltash 3	Callington . . 6	East Love . . 10		223	...
25	Botwell ham	Middlesex . .	Hounslow . . 4	Uxbridge . . . 5	Harrow 6		12	...
58	Boughbrod pa	Radnor	Hay 9	Builth 11	Brecknock . 14		165	354
19	Boughton ham	Hunts	St. Neots . . . 4	Huntingdon . 8	Bucken 3		60	...
27	Boughton pa	Norfolk . . .	Stoke Ferry . . 2	Downham . . 7	Brandon . . . 12		90	221
28	Boughton pa	Northamp . .	Northamp. . . 4	M. Harboro' . 14	Rothwell . . . 4		70	360

when he repaired to London, and resided near Spitalfields, where he wrought at his business, and taught mathematics in the evening. His exertions being attended with success, he brought his wife and children to town, and his name becoming known, he was encouraged to publish by subscription "A New Treatise of Fluxions," 1737, 4to. This able work was followed in 1740, by a "Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance," 4to.; and a quarto volume of "Essays on several Curious and Interesting Subjects in Speculative and mixed Mathematics." In 1742, appeared his "Doctrine of Annuities and Reversion," which involved him in a dispute with De Moure, in which however he maintained a decided advantage. Such was his industry, that in the ensuing year he produced a large volume of "Mathematical Dissertations;" his celebrated "Treatise on Algebra" was published in 1745; his "Elements on Geometry," in 1747; his "Trigonometry, plane and spherical," in 1748; his "Doctrine and application of Fluxions," in 1750; in 1752, his "Select Exercises for Young Proficients in Mathematics;" and in 1757, his "Miscellaneous Tracts." He had previously, in 1743, been appointed to the professorship of the mathematics at Woolwich, by the instrumentality of Mr. Jones, father of the celebrated Sir William Jones, and in 1745, admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. He had a peculiar and happy mode of teaching, but owing to his great simplicity of character, he was often the butt of his more wagish pupils. He had also a predilection for low company, and for some of the habits consequent thereon. When his constitution began to decline, a proper regimen was enforced; but it was too late, as he gradually sank under a depression of spirits, which rendered him incapable of his professional duties. Being recommended to try his native air, he set out in February, 1761, to Bosworth, where he lingered until the 14th of May following, when he expired in the 51st year of his age. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote several papers which were read at the Royal Society, and printed in its transactions; and also assisted in, and superintended the "Ladies' Diary" for several years. In 1760, he was consulted on the plan for Blackfriars-bridge, and made a report to the committee, which with several of his letters on the subject, were collected in the Gentleman's Magazine. The widow of this self-taught and extraordinary man, who was allowed a pension of £200. per annum after his death, reached the age of 102.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

Fair, October 16.

* BOTESDALE.—*Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, for cattle and toys; Statute three weeks after Michaelmas—Inn, the Crown.*

BOSWORTH.

Simpson's publications

His death.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
30	Boughton pa	Nottingham	Ollerton 2	E. Retford . 8	Worksop ... 10	138	295
21	Boughton Aluph. ... pa	Kent	Ashford 4	Canterbury . 10	Maidstone . 18	53	462
21	Boughton-Blean ... pa	Kent	Faversham . 3	Canterbury . 5	Milton 9	50	1306
7	Boughton, Great ... to	Chester	Chester 1	Tarporley . 9	Overton 10	182	900
21	Boughton Matherbe, pa	Kent	Charing 5	Maidstone . 9	Lenham 3	43	478
21	Boughton Monchelsea p	Kent	Maidstone . 4	Cranbrook . 8	Tenterden . 14	18	1025
7	Boughton Spittle, ex. } pa. vil. }	Chester	Frodsham . 11	Tarporley . 10	Overton 10	182	....
43	Boulby ham	N. R. York.	Whitby 11	Gisborough . 9	Egton 10	247	....
33	Boulton pa	Salop	Holgate 1	Ludlow 11	Wendlock . 8	160	49
35	Boulge pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge 3	Ipswich 10	Framlingham 9	79	55
25	Boulmer to	Northumber	L. Houghton 2	Felton 9	Alnwick 4	309	110
57	Boulston pa	Penbroke ..	Haverford . 5	Fishguard . 6	Newport 13	270	302
24	Boulsham pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 2	Wragby 11	M. Raisen . 17	132	79
42	Boulton ham	Worcester .	Worcester . 1	Droitwich . 6	Pershore 11	117	....
24	Boure Aston ham	Somerset ...	Bristol 3	Pensford . 7	Bainwick . 10	123	....
6	Bourne pa	Cambridge ..	Caxton 2	Cambridge . 10	Royston 11	47	797
6	Bourne Bridge ... ham	Cambridge ..	Linton 4	Cambridge . 7	Caxton 17	52	....
16	Bourn, St. Mary ... pa	Hants	Whitechurch 3	Andover 7	Kingsclere . 10	58	....
38	Bourne, South ... ham	Sussex	Bourne 1	Hailsham . 7	Lewes 15	65	....
13	Bourn Moore to	Durham	Houghton . 2	Durham 8	B. Wearma . 6	267	938
24	Bourne * .. m. t. & pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 35	Folkingham 8	M. Deeping . 7	97	2589
4	Bourton ti	Berks	G. Farringd. 7	Lambourne . 9	Highwood . 6	67	302
5	Bourton ham	Buckingham	Buckingham 2	Stoney Strat. 5	Winslow 7	58	....
12	Bourton ti	Dorset	Mere 3	Wincanton . 4	Gillingham . 2	104	....
39	Bour. upon Dunsmore, p	Warwick	Dunchurch . 4	Coventry ... 8	Southam 7	82	367
31	Bourton, Great ... ham	Oxford	Banbury 3	Bloxham ... 6	Deddington . 8	73	....

King Ed-
mund.Dreadful
fires.

* BOURNE is situated in a flat country, adjoining the fens. Adjacent to the town is a large spring, which discharges a sufficient quantity of water to supply three mills near its source. Camden states, on the authority of Leland, that this place was notable for the inauguration of Edmund, King of the East Angles, A.D. 838. Gough, however, clearly shows, that Edmund was crowned at a place called Buers, in Suffolk. Ingulphus, speaking of the abbey of Croyland, says, "Leofric, lord of the castle of Brunn, a famous and valiant soldier, kinsman to the great Count Radin, who married King Edward's sister, Godo, gave many possessions to this abbey; and, on many occasions, assisted the monks with his counsel and favour. This Leofric had a son, Werward, possessed of the castle and estates of Burn or Brunn, who dying without issue, they were presented by William Rufus, to Walter Fitzgilbert, or Fitzgislebert." Baldwin, Lord Wake, in 1279, obtained a life licence for a weekly market, and an annual fair. An abbey was founded here by Baldwin Fitzgislebert, to whom the castle was granted about the year 1138, who placed in it an abbot and canons of the Augustine order. The church, a handsome building, formerly had two large square towers at the west-end. The edifice consists of a lofty chancel, a nave, with side aisles, and a short transept on the south side. The nave is separated from the aisles by circular plain arches, springing from large columns, exhibiting a specimen of early Norman style. This town has two alms-houses, each endowed with £30. per annum, one for six poor men, and the other for six poor women; and a free-school. Bourne has twice suffered severely by fire: first in August, 1605, by which was destroyed that part of the town called Manor-street, not leaving a single house standing; and again in March, 1637, when the greater part of the east gate was destroyed. The Bull Inn is a remarkable edifice, said to have been built by William, Lord Burleigh. In one of the rooms was a pannel with the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, habited in black velvet and jewels, a long white lawn veil, and holding a wooden sieve or colander in her left hand. The Red Hall here consists chiefly of brick-work. It is partly surrounded by a deep moat, and partly by a morass, and has long been in the possession of the Digby family. The old town-hall, which stands in the middle of the market-place, is said to have been erected by one of the Wake family; but, from the arms of Cecil, carved in basso relievo over the centre of the east front, it is more probable, that it was built by the treasurer, Lord Burleigh. The petty sessions, for the parts of

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
31	Bourton, Little . . . ham	Oxford . . .	Banbury . . . 3	Bloxham . . . 5	Deddington . . 9	74	....
15	Bourton on the Hill, pa	Gloucester . .	Moreton . . . 2	Campden . . . 5	Stow 8	91	553	
5	Bourton on the Water, p	Gloucester . .	Stow 4	Northleach . . 5	Burford 8	80	858	
15	Bourtonhold ham	Buckingham . .	Buckingham 1	Stoney Strat. 7	Winslow 5	56	....
9	Bousted Hill to	Cumberland . .	Carlisle . . . 7	Wigton 8	Beaumont . . . 5	310	63	
5	Boveney, Upper . . . lib	Bucks.	Eton 4	Maidenhead . 5	Henley 14	24	....
5	Boveney, Lower . . . lib	Bucks. . . . .	..... 2	..... 4	Windsor 3	23	207
12	Boveridge ham	Dorset	Cranborne . . 1	Wimborne . . 12	Poole 19	94	....
11	Bovey Tracey pa	Devon	Chudleigh . . 4	Netwon B. . . 7	Exeter 13	184	1697	
11	Bovey, North pa	Devon	Exeter . . . 13	Moreton . . . 1	Chudleigh . . 8	184	609	
18	Bovingdon ham	Herts	K. Langley . . 4	Watford . . . 9	Berkhampstd . 5	24	962	
16	Bowcombe ham	Hants	Newport . . . 3	Carisbrook . . 1	Bradling 5	92	....
10	Bowden Edge to	Derby	Chapel Frith 1	Buxton 6	Castleton . . . 8	167	1067	
34	Bowden ham	Somerset	Sherborne . . 6	Wincaunton 6	Bruton 11	113	....
11	Bow	Devon	Crediton . . . 8	Oakhampton 10	Chumleigh . . 11	183	....
28	Bowden, Little pa	Northamp . . .	M. Harboro' 1	Rothwell . . . 6	Kettering . . . 10	85	346	
23	Bowden Magna, pa & to	Leicester . . . .	..... 2	..... 7	..... 11	86	3346
7	Bowden pa & to	Chester	Knutsford . . 6	Altringham . . 1	Stockport . . . 9	180	8658	
41	Bower Chalk pa	Wilts	Wilton 8	Shaftesbury 10	Hindon 15	89	379	
34	Bower Henton ham	Somerset	Ilchester . . . 5	Crewkerne . . 6	Yeovil 6	127	....

Kesteven, are held here at Michaelmas and Christmas. A few Roman coins have been dug up in this town; and about 80 years ago, a tessellated pavement was discovered in the park. In a farm-yard, within the town, is a medicinal spring, much frequented; the waters of which have a brackish taste, and a purgative quality, similar in their effects, but of greater strength than those of Astrop, in Northamptonshire. By a canal from this town to Boston, for boats of ten tons burden, some mercantile business is carried on; but the chief trade of the place is wool-stapling, and tanning. The cattle fairs are also of considerable importance. Amongst the remarkable characters born in this town, may be mentioned that exalted statesman, William Cecil, Baron Burleigh, who was born at the house of his grandfather, David Cecil, Esq., in 1520. In 1535, he was admitted of St. John's college, in the university of Cambridge, where, at the age of fifteen, he read a lecture on sophistry; and, at nineteen, he gave a Greek lecture. He applied himself to the study of the law; and, in 1548, having been made master of requests, he partook of the disgrace which fell on the Lord Protector Somerset, with whom he was sent to the Tower. He was soon released, reinstated in his office, invested with the honour of knighthood, and chosen a member of the privy-council. In 1533, he was appointed chancellor to the order of the Garter. On the death of Edward VI., he declined taking any part in the business which terminated fatally for the Lady Jane Grey. On the accession of Queen Mary, he was graciously received at court, but refusing to change his religion, he was dismissed from his employments. A few days after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was sworn one of her privy-council, became her chief cabinet minister, and secretary of state. In 1561, he received the appointment of master of the wards; and, in 1571, he was created Baron Lord Burleigh; and, in 1572, he was honoured with the order of the Garter, and raised to the office of Lord High Treasurer of England, which he held twenty-seven years. He departed this life on the 4th of August, 1598, in the 78th year of his age. His remains were removed to the burial-place at Stamford, where a magnificent monumental tomb was erected to his memory. Dr. Dodd, a divine of the establishment, whose abilities, dissipated career, and disgraceful death, afford a striking and memorable example for consideration and avoidance. He was born here, in 1729; his father was vicar of the parish; after receiving a grammatical education at a private school, he was entered, in 1745, as a sizer at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where, in 1750, he took the degree of B.A. with considerable reputation. The following year he married a lady of much personal attraction and accomplishment, but unhappily without sufficient fortune to render the connexion prudent, or discretion and economy to supply the place of it. In 1753, he was admitted into orders, and repaired to London, where his eloquence and impressive

BOURNE.

Medicinal
spring.Baron
Burleigh.The unfor-
tunate Dr.
Dodd.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Bowesden to	Northum. . .	Wooler. 8	Berwick 9	Belford. 8	330	....
14	Bowers, or Bures Gif- ford pa	Essex	Rayleigh 4	Grays Thur. 14	Leigh 6	36	231

BOURNE.

oratory in the pulpit rapidly rendered him one of the most admired and popular preachers of the day. He successively obtained several lectureships, and published various sermons and devotional pieces, which met with a very favourable reception. Rendered vain by the attention paid him, which very much resembled that excited by a favourite actor, although his income was handsome, his expences far exceeded it, and the very considerable sums which he received, as author and editor, proved altogether inadequate to expences to which an opulent private fortune would alone have been adequate. In the year 1757, he graduated M.A. and about the same time took an active part in the institution of the Magdalen Hospital, which owed much of its support to the zeal and ability with which he recommended it, and to his eloquent sermons as a preacher to the charity. For his services in this situation he received a handsome annual stipend; and in 1762, Dr. Squires, Bishop of St. David's, who had previously made him his chaplain, collated him to a prebend of Brecon. By the friendship of the same prelate, the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield appointed him tutor to his godson and heir, the late earl, created marquis before his death. In the following year he was made one of the king's chaplains, and in 1766, took the degree of LL.D. In the year 1772 he commenced a subscription which gave rise to the truly benevolent Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts, and about the same time was presented to the rectory of Hockliffe, in Buckinghamshire. His extravagance, however, was such, that he was involved in debts which he could not discharge; and in 1774, he had recourse to a miserable expedient to procure the rich living of St. George's, Hanover-square, by means of an anonymous application to the Lord Chancellor's lady, to whom an offer of £3000. was made for her interest to procure the living. The letter being traced to its author, he was ignominiously struck out of the list of royal chaplains; and, together with Mrs. Dodd, being almost openly ridiculed by Foote in his farce of the Cozeners, he deemed it prudent to retire to Geneva, where his pupil then was, who received him with unmerited kindness, and, as a means of relief, procured for him the living of Winge, in Buckinghamshire, with a dispensation to hold it with his other preferment. His embarrassments, however, continued as great as ever; and at length they tempted him, in 1777, to the forgery of Lord Chesterfield's name to a bond, by which he obtained £4,200. He flattered himself with the power of withdrawing it in time to prevent discovery; but detection almost immediately followed. Being brought to trial, he was capitally convicted on the 24th of February, 1777; and, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions to procure a mitigation of his sentence, executed on the 27th of June, in the same year. He died with all the marks of due compunction for his errors and vices, and with expressions of the most bitter remorse for the scandal which his conduct had brought on his profession. He published abridgements of Grotius on Peace and War, and Locke on the Human Understanding; the Hymns of Callimachus, translated into English verse; various sermons and devotional tracts in verse and prose; "Reflections on Death;" "A Commentary on the Bible;" "The Frequency of Capital Punishments inconsistent with Justice, sound Policy, and Religion." "The Visitor," in 2 vols. 12mo.; an "Account of the Rise, Progress, &c. of the Magdalen Charity," and many other pieces which it is unnecessary to detail. In his "Prison Thoughts," published after his death, he was assisted by Dr. Johnson.

Dr. Dodd.

His extravagance.

Commits forgery.

His execution.

Alt.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
43	Bowes * pa & to	N. R. York.	Bd. Castle . . . 4	Brough . . . 10	Richmond . . 14	250	2044
19	Bowhal	Somerset	Taunton . . . 5	Ilminster . . 7	Wellington . . 9	142	....
22	Bowland to	Lancaster	Clitheroe . . . 9	Garstang . . 11	Lancaster . . 17	226	....
45	Bowland Forest . . . to	W. R. York.	..... 5	Skipton . . . 14	Addingham 18	226	521
45	Bowling to	W. R. York.	Bradford . . . 2	Halifax . . . 4	Leeds . . . 10	196	5958
10	Bowlton ham	Derby	Derby . . . 3	Nottingham 13	Kegworth . . 8	124	....
34	Bowlish ham	Somerset	S. Mallet . . . 1	Castle Carey 6	Bruton . . . 5	115	....
9	Bowness, or Bulness } pa & to {	Cumberland	Carlisle . . . 14	Longtown . . 5	Brampton . . 17	315	1584
40	Bowness ham	Westmoreld	Kendal . . . 8	Ambleside . . 5	Winster . . . 3	270	....
41	Bowood lib	Wilts	Chippenham 4	Melksham . . 6	Calne . . . 5	92	51
12	Bowood, N. & S. . . ti	Dorset	Beaminster . 3	Bridport . . 5	Crewkerne . 10	136	....
27	Bowthorpe pa	Norfolk	Norwich . . . 4	E. Dereham 11	Honningham 3	110	....
46	Bowthorpe to	W. R. York	Selby . . . 5	Howden . . . 3	Snaith . . . 6	183	....
41	Box pa	Wilts	Chippenham 8	Bath . . . 6	Bradford . . 7	100	1550
4	Boxford pa	Berks	Newbury . . 4	Chiefly . . . 2	Beedon . . . 4	60	628
36	Boxford pa	Suffolk	Ipswich . . 16	Sudbury . . 6	Neyland . . 5	59	1088
38	Boxgrove pa	Sussex	Chichester . 4	Arundel . . 6	Petworth . . 9	61	778
37	Boxhill	Surrey	Dorking . . 2	Rye-gate . . 5	Epsom . . . 7	21	....
21	Boxley † pa	Kent	Maidstone . 3	Chatham . . 5	Rochester . . 6	37	1391
18	Box Moor pa	Hertford	Hemel Hemp. 1	Berkhamps. 5	Chesham . . 7	22	....
14	Boxted pa	Essex	Neyland . . . 2	Colchester . . 9	Langham . . 4	59	832

* BOWES. In this village took place the melancholy occurrence which gave rise to the touching and beautiful ballad written by Mallet, entitled "*Edwin and Emma*;" for the particulars of which we refer to a letter written by the curate of Bowes to Mr. Copperthwaite, of Merrick. As to the affair mentioned in yours, it happened long before my time, I have therefore been obliged to consult my clerk and another person in the neighbourhood for the truth of that melancholy event. The history of it is as follows:—"The family name of the young man was Wrightson; that of the young maiden, Railton; they were both much of the same age, that is, growing up to twenty. In their birth there was no disparity, but in fortune, alas, she was his inferior. His father, a hard-hearted old man, who had acquired a handsome competency, expected and required that his son should marry suitably; but as '*amor vincit omnia*' his heart was unalterably fixed on the pretty young creature already named. Their courtships, which was by stealth unknown to the family, continued about a year. When it was found out, old Wrightson, his wife, and particularly their crooked daughter, Hannah, flouted at the maiden, and treated her with notable contempt, for they held it as a maxim, and a rustic one it is, 'That blood was nothing without groats.' The young lover took to his bed about Shrove Tuesday, and died the Sunday se'nnight after. On the last day of his illness, he desired to see his mistress; she was civilly received by the mother, who bid her welcome, when it was too late. But her daughter Hannah lay at his back to cut them off from every opportunity of exchanging their thoughts. On her return home, and hearing the bell toll for his departure, she screamed aloud, exclaiming, that her heart was burst, and expired some moments after. The then curate of Bowes inserted it in his register, that they both died of love and were buried in the same grave." The following is a copy of the register—"Rodger Wrightson, jun., and Martha Railton, both of Bowes, buried in one grave; he died in a fever; and, upon tolling his passing bell, she cried out, 'My heart is broke,' and in a few hours expired, purely as is supposed through love, March 15th, 1714-5, aged about twenty each." In this place the Earls of Richmond in former times had a castle; it stands on the edge of a vast mountainous tract, named by the neighbouring people, Stanmore, which is always exposed to wind and weather, desolate and solitary throughout.

Edwin and
Emma.

Both buried
in one grave.

† BOXLEY. A cistercian abbey was founded here, about a mile westward from the church, by William d'Ipres, Earl of Kent, in the year 1146. This abbey afterwards obtained a grant of the manor, a weekly market, and various other privileges. On its surrender in 1537, its revenues, according to Speed, were £218. 9s. 10d. The site of the abbey, with most of its es-

Map	Names of Places.		County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population			
36	Boxted	pa	Suffolk	Clare	5	Haverhill	11	StowMarket	15	60	230
15	Boxwell	pa	Gloucester	Wootton	4	Tetbury	5	Malmesbury	9	104	267
6	Boxworth	pa	Cambridge	Caxton	4	Cambridge	7	Huntingdon	10	59	283
16	Boyat	ti	Hants	Winchester	4	Southampton	8	Romsey	5	73	.....
54	Boyden	ham	Glamorgan	Bridgend	1	Newbridge	2	Cowbridge	9	180	.....
31	Boycott	ham	Bucks	Buckingham	3	Brackley	6	S. Stratford	8	50	.....
10	Boyleston	pa	Derby	Uttoxeter	7	Derby	11	Ashbourn	10	124	356
43	Boynton	pa	N. R. York	Hunmanby	6	Rudstone	3	Bridlington	2	206	114
43	Boythorpe	to	N. R. York	Gt. Driffield	11	Scarborough	4	Wellesley	1	207	.....
8	Boyton	pa	Cornwall	Launceston	5	Newport	9	Callington	16	219	537
36	Boyton	pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge	7	Orford	5	Ipswich	15	81	247
41	Boyton	pa	Wilts	Warminster	6	Hindon	5	Amesbury	12	89	382
28	Boseate	pa	Northamp	Wellington	6	Hig. Ferrers	8	Kettering	12	73	812
21	Brabourne	pa	Kent	Ashford	5	Hythe	6	N. Romney	15	61	664
42	Braces Leigh	ham	Worcester	Worcester	6	Upton	4	Lit. Malvern	5	110	.....
24	Braceborough	pa	Lincoln	M. Deeping	6	Bourne	6	Stamford	6	95	219
24	Bracebridge	pa	Lincoln	Lincoln	3	Sleaford	14	Newark	14	130	158
24	Braceby	pa	Lincoln	Folkingham	5	Grantham	6	Bourne	11	108	123

BOXLEY.

Rood of Grace.

Celebrated Pinnenden Heath.

tates, including the manor of Boxley, was afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, the lineal descendant of whom bequeathed the latter to his relation, the late Lord Romney, whose son, the present earl, is now owner. The abbey estate passed by a female to Sir Thomas Selyard, bart., whose daughters and co-heiresses sold it to the Austens, baronets, from whom it has passed by bequest to the Amhursts and Allens, in equal shares. "This monastery" says Weever, "in former times, was famous for a wooden roode, by which the priests for a long while deluded the common people, until their fraud and legeirdomain was detected." To this rood, or crucifix, which was called the Rood of Grace, and of which the mechanism seems to have been extremely ingenious, the abbey was indebted for many offerings; its curious movements being reported as miraculous, and, under that impression, great numbers of people were continually resorting hither. The rood itself, at the period of the dissolution, was publicly exposed at St. Paul's Cross, in London, before a prodigious multitude, by Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester, on Sunday, February the 24th, 1538; and was afterwards broken to pieces and burnt. Very little of the abbey buildings now remain. The church, which is a large edifice, contains various monuments of the Wyatt, Champney, Charlton, and Best families. In the register are two instances of remarkable longevity. Edward Roberts, aged 106 years, died December the 18th, 1759; and Ann Pileher, aged 100 years and eight months, buried February the 17th, 1790. Pinnenden Heath, partly in this parish, and partly in that of Maidstone, has been a celebrated place for public meetings, from the time of the conquest. Here, in 1076, was the famous assemblage held by order of King William, to determine the truth of the allegations brought by Archbishop Lanfranc, against the rapacious Odo, Bishop of Baieux; and at which, after a solemn enquiry of three days' continuance, the latter was adjudged to refund a great portion of his spoils. On the north side of this heath, in a very humble shed, is held the county court, monthly; and at elections for the county, here the sheriff assembles the meeting, as he does for the election of coroners. At Grove, in this parish, is a remarkably fine vein of fullers' earth, which lies about thirty feet deep, and is about seven feet thick. This earth was worked as early as the year 1630, when John Ray, merchant, of London, was sentenced to a severe fine and punishment in the star-chamber, for transporting it clandestinely to Holland. Near this vein of earth, a Roman urn was found about the year 1721, and several others have been since, with other relics of antiquity and coins; as also at Vintners, (in this parish) where the late James Whatman, Esq., erected a new mansion; most of the coins having the inscription of the Emperor Hadrian. On the different streams in this parish, are several paper-mills, the principal of which, called the Old Turkey Mills, was built by James Whatman, Esq., the father, about the year 1739, in place of the more ancient mills which had been originally constructed for the purposes of fulling.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
33	Brace Meel pa	Salop	Shrewsbury 2	Ch. Stretton 11	Wem 16	156	1318
45	Bracewell pa & to	W. R. York	Skipton 7	Clitheroe 7	Addingham 12	225	160
46	Bracken to	E. R. York	Driffield 7	Beverley 3	M Weighton 13	186	28
24	Brackenborough pa	Lincoln	Louth 2	Saltfleet 9	M. Raisen 15	150	44
44	Brackenborough to	N. R. York	Thirsk 4	Northallerton 7	Bedale 6	226	...
10	Brackenfield to	Derby	Alfreton 4	Mansfield 13	Belper 5	146	366
46	Brackenfoot ham	W. R. York	Otley 7	Knarborough 6	Whetherby 6	196	...
9	Brackenhill to	Cumberland	Longtown 5	Carlisle 9	Kirklington 3	310	291
46	Brackenholme to	E. R. York	Selby 7	M. Weighton 9	Beverley 19	184	...
9	Brackenthwaite to	Cumberland	Keswick 8	Cockermouth 7	Workington 10	296	180
28	Brackley * bo. & m. t	Northamp	Northamp. 21	Towcester 11	Banbury 9	63	2107
4	Bracknell	Berks	Wokingham 4	Sunning Hill 5	Windsor 9	27	...
27	Bracon Ash pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 5	Norwich 6	Buckenham 9	103	310
10	Bradborne pa & to	Derby	Ashborne 5	Winster 6	Wirksworth 5	144	195
13	Bradbury to	Durham	Durham 10	Sedgefield 2	Stockton 9	254	147
28	Bradden pa	Northamp	Towcester 3	Brackley 9	Banbury 17	62	167
5	Bradenham pa	Bucks	H. Wycombe 4	Prin. Risboro 5	Beaconsfield 10	33	261
27	Bradenham, East	Norfolk	E. Dereham 5	Swaifham 7	Watton 5	96	281
27	Bradenham, West pa	Norfolk . . . . .	..... 5	..... 6	..... 6	97	370

* BRACKLEY lies on a descent near a branch of the Ouse. Its name seems to be derived from the brakes or fern, with which this part of the country was formerly overrun. It was originally of much greater extent, and a place of no mean importance, of which striking indications may be traced. At the period of the Saxons it was a walled town, and had a castle, the site of which was visible in Leland's time. Subsequently to the conquest, it was known to be in a flourishing state, having become one of the great staples for the sale of wool, and sent three representatives, as merchant staplers, to a council, held respecting trade, at Westminster. In the reign of Edward II., it was made a corporate town, to be governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and twenty-six capital burgesses. The mayor is annually chosen from among the aldermen by the lord's Steward, and sworn before him at the manorial court. In the reign of Henry VIII. it became privileged to return members to parliament, but is now disfranchised. An hospital was founded here in the reign of Henry I., by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for a master and six fellows, who had the peculiar privilege of being exempt from ecclesiastical rule. It was afterwards granted to Magdalen College, Oxford, and appears to have constituted a species of asylum for their society in turbulent times; for we find that in the wars between King John and his barons, when Oxford became the scene of sanguinary conflicts, the members of Magdalen College fled for refuge to this place. The structure is now in ruins. The hall, which has been rebuilt, exhibits a great variety of shields charged with the arms of several prelates and persons of distinction. The most perfect remain of the ancient structure is the chapel, which has a tower on the north-west side. Over the doorway, which has a circular arch, ornamented with mouldings, is a window composed of three divisions, each in the pointed style, with nail-head mouldings; each side having a niche containing statues. In the presbytery were the tombs of several noblemen, who were buried here. Another hospital, called St. Leonard's, formerly stood here, for the benefit of the sick and infirm. Of this however, no traces are at present visible. An almshouse for six poor women was founded here by Sir Thomas Crewe, each of whom has an allowance of six pounds annually. Here formerly stood three crosses, one of which was extremely curious, and is supposed to have been erected by the staplers. Its height was twenty-eight feet, having in the centre, an octangular pillar, and the sides ornamented with statues and tabernacle work. It was removed in 1706 to make room for the present town-hall. Brackley consists at present but of one street of about a mile in length, the houses of which are principally of stone. In the neighbourhood of Brackley is a plot of land, called Bayard's Green, celebrated in the days of chivalry for martial exhibition. Here many tournaments were exhibited in the presence of our warlike sovereigns. As a native of this place, we have to notice Samuel Clarke, the celebrated orien-

Once a town of importance.

Disfranchised.

The remains of the hospital, founded in the reign of Henry I.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from						Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
41	Braddestokeham	Wilts	Wot. Basset	5	Chippenham	6	Calne	5	87	...
27	Bradestonpa	Norfolk . . .	Acle	4	Yarmouth . . .	8	Loddon	8	118	145
4	Bradfieldpa	Berks	Reading	8	Newbury	9	Aldermaston	6	46	156
14	Bradfieldpa	Essex	Manningtree	4	Harwich	6	Colchester . .	6	65	964
27	Bradfieldpa	Norfolk . . .	N. Walsham	2	Cromer	7	Worsted	5	127	210
45	Bradfield . . . pa & to	W. R. York .	Sheffield . . .	7	Rotherham . . .	9	Boltonstone .	4	168	5594
36	Bradfield Combusta, pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed.	5	Lavenham	8	Stow Mkt . . .	13	68	154
36	Bradfield, St. Clare, pa	Suffolk . . . .	.....	6	.....	6	.....	11	69	226
35	Bradford, St. George, p	Suffolk . . . .	.....	5	Stow Market	10	Ixworth	8	72	489
11	Bradfordpa	Devon	Hatherleigh .	8	Holworthy . . .	7	Torrington . .	3	208	457
7	Bradfordto	Chester	Northwich . .	2	Middlewich . .	5	Knutsford . .	9	171	.....
22	Bradfordto	Lancaster . .	Manchester . .	2	Hay	8	Stockport . . .	8	156	166
29	Bradfordto	Northumb . .	Belford	3	Alnwick	11	Wooler	10	320	36
31	Bradford Bridge .ham	Somerset . . .	Frome	3	Shep. Mallet .	6	Bruton	9	105	.....
29	Bradfordto	Northumb . .	Newcastle . .	16	Morpeth	2	Hebron	5	288	32
34	Bradfordpa	Somerset . . .	Taunton . . .	4	Wellington . .	3	Wiveliscomb	7	145	525
41	Bradford * .pa & m. t.	Wilts	Salisbury . .	31	Woot. Basset	2	Calne	8	82	10102

BRACKLEY. talist. Having taken his degrees at Merton College, Oxford, he opened a school at Islington. Returning to Oxford, he was appointed to the office of architypographus, and elected a superior beadle of the civil law. His skill in the oriental languages was uncontested. Bishop Walton, in bringing out his Polyglott Bible, availed himself of the profound knowledge of Mr. Clarke. He also furnished considerable assistance to Dr. Castell, in completing his Heptaglott Lexicon. Several manuscripts on oriental literature were left by him at his death, which occurred the 27th December, 1669.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs,* Wednesday after Feb. 25; April 21, for horses, cows, and sheep; Wednesday after June 22; Wednesday after Oct. 11, for horses, cows, and hiring servants; Dec. 11, for horses, cows, and sheep.—*Inn,* the Crown.

Picturesque bridge over the Avon.

Manufac-ture of broad cloth.

***BRADFORD**, situated near the Avon, on the abrupt declivity of a hill, owes its name to the broad ford of the river. The town is ancient, and, having been the scene of several military events in the Saxon ages, besides having had a monastery which was destroyed by the Danes, is often mentioned in the æra of our history anterior to the conquest. Of its subsequent history, little is known, except that it once deputed two members to parliament. Bradford consists of two parts, separated by the river, in both of which the streets are narrow, and the houses constructed of stone. A bridge of nine arches, over the Avon, is picturesque in the extreme, being ancient, and having on one of its piers a small building, with a pyramidal roof, supposed to have been a chapel, the period of whose foundation, as of that of the bridge, is totally unknown. Bradford has a charity-school for sixty boys; and two alms-houses, one of which was founded by John Hall, Esq. a native of this place, and the last of his family who had resided here from the time of Edward I. The church, built of stone, consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and chapel, with a tower and small steeple at the west end. Several monumental tombs decorate the interior, among which the most remarkable are, an old tomb with the recumbent figure of an armed knight; a niche, containing the effigies of a lady, much mutilated; and a large monument, with a whole length figure in white marble, of a person named Charles Steward. A good organ, and a fine altar-piece with a painting representing our Lord's supper; also some modern painted windows, presented by John Tenet, Esq. a native of the town, in 1770, which have been much injured. Several large and ancient mansions are in the vicinity of the town, mostly deserted. The manufacture of broad cloths is carried on to a large extent, and trade receives great facilities from the Kennet and Avon canal, which here crosses the Avon at several points; its aqueduct bridges, combining with the wooded eminences on its banks, form some of the most pleasing scenes imaginable. Here are now two charity-schools, one of which is endowed with lands, and the other supported by subscription.

Market, Monday.—*Fair,* Trinity Monday, for cattle and millinery.—*Bankers,* Hobhouse and Co., draw upon Jones, Lloyd, and Co.

<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- latur.</i>
45	Bradford * . . pa & m. t	W. R. York	Leeds	10	Wakefield . .	10	196	100229
12	Bradford Abbas . . . pa	Dorset	Sherborne . . .	4	Yeovill.	3	121	595
12	Bradford Peveral . . . pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . .	3	Erampton . .	2	125	330
45	Bradford, West to	W. R. York	Clitheroe	2	Ch. Marton . .	8	214	522
					Huddersfield	10		
					Crewkerne . .	12		
					Abbas	5		
					Broughton . .	9		

* BRADFORD. The town and parish of Bradford is situated in the Wapentake of Morley. It comprises not only the town, but the chapelries of Bierley, Haworth, Heaton, Horton, Shipley, Thornton, and Wilsden; together with the townships of Allerton, Bowling, Clayton, Eccleshill, and Maningham. Bradford is a manufacturing town, and the centre of this commercial district; but the trade is principally confined to the manufacture of woollen cloths, worsted stuffs, and cotton goods; wool cards and combs also employ many hands; besides which, the district possesses the most extensive iron and coal mines, and to facilitate business still further, a branch of the Leeds and Liverpool canal has been brought here. The town is pleasantly situated at the junction of three beautiful and extensive valleys, and the neighbourhood abounds with pleasing and romantic scenery; the streets, though narrow, are well paved and lighted with gas, and the houses are for the most part built of stone, dug from the quarries in the vicinity. Here is a handsome exchange, recently erected of free-stone, containing also a subscription news-room, library, and assembly rooms; the court-house is also a handsome stone building, situated in Darley-street, besides which there is a spacious structure called the piece-hall, in Kirkgate, where the midsummer quarter-sessions are held. The Free Grammar-school founded in the reign of Edward VI. has been rebuilt in a very handsome manner under an act of parliament in 1818. The school is richly endowed, and the management is vested in thirteen governors, resident in the town and neighbourhood, and by charter bearing date, October 10, 1662, (2 Car. ii.) the Archbishop of York was constituted visiter; it is one of the twelve public schools that have the privilege of sending candidates for Lady Elizabeth Hasting's exhibition, at Queen's College, Oxford. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York. The church is an ancient structure of the florid Gothic style of architecture, and is dedicated to St. Peter; besides which there is another church erected in 1814, of the modern Gothic, and places of worship for almost all denominations of Christians. Bradford was never incorporated, but is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the West Riding. The learned Dr. John Sharpe, Archbishop of York, was born in this town, anno 1644. During the civil wars, the inhabitants of Bradford embraced the cause of the parliament, and on two occasions repelled a detachment of the king's troops, sent against them from the garrison of Leeds; afterwards Sir Thomas Fairfax coming to their assistance with eight hundred infantry, and sixty cavalry, was surrounded by a powerful army, under the command of the Duke of Newcastle, who invested the town and attempted to storm it in several places; and after a vigorous defence, Sir Thomas Fairfax finding all his ammunition expended, he offered to capitulate; but the duke refusing the conditions, he was compelled, with about fifty of his horse, to cut his way through the lines of the royalist troops. The manor of Bradford formerly belonged to John of Gaunt, who granted the adjoining village of Manningham to one John Northorp, on condition of his coming to Bradford on St. Martin's day (11th November), and waiting upon him and his heirs on their way from Blackburnshire, with a lance and hunting dog for thirty days, and to have for yeoman's board one penny for himself, and one halfpenny for his dog, for going with the duke's receiver or bailiff, to conduct him safely to the Castle of Pontefract. A descendant of this Northorp, granted lands in the adjoining village of Norton to one Rushworth, to hold the hound while Northorp's man blew the horn. These, says Mr. Blount, are called Hornblow lands, and the custom is still continued: a man

Its manu-
facture.

Free gram-
mar school.

Espoused
the cause of
parliament
in the civil
wars.

Curious
custom.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
23	Bradgate * . . . ex. pa. lib	Leicester . . .	Leicester . . . 5	Thurmaston . 3	Croxton . . . 3	102	
16	Brading pa	Hants	Newport . . . 7	Newtown . . 5	St. Helen's . 2	99	2227
53	Bradlane to	Flint	Hawarden . . 1	Holywell . . 11	Mold 8	188	
4	Bradley ti	Berks	Abingdon . . 5	Oxford . . . 7	Leigh 2	61	6
7	Bradley to	Chester	Whitchurch 4	Bunbury . . . 9	Chester . . . 14		95
23	Bradley to	Leicester . . .	M. Harboro' 9	Hornimghold 1	Dexton . . . 3	92	
11	Bradley ti	Devon	Crediton . . 3	Tiverton . . . 8	Collumpton . 11	180	
15	Bradley ti	Gloucester . .	Wootton . . 1	Dursley . . . 3	Wickwar . . 7	108	
21	Bradley pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby 2	Castor 6	M. Raisin . . 11	162	98
16	Bradley pa	Hants	Alton 5	Basingstoke . 6	Whitchurch 16	52	103
42	Bradley to	Worcester . . .	Droitwich . . 5	Alcester . . . 7	Bromsgrove . 7	110	
40	Bradley Field . . . to	Westmorland .	Kendal . . . 4	Winster . . . 1	Haversham . . 9	296	
36	Bradley, Great . . . pa	Suffolk	Clare 8	Haverhill . . 5	Chodburgh . . 9	63	527
24	Bradley, Haversto Wap	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby 2	Castor 8	Cuxwold . . . 6	170	11919
36	Bradley, Little . . . pa	Suffolk	Clare 7	Haverhill . . 6	Barnhamston 4	65	22

BRADFORD.

comes into the market-place with a horn, halberd, and dog, and is met by the owner of the lands at Horton, and after proclamation is made, the owner calls aloud,

“ Heirs of Rushworth come hold me my bound,
Whilst I blow three blasts of my horn—
To pay the rent due to our Sovereign
Lord the King.”

Sends two members to parliament.

After delivering the string, which restrains the hound, to the man from Horton, he winds his horn three times. Mr. Gough who wrote in the year 1789, says, that the original horn is still preserved, though stripped of its silver ornaments, and resembles the horn at Tutbury. Bradford was made a borough in the reform parliament, and now sends two members to the British senate.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 3 and 4, for horned cattle and household furniture; June 17, 18, and 19, for ditto and sheep; Dec. 9, 10, and 11, a large fair for hogs and pedlery.—Bankers, Harris and Co.; draw on Esdaile and Co.; Bradford Bank Company, draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—Inns, Sun, and Talbot.

The unfortunate Lady Jane Grey born here.

* BRADGATE is situated on the border of the ancient forest of Charnwood, in the hundred of West Goscote. At this place are the ruins of an old mansion, which was formerly spacious and magnificent. Bradgate was parcel of the manor of Groby, and belonged to Hugh Grentesmainell, from whom it passed to Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, and afterwards to Saher de Quency, Earl of Winton. A park was here in 1247, when Roger de Quency, Earl of Winton, granted permission to Roger de Somery, to “ enter at any hour on the forest of him the earl, to chase in it (*ad versandum*) with nine bows and six hounds, according to the form of a cyrograph before made between the aforesaid Roger, Earl of Winton, and Hugh de Albaniaco, Earl of Arundel, in the court of the lord the king at Leicester. And if any wild beast, wounded by any of the aforesaid bows, shall enter the aforesaid park by any deer-leap, or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the aforesaid Roger de Somery, and his heirs, to send one man, or two of his, who shall follow the aforesaid wild beast, with the dogs pursuing that wild beast, within the aforesaid park, without bow and arrows, and may take it on that day whereon it was wounded, without hurt of other wild beasts in the aforesaid park abiding; so that if they be footmen, they shall enter by some deer-leap, or hedge; and if they be horsemen, they shall enter by the gate, if it shall be open; and otherwise, shall not enter before they wind their horn for the keeper, if he will come.”—The park in Leland’s time, was “ VI. miles, in cumpase,” and at the time of his visit, the foundation and walls of “ a greate gate-house of brike were left unfurnished.” Thomas, the first Marquis of Dorset, erected, and “ almost finished ij toures of brike in the fronte of house, as respondent on eche side to the gate-house.” The ruins of this venerable and once dignified mansion, with the circumjacent scenery, are highly picturesque. Traces of the tilt-yard are still visible; and the courts are now occupied by rabbits, and shaded with chesnut-trees and mulberries.—Contiguous to the mansion

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
35	Bradley in Moors ... pa	Stafford	Cheadle 4	Uttoxeter. . 5	Leek 11	142	75		
35	Bradley in Moors, p & to	Stafford	Penkridge ... 3	Stafford 4	Rudgely ... 10	131	731		
41	Bradley, North, pa & ti	Wilts 2	Trowbridge . 2	Westbury ... 2	Bradford ... 3	99	2477		
45	Bradley, Upper ... ham	W. R. York	Skipton 2	Otley 7	Keighley ... 4	212			
34	Bradley, West	Somerset ...	Glastonbury . 4	Shepton M. . 6	Somerton ... 6	120	132		
30	Bradmore pa	Nottingham	Nottingham. . 5	Bingham ... 9	Newark ... 20	126	269		
39	Bradmore ham	Warwick ...	Shipston 2	Long Compt. 7	Stratford ... 10	84			

is a chapel, in which is a handsome monument for Henry Lord Grey of Groby, and his lady : beneath an arch on the monument, is a figure in armour of the nobleman, and another of his wife, and the front and summit are decorated with the armorial bearings and quarterings of the families of Grey, Hastings, Valence, Ferrers of Groby, Astley, Widvile, Bouvile, and Harrington. The unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, beheaded, by command of Queen Mary, in 1554, was born here in the year 1537, at Bradgate-hall, a seat belonging to her father. She seems to have displayed uncommon precocity of talent; and to the usual accomplishments of females, she added an acquaintance with the learned languages, as well as French and Italian. The famous Roger Ascham has related, that on making a visit to Bradgate-hall, where she resided, he found Lady Jane, then a girl of fourteen, engaged in perusing Plato's Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, in the original Greek, while the rest of the family were amusing themselves with hunting in the park. She owed her early proficiency in literature in some measure to the assiduity and indulgent discipline of her learned tutor, Aylmer, afterwards Bishop of London; and from him she probably imbibed a strong attachment to the principles of protestantism. The oriental as well as the classical languages are said to have been familiar to her, and she is represented as having been altogether a young person of uncommon genius and acquirements. But the latter are less singular than might be supposed by those who do not take into account the general taste for the cultivation of Greek and Roman lore, which prevailed among both sexes for some time after the revival of literature in Europe. Lady Jane Grey was a clever woman, but not a prodigy; and Mrs. Roper, the interesting daughter of Sir Thomas More, with Lady Burleigh and her learned sisters, may be adduced as rivals in erudition of the subject of this article. The literary accomplishments of this unfortunate lady however, had they been as peculiar as they were meritorious, would have done much less honour to her memory than that spirit of sedate, and almost stoical philosophy, with which she encountered the annihilation of her prospects of sovereignty, and the disgrace and ruin of the dearest object of her affections. The tale of her elevation and catastrophe has been often related, in verse and prose, and has furnished a subject for dramatic composition. The most material circumstances are her marriage with Lord Guilford Dudley, fourth son of the Duke of Northumberland, in May 1553, which, though it originated in the ambitious projects of her intriguing and unprincipled father-in-law, was yet a union of affection. The duke's plan was, to reign in the name of his near relation, in whose favour he persuaded King Edward VI. on his death-bed, to settle the succession to the crown. On the decease of the king soon after, Lady Jane had the good sense to refuse the proffered diadem, but unfortunately she afterwards consented to accept it, being influenced by the importunities of her husband. Her pageant reign had lasted but nine days when Mary, the late king's eldest sister, was acknowledged queen, and Jane exchanged a throne for a prison. She and her husband were arraigned, convicted of treason, and sentenced to death; but their doom was suspended, and they might perhaps have been allowed to expiate their imprudence by a temporary confinement, but for the ill-advised insurrection under Sir Thomas Wyatt, in which the Duke of Suffolk, Lady Jane's father, was weak enough to participate. The suppression of this rebellion was followed by the execution

BRADGATE.

Lady Jane Grey.

Her acquirements.

Marriage with Lord Guilford.

Her short reign.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
11	Bradninch * pa & to	Devon	Collumpton . . . 2	Tiverton 6	Exeter 9	164	1524
35	Bradnop to	Stafford	Leek 2	Ashbourn . . . 12	Cheadle 7	152	....
34	Bradon, North ti	Somerset	Ilminster 4	Ilchester 7	Crewkerne . . . 8	130	....
34	Bradon, South pa	Somerset . . . . .	..... 4	Crewkerne . . . 7	Long 7	131	....

BRADGATE

Beheaded
in Tower-
hill.

of Lady Jane Grey and her husband. Mary piously suspended the execution of her cousin three days, to afford time for her conversion to the Catholic faith; but the queen's charitable purpose was defeated by the constancy of Lady Jane, who defended her opinions against the arguments of the Romish divines sent to reason with her, and prepared herself with firmness for her approaching fate. She was beheaded on Tower-hill, February 12th, 1554, her husband having previously suffered the same day. A book, entitled "The precious Remains of Lady Jane Grey," 4to. was published directly after her execution; and letters and other pieces ascribed to her may be found in Fox's Martyrology.—*Ballard's Mem. of Br. Ladies.*—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

Head quar-
ters of King
Charles.

The church.

King
Charles's
bedroom.

* BRADNINCH. The parish of Bradninch is situated in the hundred of Hayridge. It was anciently called Braines, and was of some consequence as early as the Saxon æra. In the reign of Edward III. it was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, and gave the title of Baron of Braines. Bradninch was formerly a borough, and sent members to parliament in the time of Edward II.; but was excused in the reign of Henry VII. on account of its poverty, by paying a fine of five marks. Several severe skirmishes have taken place here during the time of the civil wars; it was the headquarters of King Charles and his army on the 27th July, 1644, and again in September 17, the same year. On the 16th of October, 1645, it was occupied by Lord Fairfax and the parliamentarians. The situation of this town is extremely pleasant, being seated on an eminence nearly environed by hills; the town itself is a poor place, consisting principally of one street, composed of neat white-washed and thatched cottages. In 1665, it was nearly all destroyed by fire. The market has been discontinued. The government of Bradninch is vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve masters, twenty-four inferior burgesses, a town-clerk, two sergeants at mace, a high constable, and four inferior officers. This charter was procured by Reginald Earl of Cornwall, and in 1208, King John granted to the burgesses of Bradninch all the liberties of free customs which the citizens of Exeter then enjoyed. It was renewed by James I., and a more extended charter granted by James II., in 1685. The mayor holds a court of session quarterly, and the mayor's court, for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held monthly. Courts leet and baron are also held. The church is dedicated to St. Denys, and was built in the time of Henry III., and enlarged in that of James I., the tower is of noble proportions, but the interior appears to have undergone many subsequent alterations. The glory of this church is its magnificent screen which separates the nave from the chancel, and was erected in the year 1528. Bradninch house was built originally upon a magnificent scale by Peter Sainthill, Esq., in 1547, since which time it has been much reduced. One wing, including the dining parlour, the library, staircase, and King Charles's bedroom (so called from that monarch having slept in it, and his spirit being reported still to haunt it), remain exactly in their original state, and are extremely curious. A beautiful apartment called Job's room, 36 feet by 24 and 13 in height, is entirely covered with pannelling, pilasters, and rich mouldings, elaborately ornamented with arms, flowers, musical instruments, angels, lions, &c., all of highly polished oak. The ceiling is covered with bold and ornamental tracery, &c.; and the capacious and sepulchral looking chimney is adorned with an equally magnificent and antique oak chimney-piece, being a complete mass of enrichment, and amalgamating with the carved mould-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
12	Bradpole*.....pa	Dorset.....	Bridport...1	Beaminster...5	Crewkerne...12		133	1018
23	Bradshaw.....chap	Lancaster...	Bury.....4	Bolton.....4	Walmsley...2		201	773
10	Bradshaw Edge.....to	Derby.....	Chapel-Frith 1	Tideswell...7	Castleton...6		166	1786
11	Bradstone.....pa	Devon.....	Launceston .4	Tavistock...4	Oakhampton 8		213	162
15	Bradstone.....ti	Gloucester..	Berkeley...2	Dursley.....2	Wootton....6		112	121
108	Bradway.....ham	Derby.....	Chesterfield .8	Sheffield...5	Dronfield...5		160	....

ings of the highly worked ceiling. This is divided into three compartments in *alto relievo*, representing Abraham's Sacrifice, Job's Trials, and Jacob Wrestling with the Angel. Between, there are two warriors, together with Peace and Plenty resting on brackets, and supported by Ceres and Bacchus, and the whole resembling more the appearance of a splendid altar-piece than the purpose for which it was designed. The library is also a fine apartment, similar to the last; the chimney being decorated with the figures of Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude, in carved oak. In the window are the arms of Queen Elizabeth and the Sainthill family, in stained glass, dated 1562. This room contains some valuable manuscripts. The noble staircase is in strict keeping with the rest of the building; the banisters are adorned with heads, grinning most indescribably horrible, surmounted with lions and griffins, holding shields in their paws. King Charles' bedroom is in the same style with the others; on the door of this room the king is reported to have cut his initials. The hall is large, and hung with a series of portraits of all the heads of the family from 1546 till the present time; and a valuable painting by Rubens, of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon. This beautiful mansion is a genuine specimen of the elaborate magnificence which all the ingenuity of the classic taste of the present age can scarcely rival. Here was born that eminent loyalist and gentleman, Peter Sainthill, Esq., the object of the ingenious and caustic poetic effusion, written about the year 1645, and entitled "Peter's Banquet, or the Cavalier in the Dumps." He was born in 1593, was educated at the Free Grammar-school of Tiverton, and one of the first scholars on that foundation. He was an accomplished gentleman, a good scholar, of a courteous and affable disposition, charitable and of unaffected simplicity of manners, as well as a pattern of loyalty and attachment to his king. Mr. Sainthill was recorder of Bradninch, and member of parliament for Tiverton; upon his first entry into his parliamentary course of life, he is reported to have inclined to the popular side, but changed to an unflinching royalist upon the passing of the ordinance of the long parliament for raising an army against the crown. He was one of the 118 members that sat in the parliament convened at Oxford in January 1643; and in conjunction with the lords and other commoners he signed the letter to the Earl of Essex, on the 27th of the same month; this act is said to have rendered him so obnoxious to the republican party, that they sent a deputation to the king, requiring him, among others, to be removed from his majesty's councils; for ever excluded from office, and that one-third of the full value of all his estates should be appropriated towards the payment of the public debts. Mr. Sainthill commanded the train bands raised under the king's commission at Bradninch, and is mentioned by Clarendon (vol. ii. p. 639), as one of the commissioners who met the Prince of Wales at Bridgewater, April 23, 1645, to "consult on the best steps to be taken for the king's service." Finding that all hope of the success of the royal cause had vanished, he resigned his seat in parliament, and retired to Italy; and all his estates in fee, in Devon, Dorset, and Yorkshire were confiscated.

BRADNINCH

Fine
Library.Peter Saint-
hill, Esq. the
eminent
loyalist.His estates
confiscated.

Fairs, May 6, and October 2.

* BRADPOLE. The name of this parish is derived from its watery situation, and in several maps it is spelled Burph; at this place a wake is kept a month after Easter. The inhabitants formerly were obliged to

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
5	Bradwell pa	Bucks	Stoney Strat. 3	Newport 4	F. Stratford. 5	48	257
39	Bradwell ham	Warwick ..	Southam 5	Coventry 8	Warwick 7	87	.....
7	Bradwell to	Chester	Sandbach 2	Congleton ... 7	Middlewich . 4	164	237
10	Bradwell ham	Derby	Tideswell ... 4	Chapel-Frith 7	Buxton 10	164	1153
14	Bradwell pa	Essex	Coggeshall . 2	Colchester . 9	Braintree ... 4	46	318
36	Bradwell pa	Suffolk	Gt Yarmouth 3	Lowestoft ... 7	Beccles 11	118	257
5	Bradwell Abbey, ex. } pa. lib. }	Bucks	Stoney Strat. 3	Newport 4	Fenny Strat. 5	50	17
14	Bradwell near the Sea, p	Essex	Chelmsford 20	Maldon 12	Rochford ... 15	43	956
11	Bradworthy pa	Devon	Holsworthy . 6	Torrington . 12	Stratton 14	221	1027
13	Brafferton to	Durham	Darlington . 4	Sedgefield . 6	Stockton 9	245	217
43	Brafferton pa & to	N. R. York.	Boro'bridge . 4	Thirsk 9	Ruskell 2	210	872
5	Bragenham ham	Bucks	L. Buzzard . 3	Fenny Strat. 6	Soulby 1	44	.....
39	Brails pa	Warwick ..	Shipston 4	L. Compton . 6	Cherrington . 2	86	1272
10	Brailesford pa	Derby	Derby 7	Ashbourn ... 6	Shirley 2	133	780
47	Braint pa	Anglesea ...	Amlwch 19	Beaumaris . 5	Llandgofan . 2	254	.....
18	Braintfield pa	Herts	Hertford ... 3	Hatfield 10	Ware 6	24	204
14	Braintree * .. m. t. & pa	Essex	Chelmsford . 11	Dunmow 8	Halstead 7	40	3422

BRADPOLE. inter their dead at Bridport; but by a composition entered into between the inhabitants and the rector of Bridport in 1527, they were allowed to bury in their own church-yard, on paying a small acknowledgment to the above parish annually. In King John's time the manor was the seat of John de Moreville, a person of considerable note in his time, and descended from the Barons de Moreville; he was a military man, and held this manor by serjeantry, of finding an armed esquire when war should happen, for forty days, at his own cost.

* **BRAINTREE**, formerly Great Raine, is situated in the hundred of Hinckford. It is an extensive straggling place, on a rising ground, connected, on the north, with Bocking. Originally a hamlet to Raines, it became a distinct parish about the commencement of the 13th century; and through the interest of William de St. Maria, Bishop of London, it was constituted a market-town, by King John. The manor, it should be observed, was held by the Bishops of London, till the time of Edward VI. The old manor-house, or palace of the bishops, has long been destroyed. The rise of Braintree has been attributed to the convenience of its situation on the high road from London into Suffolk and Norfolk, and to the building of inns, &c. for the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims from the south, who, in the days of Catholic superstition, were continually travelling to the shrines of our Lady of Walsingham, and St. Edmund. Subsequently to the Reformation, the town was comparatively deserted; but, in the reign of Elizabeth, the Protestants, who fled from the persecution of the Duke D'Alva, came for refuge to England, and many of them settled here, where they carried on a considerable trade in the manufacturing of baize, and other sorts of woollen cloth, by which the place again became rich and flourishing. Of late years this place has greatly decreased. The government of the town is in a select vestry, composed of twenty-four parishioners, who were styled governors of the town, and town magistrates, as early as the year 1584. On the south side of the town stands Braintree church, a spacious structure, occupying a high spot of ground, apparently the site of a camp. It has a lofty spire rising from a tower at the west end, cased with slate; the body of the edifice is mostly flint. This church was founded in the reign of Edward III.; but it has since been greatly enlarged, particularly in the reign of Henry VIII., when the roof was heightened, and the south aisle built. The expense of these alterations was partly defrayed by receipts arising from the performance of three plays acted in the church; the first of which intitled St. Swithen, was acted in 1523; the second, St. Andrew, on the Sunday before Relique Sunday, in 1525; and the third, Placy Dacy, alias St. Ewestacy, in 1534. After the reformation, the players' robes were sold by the churchwardens for fifty shillings, and the play-books for twenty shillings. In the chancel is an inscription to the memory of Dr. Samuel Collins, who was

Its rise attributed to numerous pilgrims travelling through it.

Plays once acted in the church.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Braiseworth	pa Suffolk	Eye	2	Debenham ..	6	Bottesdale ..	8 87 156
9	Braithwaite	to Cumberland	Keswick ..	3	Cockermou. 10		Portinscales ..	1 293
45	Braithwell	pa & to W. R. York	Doncaster ..	7	Ticknell ..	6	Bawtry ..	10 161 746
17	Brakes	to Hereford	Ludlow ..	9	Presteign ..	6	Wigmory ..	3 149 455
38	Bramber	rape or div Sussex	Steyning ..	2	N. Shoreham 5		Edburton ..	2 50
38	Bramber *	bo & pa Sussex	Worthing ..	1	Worthing ..	6	Botolphs ..	1 50 97
30	Bramcote	pa Nottingham	Nottingham .	4	Stapleford ..	1	Beeston ..	2 122
39	Bramcote	to & pa Warwick	Nuneaton ..	4	Hinckley ..	5	Wolvey ..	1 100 262
39	Bramcote	ham Warwick	Tamworth ..	4	Atherstone ..	6	Austrey ..	1 114 35
16	Bramdean	pa Hants	Alresford ..	4	Winchester .	9	Petersfield ..	10 53 215
27	Bramerton]	pa Norfolk	Norwich ..	5	Bungay ..	11	Loddon ..	5 108 202
36	Bramfield	pa Suffolk	Halesworth .	2	Loxford ..	5	Saxmundham	7 96 667
36	Bramford	pa Suffolk	Ipswich ..	3	Needham ..	6	Stow Market	9 72 874
45	Bramham	pa & to W. R. York	Wetherby ..	4	Tadcaster ..	3	Abberford ..	3 190 2403
7	Bramhall	to Chester	Stockport ..	3	Disley ..	6	Macclesfield	9 176 1401
45	Bramhope	pa & to W. R. York	Otley	4	Leeds	6	Bradford ..	7 199 359

the son of a minister of this parish, and for some years principal physician to Peter the Great. The streets are mostly narrow and incommo-
dious; and many of the buildings are of timber, and very old. Numerous bequests have been made for the service of the poor; the most celebrated of which was that of Henry Smith, Esq., Alderman, and Salter, of London; who, in the reign of Charles I., left £2,800. to purchase an estate in this county: the proceeds to be distributed among the poor of the five parishes of Braintree, Terling, Tolleshunt-D'Arcy, Dover-court, and Henham. At his patrimonial estate of Lyons, in this parish, was born the Rev. Sir William Dawes, Bart., D.D., younger son of Sir John Dawes, Bart., September 12, 1671. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school; was scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1687; and afterwards fellow; from here he removed to Cambridge; and in 1696, he was elected to the mastership of Catherine Hall; then Vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and chaplain in ordinary to King William III.; in 1698, Prebend of Worcester, the same year being collated by Archbishop Tension to the rectory of Bocking, and to the deanery of that place; then chaplain to Queen Anne; and Bishop of Chester in 1707-8; and finally, Archbishop of York in 1714. He was a man of great learning and piety, and having enjoyed the last mentioned dignity ten years, he died, April 30, 1724, and was buried with his lady (also a native of this parish), in the chapel of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. His collected works were published in three vols. 8vo. 1733; all of them excellent, forcible, and religious subjects, particularly his "Anatomy of Atheism."

BRAINTREE

Sir William
Dawes born
here.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 3, October 2 and 3, for cattle, butter, cheese, &c.—Bankers, Sparrow and Co.; draw on Barclay and Co.—Inn, the Horn.

* **BRAMBER.** The rape of Bramber extends from north to south, across the county, and is bounded on the east by Lewes, and on the west by Arundel; having Surrey on the north, and the sea on the south. The ten hundreds, of which it is composed, contain forty-two parishes including the boroughs of Bramber, Horsham, New Shoreham, and Steyning. Albourne-place in the parish of Albourne, formerly belonged to the Saxon family of that name, from whom it descended to the Faggess, and afterwards, by marriage, to Sir Charles Goring, Bart. Bramber, now a small village, containing scarcely more than twenty houses, was once a place of considerable importance, and did return two representatives to parliament, the right of electing being vested in thirty-six persons paying scot and lot, and inhabiting houses built on ancient foundations. The electors were notoriously influenced by the Duke of Rutland and Lord Calthorpe. Among them however, were some men of integrity, as was gloriously evinced during the contest of 1786, when a cottager rejected a proffered bride of a £1000.; it was however disfranchised by the reform bill in 1832. The manor belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. The castle, of which some remains exist, belonged, after the conquest, to William de Braose, whose

Disfranchised.

Integrity of
a cottage
elector.

Miles.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
3	Bramingham, Great } and Little ... ham }	Bedford	Luton .....3	Toddington ..6	Streatley ....2	34	...
16	Bramley pa	Hants	Basingstoke .4	Silchester ...2	Old Basing ..5	49	429
37	Bramley pa	Surrey	Guildford ...3	Godalming . .3	Ermine St. . .2	33	842
45	Bramley to	W. R. York ..	Leeds .....4	Bradford ...5	Heddingly ...2	199	7039
45	Bramley to	W. R. York ..	Rotherham .4	Sheffield ...8	Ravensfield .1	154	290
21	Bramling ham	Kent	Wickham ...1	Eltham .....1	Dartford ...7	9	.....
11	Bramford Speke ... pa	Devon	Exeter .....4	Crediton ...6	Huxham .....1	169	374
9	Brampton ... pa & m. t	Cumberland ..	Carlisle ...10	Cas Carrock .4	Farlam .....3	310	.....
10	Brampton ... pa & to	Derby	Chesterfield .3	Dronfield ...8	Barlow .....2	153	3595
19	Brampton * pa	Hunts	Huntingdon .1	Buckden ...2	St. Neots ...8	64	1064

BRAMBER.

last male heir gave his daughter and estate to Roger de Mowbray. By the death of the last Mowbray, at the field of Bosworth, the estate escheated to the crown, and was soon afterwards granted to Thomas Lord de la Warre. The fragments of this edifice are enormously thick, and from the slow progress of decay which they exhibit, it is almost certain that the castle was demolished by violence; when, or by whom, history says not. The church is evidently a Saxon erection, and having been given to the monastery of Saumur in France, was, at the suppression of alien priories, granted by Henry V. to Magdalen College, Oxford, to which it still belongs. Over the entrance, and on each side of the tower, are large circular Saxon arches; and at the east end, is another overgrown with luxuriant ivy.

* BRAMPTON. In the chancel of the church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a monument of Sir John Barnard, bart., who died in 1679. The mansion in Brampton Park, was nearly rebuilt in 1820. It contains some valuable paintings, and a very fine one of Oliver St. John, first Earl of Bolingbroke, and many more of the St. John family. Sir John Barnard, bart., of Brampton Park, M.P. for Huntingdon in that parliament which restored King Charles II., married Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. This place gave birth to Samuel Pepys, secretary to the admiralty, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. He was of a branch of an ancient family of the same name, of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, who was educated at St. Paul's School, in the metropolis, whence he was removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge. He early acquired the patronage of Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, who employed him as secretary in the expedition for bringing Charles II. from Holland. On his return, he was immediately appointed one of the principal officers of the navy, which post he maintained during those memorable events, the plague, the fire of London, and the Dutch war. In 1673, when the king took the admiralty in his own hands, he appointed Mr. Pepys secretary to that office; and being an excellent man of business, it is generally allowed that he first introduced regularity and order into that important department. In 1684, he was falsely accused of being a papist, but without a shadow of proof; and soon after, the admiralty being put into commission, he for some time lost his place of secretary. He was still however employed under Lord Dartmouth, in the expedition against Tangier, and often accompanied the Duke of York in his naval visits to Scotland, and coasting cruises. When Charles II. resumed the office of Lord High Admiral, he was again appointed secretary, and held the office from that time to the revolution, strictly confining himself, during the reign of James II. to the duties of his office. On the accession of William and Mary he resigned, and published his "Memoirs," relating to the navy for ten years preceding, a well written and valuable work. He led a very retired life from this time; and having survived his lady, by whom he had no offspring, he retired for two years before his death to the seat of a naval friend at Clapham, where he died, May 26th, 1703. With his great skill and experience in naval affairs, he was otherwise widely informed; and besides being a good critic in painting, sculpture, and architecture, was versed in history and philosophy; such indeed

The celebrated Samuel Pepys born here.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
24	Brampton to	Lincoln	Gainsborough 7	Lincoln 12	Marton 2	145	103
27	Brampton pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 2	Norwich 10	Worsted 6	116	207
28	Brampton pa	Northamp ..	M. Harboro' 4	Rockingham 4	Rothwell 4	79	100
40	Brampton ham	Westmorland	Appleby 2	Brough 9	Keisley 1	271	....
36	Brampton pa	Suffolk	Halesworth . 5	Redisham . 3	Lowestoft . 13	105	289
7	Brampton Abbots, pa	Hereford ...	Ross 2	Monmouth . 13	Ledbury 13	126	218
45	Brampton Bierlow to	W. R. York ..	Rotherham . 6	Sheffield . 9	Barnsley ... 3	165	....
45	Brampton en le Morthen	W. R. York ..	Rotherham . 4	..... 8	Aston 3	161	142
58	Brampton Bryan, pa	Radnor	Knighthor. 5	Ludlow 9	Lentwardine 1	150	140
19	Brampton Hut, pa	Hunts	Huntingdon . 2	St. Neots . 7	Ellington . 4	57	....
46	Brampton ham	W. R. York ..	Doncaster . 3	Bawtry 4	Tickhill 4	159	....
35	Bramshall pa & to	Stafford	Uttoxeter . 2	Bromley ... 6	Stone 9	137	170
41	Bramshaw pa	Wilts	Downton . 6	Platford ... 3	Salisbury . 10	87	....
16	Bramshill, Great, ti	Hants	Hart. Bridge 2	Basingstoke 2	Odiham 5	35	10
16	Bramshill, Little, ..	Hants .....	..... 3	Heckfield . 1	Basingstoke . 7	38	....
16	Bramshott pa	Hants	Haslemere . 4	Petersfield . 8	Hedley 3	44	1210
46	Bramwith Sand, ham	W. R. York ..	Thorne 4	Hatfield 4	Doncaster . 5	167	....
46	Bramwith Kirk, pa & to	W. R. York ..	..... 5	Campshall . 3	Doncaster . 7	168	211
52	Branar chap	Denbigh	Llanwrst . 7	Llansannan . 4	Denbigh 10	223	....
27	Brancaester pa	Norfolk	Burnham 4	Thornham . 2	Docking 4	121	851
13	Brancepeth pa & to	Durham	Durham 3	Wolsingham 10	Willington . 2	254	1778
41	Branch and Dole, hun	Wilts	Salisbury Pln 1	E. Lavington 5	Amesbury ... 7	84	8560
27	Brandestone pa	Norfolk	Reepham 2	Aylsham 5	Norwich 10	112	96
36	Brandeston pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 4	Woodbridge 10	Debenham . 5	80	569
13	Brandon to	Durham	Durham 3	Sedgefield . 13	Brancepeth . 1	262	....
24	Brandon chap	Lincoln	Grantham . 9	Newark 3	Sleaford 11	120	....
29	Brandon to	Northumb. .	Wooler 8	Wittingham 4	New Bewick 4	312	160
36	Brandon, m. t. & pa	Suffolk	Thetford 7	Mildenhall . 9	Wangford . 3	78	2065
39	Brandon ham	Warwick	Coventry 6	Rugby 5	U. Stretton . 4	88	589
27	Brandon, Little, pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 5	Hingham 6	Norwich 11	106	....
21	Brandred ham	Kent	Folkestone . 5	Dover 8	Swingfield . 1	66	....
5	Brandsice pa	Bucks	H. Wycombe 4	P. Risboro' . 4	Bradenham . 1	33	....
46	Brandsburton, pa & to	E. R. York ..	Beverley ... 8	Hornsea 6	Hull 12	189	....
16	Bransbury pa	Hants	Andover 4	Bullington . 3	Whitchurch . 3	59	....
43	Bransby to & pa	N. R. York ..	Easingwold . 6	N. Moulton . 10	York 11	210	298
24	Bransby pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 8	Gainsboro' . 7	Broxholme . 2	141	88
11	Branscombe pa	Devon	Sidmouth 4	Lyme Regis . 9	Colyton 4	152	829
43	Bransdale, E. Side, to	N. R. York ..	Pickering . 11	Helmsley ... 6	Kirby 6	239	....
43	Bransdale, W. Side, to	N. R. York ..	Helmsley . 11	Stokeley ... 6	Worton 2	236	....
42	Bransford ham	Worcester .	Worcester . 4	Upton 7	Leigh 1	110	338
23	Branston chap	Leicester ...	M. Mowbray 8	Knipton 1	Thorpe 6	113	382
24	Branston pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 4	Sleaford 13	Canwick 1	129	298
35	Branston to	Stafford	Burton 2	Lichfield . 11	Stapenhill . 2	121	....
24	Branswell pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 3	Lincoln 14	Ruckington . 1	118	....
36	Brantham pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 7	Stratford-br. 4	Neyland 8	65	367
9	Branthwaite to	Cumberland .	Cockermouth 6	Workington . 5	Whitehaven . 7	305	317
46	Brantingham, pa & to	E. R. York ..	Cave 1	Brough 2	M. Weighton 7	188	468
23	Brantingthorpe, lib	Leicester ...	Leicester . 1	Hinckley . 11	Branston 1	95	....
29	Branton to	Northumb. .	Alnwick 8	New Bewick 3	Ingram 4	315	110
29	Branxton pa	Northumb. .	Wooler 9	Coldstream . 4	Floddon 1	329	249
45	Branton Green, to	W. R. York ..	Aldbrough . 3	Boro'bridge . 4	Ripon 9	205	....
10	Brassington, pa & to	Derby	Wirksworth 4	Ashbourn . 7	Winstar 6	144	714

BRAMPTON.

was his reputation, that in 1684, he was elected president of the Royal Society, which office he held for ten years. He left a large collection of MSS. to Magdalen College, Oxford, consisting of naval memoirs, prints, and five large folio volumes of ancient English poetry, begun by Selden, and carried down to 1700, from which the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," by Dr. Percy, are for the most part selected. Mr. Pepys became still more known by the publication of his very amusing and interesting diary, by Lord Braybrooke, which journal, besides illustrating his own prudent and wary character with extreme fidelity and naiveté, affords a most curious and instructive picture of the operation of the restoration, and the dissolute court of Charles II., on the habits, manners, and conduct of the people at large. His frequent involuntary contrast of the careless mis-government, and consequent decline of the country in foreign estimation under Charles, with the preceding vigorous management of Cromwell, is peculiarly striking; nor can the journalist always hide the contagious nature of court example, even in his own conduct; and, as it is evident that this diary was never intended for general perusal, it probably amounts to one of the most authentic as well as amusing records of the description that ever was published.

Mr. Pepys' publications

—*Pepys's Diary. Granger. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Brasted pa	Kent	Seven Oaks . 4	Westerham . 2	Eden-bridge . 4	23	964
24	Brattleby pa	Lincoln . . .	Lincoln . . . 7	Spittal 5	Gainsboro' . 13	150	154
34	Bratton pa	Somerset . .	Wincanton . 2	Castle Carey 2	Bruton 4	110	59
34	Bratton ham	Somerset . .	Minehead . . 1	Whitbycomb . 3	Walchet . . . 6	162	...
41	Bratton pa & to	Wilts	Westbury . . 2	Trowbridge . 4	East Lavingt. 6	96	1237
11	Bratton pa	Devon	Oakhampton 9	Launceston . 9	Hatherleigh 11	203	787
11	Bratton Fleming . . pa	Devon	Barnstaple . 6	Loxon 2	Sherwell . . . 3	192	534
18	Braughin pa	Herts	Puckridge . 1	Butingford . 3	Standon 4	29	1266
23	Braunston pa & to	Leicester . .	Leicester . . 20	Willoughby . 1	M. Bosworth 7	75	198
28	Braunston pa	Northampt. .	Daventry . . 3	Banbury . . 19	Staverton . . 3	75	1380
32	Braunston pa & to	Rutland . . .	Oakham . . . 3	Leighfield . . 2	Ridlington . . 3	93	424
23	Braunston Frith . . lib	Leicester . .	Leicester . . 2	Hinckley . . 8	Aylstone . . . 2	96	8
11	Braunton pa	Devon	Barnstaple . 5	Bideford . . 6	Ashford 4	208	2047
43	Brawby to	N. R. York .	N. Malton . . 6	Middleton . 2	Whitby . . . 16	223	199
57	Brawdy pa	Pembroke . .	St. Davids . 8	Roch Castle . 2	Haverford W 8	274	768
44	Brawith to	N. R. York .	Thirsk . . . 3	Northallerton 3	Leake	224	...
14	Braxted, Great . . . pa	Essex	Witham . . . 2	Chelmsford . 10	Colchester . 14	39	471
14	Braxted, Little . . . pa	Essex	Witham . . . 1	Maldon . . . 6	Coggeshall . . 6	38	92
4	Bray * . pa. hun. & div.	Berks	Maidenhead . 2	Windsor . . . 6	Oakingham . 10	26	3480
28	Braybrooke pa	Northampt. .	M. Harboro' 3	Rothwell . . 5	Desborough . 3	83	366
41	Braydon ham	Wilts	Cricklade . . 4	W. Bassett . . 4	Malsbury . . 7	89	64
5	Brayfield, Cold . . . pa	Buckingham .	Olney 3	N. Pagnell . . 8	Turvey 1	59	93
38	Brayfield on Green . pa	Northampt. .	Northampt. . 4	Denton 1	Bozeat 5	62	...
24	Braytoft pa	Lincoln . . .	Spilsby . . . 5	Burgh 3	Wainfleet . . 3	130	201
45	Brayton pa & to	W. R. York .	Selby 2	Snaith 5	Westow 4	186	1612
9	Brayton to	Cumberland .	Cockermouth 9	Ireby 4	Bolton 3	307	278
4	Braywick ham	Berks	Maidenhead . 2	Slough 5	Windsor . . . 5	25	...
10	Breadsall pa	Derby	Derby 3	Smalley . . . 3	Stanley 3	129	565
25	Brazil Mill Lane, ham	Middlesex . .	Twyford . . . 3	Brentford . . 1	Hounslow . . 4	8	...
8	Breage, St. pa	Cornwall . .	Helstone . . . 3	Merazion . . . 7	Sithney 2	276	5149

Manor
custom.

Vicar of
Bray.

Monkey
Island.

* BRAY. This place is by some considered to occupy the site of the Roman station, "Bibracte." A custom prevails in the principal manor at Bray, agreeably to which, in default of male heirs, lands are not divided among females of the same degree of kindred, but descend only to the eldest. Bray now forms part of the royal demesne, being included within the liberty of Windsor Forest; and among other privileges, enjoys an exemption from toll at Windsor. Jesus Hospital was founded here in 1627, by — Goddard, Esq., for forty poor persons, six of whom must be free of the Fishmongers' Company, under whose governorship it is placed. Each of the inmates is allowed eight shillings per month. Attached to this hospital is a chapel, in which divine service is regularly performed. Sir John Norris gave eighteen tenements, which are assigned rent-free to the poor. Bray is celebrated for its vivacious vicar, who lived during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He was first a Papist, but in the second mentioned reign, turned Protestant. On the death of the young king, and the Catholics again coming into power, he resumed his former opinions; and lastly, when Mary was succeeded by Elizabeth, renewed once more the Protestant faith. The vicar being taxed with the title of turn-coat, answered, "Not so, for I have always kept my principle, which is this, to live and die Vicar of Bray." A humorous song is formed upon the circumstance, which it is said, succeeding vicars have sung with much spirit and good humour. About three quarters of a mile from the village, is a picturesque spot, situated in the middle of the river Thames, called Monkey Island. It was purchased and decorated for the enjoyment of fishing parties, by the third Duke of Marlborough. Upon its fine sward he erected a rustic building, to which he gave the appellation of Monkey Hall, from the decorations of its interior being in part, fancifully painted with a number of monkeys, dressed in human apparel, and imitating human actions. Some are represented amusing themselves with fishing, others with hunting, &c. One is drawn, gravely sitting in a boat, smoking, while a female is engaged at the oar, rowing him across a river. On the island is another building, called the Temple; it is an elegant saloon, superbly ornamented and decorated with figures, representing mermaids, sea lions, fish, shells, &c. The establishment of this fanciful place is said to have cost 10,000 guineas.



- HUNDREDS**
- 1 Builth
 - 2 Merthyr
 - 3 Bevanock
 - 4 Penkelly
 - 5 Grickehowel
 - 6 Talgarth



<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>		
15	Bream	to Gloucester .	Blakeney	5	Coleford	4	Newnham	10	119	....
16	Breamore	pa Hants	Fordingbridge 3		Salisbury	7	Ringwood	8	89	600
34	Bream	pa Somerset . .	Axbridge	8	Bledon	2	Berrow	2	128	134
27	Brearton	to W. R. York	Knaresboro' 3		Ripley	2	Aldborough . . .	6	205	218
27	Breccles Parva . .	ham Norfolk . .	East Harling 5		Watton	5	Thetford	10	94	....
9	Breconthwaite . .	ham Cumberland	Wigton	3	Rosley	2	Ireby	7	305	....
10	Breaston	pa Derby	Derby	9	Ashby	5	Kegworth	7	118	642
14	Brechvagothy . . .	pa Carmarthen	Carmarthen .10		Abergorlech 5		Llangwilli	4	216	92
27	Breckles Magna . .	pa Norfolk . . .	Watton	5	Attleborough 7		Thetford	6	85	151
48	Brecknock, County of	pa Brecknock . .	Wales							4771

* BRECKNOCKSHIRE. The county of Brecknock is bounded on the east by Monmouthshire and Herefordshire ; on the north and north-west by Radnorshire and Cardiganshire ; on the west by Carmarthenshire ; and on the south by Glamorganshire, and part of Monmouthshire. Its form is somewhat elliptical ; in length, about thirty-nine miles, in breadth, twenty-seven, and in circumference about 109. The principal rivers are the Usk, which issues from the black mountains on the south-west side of the county, runs north till it reaches Treacastle, and then turning to the east, and passing Brecknock, leaves the county below Crickhowell : the Wye, which waters the north side of the county, leaves it at Hay, and enters Herefordshire : the Irvon, which has its source in the upper part of the hundred of Builth ; and, after a course of no great length, falls into the Wye, a little above the town of Builth. The Tawe rises on the southern side of the black mountains, and enters Glamorganshire at Ystradgynlais, whence it proceeds to Swansea, and falls into the Bristol Channel. The Taf has also its source in Brecknockshire ; but is an inconsiderable stream until it enters Glamorganshire. Other rivers of less note are the Gronney, Honddu, Isker, Braue, Camalas, and Croy, which fall into the Usk ; and the Dylas, Comaick, and the Wevesey, which empty themselves into the Wye ; they all abound with fish, particularly the Usk and Wye, which are well stored with salmon and trout. The chief lake in Brecknockshire, and one of the largest in Wales, is Llynsavaddan, or more properly Llynsafeddan, the still or standing lake ; which is called also by the names of Brecknock Mere, and Langorse Mere. It covers a surface of about five miles in circumference ; is about two miles in length, and one mile in width. It has been stated to be from nine to twelve feet deep ; but, in some places, it is forty or fifty. Fish of different kinds are found here in great plenty ; especially pike, perch, and eels. Trout is excluded, probably by the presence of the pike. Tradition ascribes the formation of the lake to the following marvellous story, as recorded in the Harleian MSS. 6831 :—" A young man pays his addresses to the lady of Llynsafeddan, who rejects him on account of his poverty. He then robs and murders a carrier, bringing, and displaying to her his ill-gotten wealth, he urges again his suit, but was interrogated respecting the attainment of the property he had brought. He confesses to her the means under an injunction of secrecy, but still failed to comply, unless he repaired to the grave of the deceased and appeased his ghost. This he readily undertook, and on his approach, a voice cried, ' Is there no vengeance for innocent blood ? ' when another answered ' Not until the ninth generation.' Satisfied to find the evil day long protracted, the lady marries him, and their issue multiply so quickly, that they live to see even the ninth generation ; but the judgment not following, they made a great feast, when in the middle of their jollity, a mighty earthquake swallows up the whole generation, and their lands became covered with water." Brecknockshire is crossed by two ranges of mountains, which present some eminences of considerable elevation. The first, which is known by the denomination of the Eppynt-hills, rises on the north-eastern confines of the county of Carmarthen ; and proceeding in an easterly direction, terminates at Llyswen, on the banks of the Wye, after separating the greater part of the hundred of Builth from the other portion of the

Situation
and bound-
aries.

Principal
rivers.

Excellent
fishing.

Marvellous
story.

Eppynt-
hills.

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>					<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
48	Brecknock or Brecon* to	Brecknock	Abergavenn. 21	Hay 16	Builth 16			171	5024
13	Bredbury to	Chester	Stockport . . . 1	Altringham . 8	Cheadle 2			176	2374
28	Brede pa	Sussex	Battle 5	Winchelsea . 6	Westfield . . . 1			60	1040

BRECK-
NOCKSHIRE.

Value of
lands.

Medicinal
springs.

Important
canal im-
provement.

Picturesque
beauties

county. The second chain, which partly divides Brecknockshire from the two neighbouring counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, may be said to commence on the west, with two conspicuous hills of abrupt elevation, called Bannau Sir Gaer, or the Carmarthenshire beacons; then stretching in a line nearly parallel with the Eppynt range, it extends into Monmouthshire, and terminates on the southern side of the Usk, below the town of Crickhowell. The value of land varies materially in different parts of the county. In the mountainous districts, many farms let at about six or seven shillings an acre, and some of the poorest as low as three shillings. In the vales the average may be from fifteen shillings to a guinea an acre; and in the neighbourhood of towns it rises as high as three or four pounds. The mineral treasures of this county are neither numerous nor rich; but the materials are of the first importance. Several springs, possessing medicinal qualities, have been discovered in different parts of this county; but only a few of them have acquired celebrity. The water which is highest in repute, is that of Llanwrtyd, on the banks of the Irvon, called Y Ffynnon Ddrewllyd, or the stinking well. The sanative qualities of this spring were first discovered in the year 1732, by the Rev. Theophilus Evans, vicar of Llangamarch, in this county; and, from experience, the water is ascertained to be of equal efficacy with that of Harrowgate, in scorbutic and scrophulous complaints, and is found particularly useful in ulcers, and foulness of the skin. It acts powerfully as a diuretic. This county was anciently denominated Garth Madrin; the origin of which appellation is not clearly ascertained; and at what period this tract of country was first peopled, has not been determined. The county of Brecknock is divided into the six following hundreds: Builth, Crickhowell, Devynnock, Merthyr, Piekelly, Talgarth, and these hundreds are subdivided into sixty-seven parishes, and one part of a parish. The county has four market-towns: Brecknock, Builth, Crickhowell, and Hay; six petty sessions, and eighteen acting county magistrates. The iron works of this county form an object of great importance. Most of them lie on the borders of Monmouthshire, and the ore is supplied from the estates of the Duke of Beaufort. One of the most important improvements which have been effected in the commercial intercourse of this county, has been the formation of its canal, from the town of Brecknock, to join the Monmouthshire canal, near Pont y Pool. It was begun in 1796, and in 1800 was completed from Llanelltyd Brecknock, so as to enable the inhabitants to receive their coal fuel from the pits in the neighbourhood of the former place. The whole was completed in 1812, and the communication opened by water from Brecknock to the sea. This canal is thirty feet in width, with a depth of four feet and a half of water, and is navigated by barges of twenty-five tons' burden. From Brecknock to Newport there are forty locks, and the fall in that extent is 399 feet. The southern divisions of this county, bordering on Glamorganshire, derive considerable advantage from two other canals, one from Swansea along the vale of Pwae, which pervades a part of Brecknockshire, in the parish of Ystradgynlais, and one from Neath, which is connected with it by means of a train road.

* BRECKNOCK, the county town, is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Usk and the Honddu; and, from the junction of these rivers, the town is known to every Welchman by the name of Aberhonddu. "Few towns," as Sir Richard Hoare has justly observed, "surpass Brecknock in picturesque beauties; the different mills and bridges on the rivers Usk and Honddu, the ivy-mantled walls and towers of the old castle, the massive embattled turret and gateway of the priory, with its luxuriant groves,

BRECKNOCK

Description
of the town.The cor-
poration.

The priory.

Curious
military
work.Military
barracks.

added to the magnificent range of mountain scenery on the southern side of the town, form, in many points of view, the most beautiful, rich, and varied outline imaginable." The town, however, is very irregularly built; yet it has a few tolerably good streets, and several handsome private houses. The public walks are very fine, and much frequented. One of them, of a sequestered character, is laid out with great taste through the priory woods, which overhang the Honddu; and another lies along the shore of the Usk, under the old town-wall, and commands a fine view to the southward of the river. The entire length of the town, including the suburb of Llanvaes, is about a mile, and its greatest breadth about 400 yards. It was anciently surrounded by a wall, defended at equal distances by ten towers. Brecknock is indebted for most of its civil distinctions, to its contiguity to the castle, whose lords conferred upon it from time to time a number of exclusive rights and privileges; which, when feudal authority ceased, were permanently secured by parliament. By the present charter, granted in the second and third of William and Mary, the borough is governed by a bailiff, aldermen, common council, &c. in corporate bodies. The charter confers some singular immunities, which, however, are said to be null from their illegality, and their interference with the prior established rights of other places. In the reign of Charles I. the inhabitants of Brecknock, to avoid the burden of a garrison, and the evils attending a fortified place in time of war, demolished the castle to nearly its present state, and razed the walls which surrounded the town. At a short distance from the castle, on a delightful eminence above the western bank of the Honddu, once stood the priory, of which almost the only vestige now remaining is a portion of the external wall. This house was founded and endowed in the reign of Henry I. by Bernard Newmarch, for six Benedictine monks, as a cell to the abbey of Battle in Sussex, and was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. Its revenues were afterwards greatly augmented by liberal grants from several of Bernard's successors, and also by private bequests. The county gaol, constructed on Mr. Howard's plan, is a modern erection. Amongst the ancient mansions in this neighbourhood, is Heolvanog, or Aelvanog, the lofty brow, which was once the property of the Havards of Cwrt Sion Young. Frwdgrech, another seat once possessed by this family, became, by marriage, the property of the Lewises, and the Williamses. A third seat of the Havard family, was Newton, which passed by marriage into that of Games, one of whom, Sir John Games, erected the present mansion. At a place called Penny Crug, on the summit of a hill, two miles north-west from Brecknock, is a British military work described by Mr. Strange as "one of the most curious and best preserved remains of that kind throughout the whole principality." The form of this camp is oval, the longest diameter lying north and south, being 600 feet, and the shortest about 430 feet. This area, surrounded by four ditches, is excavated to the depth of about 18 feet. The western and southern sides of the eminence are exceedingly steep and almost precipitous. There are also some remains of a British camp on an eminence called Slwch, and sometimes Cefn y Gaer, or the Camp Ridge, on the opposite side of the valley. Among the old mansions on this side of the town of Brecknock, may be mentioned Pont wilym, now a farm-house, but once a seat of the Havards. Cwrt Sion Young, or John Young's Court, on the road to Battle, of which hardly a vestige now remains, was also held for many years by a branch of the Havards. Pennant, another mansion, no longer standing was situated a little farther to the westward. The infirmary was founded by George Price Watkins, Esq., of Rhosflinig, in the county of Brecknock, and of Llanmarsh, in the county of Carmarthen. He gave a donation of a thousand pounds towards the erection—it is supported by voluntary contributions. The land was given by the Most Noble the Marquis of Camden. Here are two military barracks, with accommodation for two companies of infantry, artillery, &c. The town-hall is over the market-house, in the centre of the town, and in good repair. May 1,

BRECKNOCK

1750, an extraordinary phenomenon appeared in the sky at Brecon, between seven and eight o'clock, seen by many credible persons. It was three suns, the real and natural sun in the centre, which was the brightest; the others, one on each side the centre, opposite to each other; and imagined, by outward appearances, to be each of them equi-distant from the centre, they shone bright, but not so bright as the real sun, and of a deeper red, as were the clouds surrounding the two new suns. After having been seen for some time, they at last vanished on a sudden. They were what are called parheliions, or mock suns, occasioned by the reflection of the sun's rays in a hollow watery cloud. In this town was born Mrs. Sarah Siddons, on the 14th of July, 1755, at a public-house called the Shoulder of Mutton, and from this shoulder of mutton emanated the greatest actress that ever graced the stage of this, or perhaps any nation. Her father being the manager of a strolling company of comedians, of course frequently changed his abode, and the earliest theatrical anecdote on record, of our heroine, is to be found in the auto-biography of Holcroft, which we repeat in his own words:—"The company of which old Mr. Kemble was the manager, was more respectable than many other companies of strolling players; but it was not in so flourishing a condition as to place the manager beyond the reach of the immediate smiles or frowns of fortune." Of this, the following anecdote may be cited as an instance:—"A benefit had been fixed for some of the family, in which Miss Kemble, then a little girl, was to come forward in some part, as a juvenile prodigy. The taste of the audience was not, it seems, so accommodating as in the present day; and the extreme youth of the performer disposed the gallery to noise and uproar, instead of approbation. Their turbulent dissatisfaction quite disconcerted the child, and she was retiring bashfully from the stage, when her mother, who was a woman of high spirit, alarmed for the success of her little actress, came forward, and leading the child to the front of the stage, made her repeat the fable of the Boys and the Frogs, which entirely turned the tide of popular opinion in her favour. What must the feelings of the same mother have been, when this child, afterwards Mrs. Siddons, became the admiration of the whole kingdom, the first seeing of whom was an event in every person's life, never to be forgotten?" After the period alluded to by Holcroft, Mrs. Siddons performed with her father's company regularly, but her devotions were more at the shrine of Cecilia than Melpomene; and she was accounted an excellent singer, though, we are informed, she had no knowledge of music. In her father's company was Mr. Siddons, afterwards husband to the subject of our memoir; and his attentions to her, and her estimation of him, became soon obvious to the vigilant eyes of Mr. and Mrs. Kemble, the former of whom

"With a father's frown at
Sternly disapproved."

Birth-place
of Mrs. Siddons.

Anecdotes
of the Kemble family.

Professional
success.

Quits her
father's
house.

Her domestic circle now became irksome to her, and to escape from the turmoil of family squabbles and the disagreeable necessity of cloaking her sentiments, and guarding her expressions, our heroine left her father's house and engaged herself as lady's-maid to Mrs. Greathead, at Guy's Cliff, in the county of (and near the town of) Warwick; this step was concurred in by her parent, who deemed a change of scene, might produce a change of sentiment in the bosom of his child, from whom he always predicted great things. In the capacity of lady's-maid, did this wonderful woman expatriate herself from that profession of which she has since been the most brilliant member. But twelve months' probation made her heartily sick of her new employment; she sighed for the warm plaudits of an encouraging auditory, and perhaps still more for the one voice of commendation, that was dearer than the praises of all the world beside. One happy morning, therefore, she bade a hasty adieu to her mistress, and with a heart and purse equally light, flew to the arms of her lover, who, in a few moments made her his, by a vow that nothing but death could sunder, and our

heroine resigned her glorious maiden appellation of Kemble, for the still more glorious name of Siddons; a name that runs no risk of being forgotten whilst the British stage is remembered. The young couple joined a strolling company of no great respectability; from whence they received a recommendation to the Liverpool managers, where she speedily became a favourite. The fame of the provincial actress came to the ears of Garrick, and obtained her an immediate engagement, though, it should seem, he was actuated more by a desire to prevent her giving her services to the rival house, than any wish to call her powers into action himself. At the time Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance at Drury-lane (*i.e.* in the year 1775,) Mrs. Yates was, we believe, in possession of all the leading parts, and our heroine played nothing (save *Portia*) of more importance than the *Queen*, to Garrick's *Richard*, and Mrs. Strickland, to his *Ranger*. The current history of our heroine is, that she repaired immediately after this to Bath; but this is erroneous, for, in the summer of 1776, we find she was leading actress at the Birmingham theatre, which was then under the management of Yates, the husband of the great tragic actress of that name. Amongst her patrons may be named the then Duchess of Devonshire, whose intercession procured her an offer from Drury-lane, which, however, our heroine did not then deem it prudent to accept. The idol of the Bath people, her society courted off the stage, and her presence greeted whilst on it, our heroine could readily have sat down in contentment beneath the laurels she had there acquired, had not the wishes of her friends, and a little latent ambition to shine where she once was considered to have failed, urged her once more to try the metropolis. In the summer of 1784, she visited Dublin and Edinburgh, at each of which places she received flattering encomiums and splendid presents; amongst others, a large silver urn, with this inscription, "A reward to Merit."—The donor was never known. On the 29th of June, 1812, Mrs. Siddons took leave of the profession in *Lady Macbeth*. Immediately after her quitting the stage, at the end of the dreaming scene, the whole house rose, and would not suffer the play to proceed any farther. The stage-manager addressed the audience, to know if they would have the play concluded, but he was not heard. After some time the curtain again rose, and Mrs. Siddons entered, in the dress in which she performed the dreaming scene of *Lady Macbeth*, and delivered an address. At the conclusion, John Kemble entered, took her hand, and led her off, amidst a torrent of applause, that night, without exaggeration, be termed a tornado of approbation. Mrs. Siddons was above the medium height of women; her features were Romanic, and powerfully expressive. Sir Joshua Reynolds' painting of her as the Tragic Muse, gives the best idea that can be communicated by the pencil; but to the expressive power of her countenance, neither pen nor pencil can ever do justice. She died at her house in Upper Baker-street, London, June 8, 1831; and her remains were interred in a vault in Paddington church. She lost her husband by death, in 1808; and of the five children she had by him two only survived her. Mrs. Siddons published "An Abridgment of Paradise Lost," 1822, 8vo., which she had drawn up for the use of her children. At this place was also born Thomas Coke, an eminent missionary in the Wesleyan connexion. His father was a surgeon. He received his education at the college school at Brecon, and was thence removed to Oxford, where he entered a gentleman commoner at Jesus' College. At the age of twenty-one he was chosen common councilman, and four years afterwards chief magistrate of the borough of Brecon, which situations he filled with honour. In 1775, he took his degree of LL.D. and soon after became acquainted with the celebrated John Wesley, who in a short time brought him over to his own opinions; and in 1780 appointed him to superintend the London district; he also made him one of the trustees, on his execution of the deed of declaration as to all his chapels. In 1784, he went as a missionary to North America, and on the

BRECKNOCK

First engaged by Garrick.

Great patronage.

Retirement from the stage.

Died.

Thos. Coke.

Map	Names of Places.		County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population			
17	Bredbury	pa	Hereford	Bromyard	3	Leominster	8	Wacton	1	128	51
26	Bredford	pa	Suffolk	M. Wickham	3	Boulge	1	Woodbridge	4	80	496
17	Bredgar	pa	Kent	Sillingbourne	3	Chatham	10	Faversham	6	41	512
21	Bredham	pa	Kent	Chatlam	4	Maidstone	6	Stobury	3	36	117
42	Bredicote	pa	Worcester	Worcester	3	Droitwich	7	Upton	11	108	52
12	Bredon	pa & to	Worcester	Tewksbury	4	Overbury	2	Evesham	10	104	1325
17	Bredwardine	pa	Hereford	Hereford	12	Middlewood	3	Hay	8	117	436
17	Bredon on Hill	pa & to	Leicester	Ashby	5	Kegworth	5	Worthington	2	120	....
23	Brehar	isl	Cornwall	Lands End	1	Senan	1	Penzance	10	290	....
8	Brightmet	to	Lancaster	Great Bolton	2	Ratcliff	2	Bury	3	198	1026
16	Breinton	to	E. R. York	Howden	5	Aughton	2	M. Weighton	8	188	204
17	Breynton	pa	Hereford	Hereford	2	Wooby	11	Belmont	1	137	200
11	Bremhill *	pa	Wilts	Chippenham	4	Lyncham	5	Calne	2	89	1535

BRECKNOCK

commencement of the war between that country and England, he presented to General Washington an address on behalf of the American Methodists, whose cause he defended throughout with great zeal. So long as Dr. Coke preserved silence on the subject of Negro slavery, the Americans favoured him; but on his opposing that inhuman traffic, he roused their indignation, and it was with difficulty that he escaped their vengeance. On his return to England he had some misunderstanding with

Wesleyan
Missionary.

Mr. Wesley, who, as the founder of a sect, expected more submission than Dr. Coke was inclined to bestow. He accordingly determined on visiting Nova Scotia, but in consequence of a storm, the ship in which he embarked, took refuge in the harbour of Antigua, which led him to preach there, and to visit several other islands; and he examined the state of religion generally both in the West Indies and America, before he again returned to England. He made altogether nine voyages to this quarter of the globe, on the same pursuit, and met with great success as a missionary. He was the author of a "Commentary on the Bible," undertaken at the request of the Methodists; "A History of the West Indies;" "History of the Bible;" "An Enlargement and Amendment of the Life of Christ;"

His works.

"Six Letters addressed to the Methodist Societies in Defence of the Doctrine of Justification by Faith, and the Witness of the Spirit;" "Four Discourses on the Duties of a Minister;" and the "Life of Wesley," written in conjunction with Henry Moore. In 1814, he sailed for the East Indies, but died suddenly on the voyage. Dr. Coke was zealous in his particular opinions, but not a bigot; and tempered his piety with judgment, and his firmness with gentleness of temper. His private character was also truly amiable, and he died very widely respected.—*Life by Drew.*

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, first Wednesday in March, May 4, July 5, September 9, and Nov. 17; for leather, March 2, May 1, July 2, September 5, Nov. 14.—*Bankers*, The National Provincial Bank of England, draw on Spooner, Attwood, and Co.; Wilkins and Co., on Barnett, Hoare, and Co.; Bromage, Sneed, and Co., on Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co.—*Mail* arrives from London 4.53 p.m., departs 9 a.m.—*Inns*, Castle Hotel, Swan, Bell, and Shoulder of Mutton.

Sloperton
cottage.

* BREMHILL. This parish is distinguished by its containing the beautiful cottage of Sloperton, the residence of the poet Moore. The cottage itself is built in a style of simple elegance, and the delightfully picturesque scenery by which it is surrounded, renders it an exceedingly attractive spot: it faces the woods of Bowood, the ancient demesne of Spye Park, and is just on the verge of Bowden Park, belonging to Mrs. Dickinson, and commanding the most extensive view in the county of Wilts. The vicinity of Sloperton likewise teems with antiquarian attractions. The tract now known as Bowood, is spoken of in the Doomsday Book as a wood, three miles in length, and descends almost to the verge of the spot where the Abbey of Stanley was situated, founded in this parish by the Empress Matilda, and her son, Henry II.; having been transferred from Lockwell, in the forest, about four miles distant. This forest was among the possessions of Henry I., and was granted to his daughter Matilda, after

Stap.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
11	Bremilham	pa Wilts	Mahmsbury . . . 2	Foxley	1 Tetbury	5 98	33	
21	Brenchley	pa Kent	Lamberhurst 4	Tunbridge-w.6	Horsemonden 5	37	2602	
11	Brendon	pa Devon	Ilfracombe . . 15	Oare	4 Barnstaple . . 16	208	259	
24	Brentingby	ham Leicester . .	Melton Mow. 2	Burton Lazars 1	Thorpe	2 107	....
29	Brenkley	to Northumb . .	Newcastle . . 8	Cramlington 4	Morpeth	8 280	42	
34	Brent, East	pa Somerset . . .	Axbridge	4 Biddisham . . 2	Loxton	3 125	802	
11	Brent	Devon	Totness	5 Plympton . . 10	Ashburton . . . 6	200	....
11	Brent, South	pa Devon	Ashburton . . 8	Modbury	8 Newton Ab. 13	189	1248	
34	Brent, South	pa Somerset . . .	Axbridge	6 Burnham	2 Mark	4 137	890	
11	Brent Tor *	pa Devon	Tavistock . . . 4	Oakhampton 11	Lidford	4 210	147	
25	Brentford †	m. t Middlesex . . .	London	7 Hounslow . . 3	Hammersm. 4	7	4359	

the premature death of his only son. The hill, over which, through part of the forest, the road winds from Bath to London, is called Derry Hill. The name no doubt derived from its first royal possessor De Roy Hill. Not far distant from Sloperton is Bremhill parsonage, the residence of another living poet, the Rev. W. L. Bowles, author of the "Spirit of Discovery," and many other poems of great merit.

* BRENT TOR. In this parish is a church in which is very appositely inscribed from scripture—"Upon this Rock will I build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." It is said that the parishioners make weekly atonement for their sins, for they cannot go to the church without the previous penance of climbing the steps; and the pastor is frequently obliged to humble himself upon his hands and knees, before he can reach the house of prayer. Tradition says, it was erected by a merchant to commemorate his escape from shipwreck on the coast, in consequence of this Tor serving as a guide to the pilot. At the foot of the Tor, resided, in the year 1809, a woman named Sarah Williams, aged 109 years; she never lived further out of the parish of Brent Tor than the adjoining one; she had borne twelve children, and a few years before her death, cut five new teeth.

† BRENTFORD. New Brentford, the county town, at which the elections are holden, derives its name from the river Brent, which here falls into the Thames. The town is first noticed in history as the theatre of a conflict between Edmund Ironside and the Danes, A.D. 1016. Edmund, when he had compelled the Danish invaders to raise the siege of London, followed them hither, obtained a victory, and destroyed great numbers. He afterwards forded the Thames in this neighbourhood at low water, and obtained considerable advantages in Kent. On the 14th of July, 1558, six persons suffered death at the stake here, in consequence of their religious opinions. On the 12th of November, 1642, a battle was fought here, between some of the royal troops and several regiments in the service of the parliament; and several skirmishes took place near this town in 1647, when the parliamentary army was mustered on Hounslow-heath, and the guards were quartered at Brentford. The town suffered much injury from a violent storm, in 1682. The grants of a weekly market at Brentford, and of an annual fair, were obtained in the reign of Edward I. by the prioress of St. Helen's, who then possessed the manor of Bordeston. The market-house is a mean and inconvenient building, situated in the front of an area termed the Butts, in which place is erected the booth for receiving votes during the elections for the county. Little corn is sold at this market, as Uxbridge constitutes the great mart for the western divisions of Middlesex. Poultry, fruit, &c. are sold here in considerable quantities. Brentford has been, from time immemorial, subordinate to the parish of Hanwell. The chapel, which stands near the centre of the town, is not of prominent interest. At the west end is a square tower of soft white stone, erected about the 15th century. The body of the structure was rebuilt with brick in 1764, at the expense of about £2450., a great part of which was raised by voluntary subscriptions. The new building is dull and heavy. Its interior is fitted up in a plain but neat manner, with galleries on three sides. Over the gallery at the west, is placed an organ.

BREMILL.

Derivation
of Derry-hillIndispensi-
ble penance.Remarkable
instance of
cutting
teeth in old
age.Religious
persecution.Polling-
booth for
elections.

BRENTFORD

Antiquities.

John Horne
Tooke.Grand
Junction
canal.Considera-
ble trade.

The most ancient memorial, now remaining, is on a brass plate affixed to the west wall, on the south of the font, and commemorates Henry Redman, chief mason of the king's works, who died in 1528. The font, which is placed in a recess, is of the ancient large kind designed for the entire immersion of the infant in the baptismal ceremony. In the chancel are several monuments of the Clitherow family, long connected with this county; and on the east wall is a handsome monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of William Howell Ewin, LL.D. (1804) and his sister, Sarah Howell (1808) enriched by figures of Faith and Hope, designed with exquisite simplicity. On a flat stone, in the nave, is an inscription to Mr. John Horne, father of the celebrated John Horne Tooke. William Noy, Attorney-General to Charles I., was buried in the chancel of this chapel, in 1634. In the adjacent cemetery, are interred Luke Sparks, the comedian (1769,) and Henry Giffard, proprietor of the theatre in Goodman's Fields, when Garrick commenced his brilliant career. The learned and acute John Horne Tooke was appointed curate of New Brentford, in 1769, and the income arising from the cure was enjoyed by him for eleven years. There is, in this town, a meeting-house for Anabaptists. A charity-school was established by subscription, in 1703; and a school-house was built nearly at the same time. This institution has long afforded education and clothing to twenty-three boys and thirteen girls; and, in 1815, a spacious new school-room was erected, by subscription, for the education of 200 poor boys of this parish. Over the Brent, is a bridge of considerable antiquity. A grant of aid towards the repairs of this structure, in the ninth year of Edward I., allows a toll to be taken upon all cattle and merchandise for the term of three years. Jews and Jewesses, passing on horseback, were to pay one penny; if on foot one halfpenny; all other persons to pass freely. This bridge was repaired and widened some years ago, at a considerable expense. The Grand Junction canal unites at this place with the Brent; and its waters flow through the same channel towards the Thames. The Grand Junction Company has a wharf here. New Brentford contains but one manor, which is named Bordeston, or Burston. After several changes, in 1770, it was purchased by James Clitherow, Esq. an eminent merchant, in London, whose descendants have ever since resided on the estate. Burston-house, the manorial residence, is about a mile north from the town. The grounds are ornamental, and well-shaded with wood. In the plantations are some cedars of considerable beauty. The south-side of this noisy place of passage and traffic is, likewise, far from being destitute of circumstances naturally conducive to beauty. On the opposite shore, the palace founded by George III., lifts its cluster of Gothic towers from a flat and pensive, but richly verdurous extent of decorated scenery. Patrick Ruthen, Earl of Forth, in Scotland, a brave and persevering general in the royal army, was created Earl of Brentford, by Charles I., in 1644, as a reward for his services in the battle at this place, two years before. The title became extinct at his death, in 1651, but was revived by William III. in 1689, in favour of Frederic, Marshal de Schomberg, whose son, Meinhard, the last Duke Schomberg, and Earl of Brentford, died in the year 1719. Brentford is a long irregularly built town without any public structure or building which merits description. By an act of parliament passed in 1821, the town is not only lighted with gas, but the whole road hence to London. It is a place of considerable trade, owing to its position as a thoroughfare on the Great Western Road, and situation on the Thames, which affords so much facility to the market boats and other sources of active employment. Malting is carried on very largely; and here are also very extensive flour mills, a very considerable malt distillery, pottery, and brick-fields. The market is plentifully supplied as regards provisions, and more especially vegetables. There are several pleasant villas in the vicinity, besides the magnificent mansion belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, called Sion House.

Market, Tuesday. — *Fairs*, May 17, 18, 19, and Sept. 12, 13, 14, for horses, cattle, hogs, &c.
— *Inns*, Castle, and Pigeons.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu. lation.
14	Brentwood*.....chap	Essex.....	Chelmsford .11	Billericay .4	Romford .7	18	1642
21	Brenzette.....pa	Kent.....	Romney .4	Brockland .2	Rye.....7	67	258
8	Brock, St.....pa	Cornwall ..	Wadebridge .2	St. Columb .8	Bodmin .8	232	1450
7	Breton.....pa & to	Chester.....	Sandbach .3	Holmes chap.2	Congleton .6	165	661
35	Breton.....	Stafford.....	Rudgeley .1	Litchfield .6	Stafford .9	126	....
27	Bressingham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Diss.....2	Harleston .11	N. Buckingh.6	88	655
10	Brelby.....pa	Derby.....	Burton.....3	Derby.....10	Stapenhill .1	127	....
39	Bretford.....	Warwick.....	Coventry .6	Brinklow .1	Rugby.....6	32	....
12	Bretforton.....pa	Worcester.....	Evesham .4	Moreton .10	Badsey.....1	96	423
10	Bretherdale.....ham	Westmorel..	Orton.....3	Tebay.....2	Sedberg.....11	273	....
22	Bretherton.....to	Lancaster.....	Ormskirk .9	Preston.....8	Croston.....2	211	828
27	Brettenham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Thetford .3	East Harling .5	Watton.....9	84	65
36	Brettenham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Bildeston .4	Stow Market 6	Wattisham .4	67	366
53	Bretton.....ti	Flint.....	Hawarden .3	Chester.....3	Wrexham .13	189	257
45	Bretton Monk.....pa	W. R. York ..	Barnsley .2	Wakefield .12	Royston.....3	173	1394
45	Bretton, West.....to	W. R. York ..	.....6	.....	Calthorpe .1	177	558
34	Brewham Lodge.....	Somerset...	Bruton.....3	S. Brewham .1	Kilminster .3	106	....
	ex. par. lib. }						
34	Brewham, North.....pa	Somerset...	.....4	Castle Carey 7	Frome.....7	107	305
24	Brewham, South.....pa	Somerset...	.....3	Maiden Brad. 6	.....9	109	573
30	Brewhouse Yard.....	Nottingham ..	Nottingham .1	Radford.....1	Mansfield .13	125	80
35	Brewood†.....in. t	Stafford.....	Penkridge .4	Wolverhampt.7	Cannock.....6	128	....
8	Brey.....ham	Cornwall ..	Penzance .6	Merazion .9	St. Paul.....6	292	....
15	Briavells, St.....pa	Gloucester.....	Blakeney .8	Chepstow .7	Colford.....4	128	....
18	Brickendon.....lib	Hertford.....	Hertford .3	Bayford.....2	Hoddesdon .3	20	765
5	Brickhill Bow.....	Buckingham ..	Fenny Stratf. 2	Woburn.....3	N. Pagnell .7	44	465
5	Brickhill, Great.....pa	Buckingham ..	.....3	Leighton B. .5	Winslow.....9	42	776
5	Brickhill, Little.....pa	Buckingham ..	.....2	Woburn.....2	Stoney Strat.10	41	514
42	Bricklehampton .chap	Worcester.....	Pershore .3	Tewsbury .7	Defford Chpl.2	108	156
16	Brickleton.....ti	Hants.....	Andover.....7	Ashmansw. .1	Ludgershall 14	64	....
57	Bridell.....pa	Pembroke.....	Cardigan .3	Killgerran .5	Whitchurch .3	242	395
54	Bride, St. Major.....pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend .3	Cowbridge .7	Llandough .3	184	....
54	Bride, St. Minor.....pa	Glamorgan..	.....2	.....6	Llangan.....1	180	306
25	Brides, St.....pa & to	Monmouth.....	Caerleon .6	Bishton.....3	Newport.....7	140	....
26	Brides, St.....pa	Monmouth.....	Newport .4	Marshfield .2	Cardiff.....7	153	200
57	Brides, St.....pa	Pembroke.....	Haverford W 9	Marlos.....3	Hasgurd.....3	275	132
54	Brides, St. Super Ely, p	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.....7	Llandaff.....5	Llantrisant .6	167	128
9	Bride, Kirk.....pa & to	Cumberland ..	Cockermouth 2	Dearham .2	Maryport .6	306	....
11	Bridleston.....pa	Devon.....	Oakhampton 6	Launceston .12	Tavistock .11	201	907
11	Bridford.....pa	Devon.....	Chudleigh .5	Moreton .3	Chagford.....5	173	524
21	Bridge.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury .3	Dover.....12	Kingston.....1	58	543
54	Bridgend.....to	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge .8	Llantrisant 10	Neath.....17	181	....
30	Bridgeford, East.....pa	Nottingham ..	Nottingham .8	Bingham .3	Newark.....1	127	938

* BRENTWOOD is situated in the hundred of Chafford. Camden conjectures this to be the site of Antoninus's *Cæsaromagus*; but in this opinion he is unsupported by other antiquaries. Salmon, however, informs us, that *pateræ*, and other Roman relics, have been found on the military road which leads from Billericay towards Ongar: he further observes, that in the vicinity of Shenfield, a village a little to the north of Brentwood, two Roman lares were dug up. Traces of what is conjectured to have been a *Castrum Exploratum* have also been observed at South Weald, a small village south-west of Brentwood, and on the verge of Weald Hall Park. The form of this camp was circular; it occupied about seven acres, and was surrounded by a single ditch. The present town, vulgarly pronounced *Burntwood*, is a chapelry in the parish of South Weald. It is situated on a commanding eminence, on each side the high road from London to Colchester. It contains many inns and public houses; but the buildings are irregular and mean. The *Crown Inn* is of very ancient foundation; as, even in Salmon's time, it was reputed to have had that sign for three centuries. The assizes were once held here; and, in the high street, are the remains of a town-hall and prison, the occupants of which hold them, on condition of putting them in repair, when the assizes are again removed thither. Here is a good grammar-school, endowed by Sir Anthony Brown, in 1537. The chapel was founded about the year 1221, at the intercession of David, Prior of St. Osyth, for the use of the tenants of the manor belonging to that monastery. It is a small ancient structure, consisting of a body and chancel.

Roman
relics.

Town-hall
and prison.

Fairs, July 11, Oct. 15 and 16, for horses and horned cattle.—*Inns*, Lion and Lamb, White Hart, and Crown.

† BREWOOD.—*Market*, Thursday.—*Fair*, September 19.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
30	Bridgeford, West . . . pa	Nottingham	Nottingham . . . 1	Bingham . . . 7	Wilford 1	123	328	
27	Bridgeham pa	Norfolk . . .	E. Harling . . . 3	Thetford 6	Brettenham . . 1	86	291	
34	Bridgehampton	Somerset	Ilchester . . . 2	Yeovil 6	Ashington . . . 1	119	102	
7	Bridge mere to	Chester . . .	Nantwich . . . 4	Betley 4	Tarporley . . . 14	165	29	
33	Bridgenorth,* bo & m t	Salop	Shrewsbury 22	Shiffaall . . . 11	Bewdley . . . 13	139	5065	
8	Bridge rule pa	Cornwall . .	Stratton . . . 4	Holsworthy . . 4	Hatherleigh 17	218	467	
17	Bridge Sollers	Hereford . .	Hereford . . . 6	Bishopcote . . 1	Weobly . . . 11	141	71	
9	Bridge, St. pa & to	Cumberland	Egremont . . . 3	Ravenglass . . 9	Ponsonby . . . 1	295	574	
44	Bridge Town ham	Somerset . .	Dulverton . . 4	Wiveliscomb 7	Upton 1	160	...	
39	Bridge Town ham	Warwick . .	Stratford . . . 1	Warwick . . . 8	Loxley 3	93	...	
44	Bridge-water,† bo & m t	Somerset . .	Nether Stow . 8	Taunton . . . 11	Somerton . . 12	139	7807	

Compared
to old Jeru-
salem.

Anecdote.

The tower
of the castle
seventeen
degrees out
of perpen-
dicular.

Its govern-
ment.

* BRIDGENORTH. The town of Bridgenorth, anciently Bruges, is divided by the Severn, and the two parts are distinguished by the names of the higher and lower town; the former standing upon a hill which rises sixty yards above the bed of the river. The situation of this place has been compared by travellers with that of the old Jerusalem. It contains two churches, one of which is embellished with a very handsome Grecian altar-piece; the other, standing near the site of the castle, was originally a chapel within its walls. The castle was strong, and sustained several sieges, during one of which, when it was obstinately defended by Hugh de Mortimer against its royal owner, Henry II., an instance occurred of romantic loyalty and self-devotion, which has few parallels in history. Hubert de St. Clare, governor of Colchester castle, perceiving one of the enemy on the point of letting fly an arrow at the king, stepped before his majesty, and receiving the weapon in his noble heart, preserved his master's life at the expense of his own. During the civil wars, it was besieged by the parliamentary forces, and the governor then burned the town to prevent the assiegants from approaching under the cover of the houses. This siege lasted a month; but the castle was at length taken and nearly demolished. When visited by Grose, nothing remained of this fortress but a tower, which, by undermining it, had been made to incline seventeen degrees from the perpendicular; this position it still maintains; such is the strength of the masonry and the depth of the foundation. The houses in the higher town are founded upon the rock, and most of the cellars are hewn out of it. There is an extraordinary passage from the town to the bridge, being a hollow way, hewn twenty feet through the depth of the rock; and the descent is made easy by steps and rails. Charles I. said he esteemed Bridgenorth the most pleasant place in all his dominions. The streets of this town are paved with pebbles, and the houses are well built. It is governed by two bailiffs, elected out of twenty-four aldermen, who must have gone through all the offices of the town; by a jury of fourteen, together with forty-eight common-council men, a recorder, town clerk, &c. It sends two members to parliament. The corporation has many ancient privileges, granted by various charters, with a free-school for the sons of the burgesses. Here are meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Quakers, &c. This town was built by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great. Bishop Gibson supposes it to be the Ghat-brigge of the Saxon Chronicle, where the Danes built a castle in the year 896; and some historians under the same idea, call it Brugge. This derivation is strengthened by the circumstance of Quat and Quatford, being within a mile or two of the town. It may, however, have derived its present name from its bridge over the Severn. The late celebrated Dr. Percy was a native of this town.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs,* Feb. 26, March 19, May 5, June 30, August 3, Oct. 29, and Dec. 15, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hops, wool, wick, yarn, linen, butter, and cheese. *Bankers,* C. J. H. & W. Cooper, draw on Williams and Co.; Pritchards, draw on Hoare and Co.—*Inns,* Bottle in Hand, Castle, and the Crown.

† BRIDGEWATER. This borough and market-town, is situated upon

the river Parret. Its name is supposed by some, to be a corruption of Burgh-Walter; by others, to be a compound of "Bridge" and "Water." It was first constituted a free borough by King John; subsequent grants from Edward IV. and Henry VIII. conferred additional privileges: the affairs of the town are managed by a mayor, recorder, two aldermen, and twenty-four common-council men. Two bailiffs are annually chosen from these last, to act in the capacity of sheriffs. The most considerable part of Bridgewater formerly stood on the east side of the river; at present, the principal streets are on the opposite bank: the means of communication is an ancient bridge of three arches. The castle, now reduced to a few ruins, was formerly a large structure, and the government of it a post of distinction. Such were its advantages from nature and art, that in 1645, it was considered impregnable by the governor, Colonel Wyndham, and defended by him for a considerable time. The castle-field was the place on which Monmouth encamped, after being proclaimed king, at Taunton. Of the hospital, once a noble institution, only a small part is now seen, situated at a short distance from the eastern gate. The tower of Bridgewater church is one of the loftiest in England; the altar-piece is a beautiful painting, representing our Saviour, his head reclining on the knee of his favourite disciple; the Virgin lies swooning, her head supported by the wife of Cephas. The attitudes of all the figures are finely expressive of devotion and humility. The town-hall and free-school are handsome buildings, and over the former is a large cistern, with an engine, by which the inhabitants are supplied with water. The Quay, which is situated on the north of the river, is large and commodious, and the river is navigable up to the town for vessels of 200 tons burden, and for barges to Taunton and Langport. The county assizes take place alternately in this town and wells. Here is also a court of record for civil actions; the practice of which, is modelled on that of the Court of Common Pleas. The Midsummer County Sessions are likewise held here. Various denominations of dissenters have places of worship here, and what has hitherto been almost peculiar to this town, a pew is formally retained in each of them, for such of the magistracy and corporation as may be of that persuasion. Here is an excellent grammar-school, with various minor charities. An extensive foreign and colonial trade is carried on here with the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and the Mediterranean; as also a very extensive coasting traffic with Wales and Ireland, in which coals form the principal commodity. A great many cattle are sold at the Thursday market; and all sorts of provisions are extremely plentiful. The fairs are also very much attended. The freemen of Bridgewater are free of all the ports of England and Ireland, London and Dublin excepted. Robert Blake, one of the bravest and most fortunate English admirals, was born in this town, in 1599. He received his college education at Wadham College, Oxford. His political principles were entirely republican, and when the war broke out, he joined the parliamentary forces. He distinguished himself in the defence of Bristol, and the taking of Taunton, of which place he was appointed governor in 1644. When Charles was brought to trial, he declared that he would venture his life to save that of the monarch, as willingly as he had exposed it in the cause of freedom. Blake began his naval career in 1649, being then in his 50th year, and, during eight years of active service, he almost ruined the maritime power of several nations at war with England; astonished the whole world by the magnitude of his daring, and first inspired our seamen with that ardent enthusiasm which gives this country the empire of the ocean. His pursuit and destruction of Prince Rupert's fleet; the havoc he made of the Portuguese and Spanish fleets; his frequent and successful combats with the gallant Van Tromp; the chastisement he inflicted on the Dey of Tunis; and, finally, his successful attack of the forts of Santa Cruz, at Teneriffe, are too generally known, to need a particular relation. He died in the 58th year of his age,

BRIDGE-
WATER.

Corporation

Town-hall
and free-
school.Extensive
foreign
trade.Admiral
Blake born
here.



THE PAVILLION

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
12	Bridport *bo. & m. t	Dorset	Dorchester15	Lyme Regis8	Axminster14	131	4242	
17	Bridstowpa	Hereford	Ross1	Hereford13	Monmouth10	125	596	
31	Bridwellham	Somerset	Yeoville3	Ilchester4	Norton2	124	...	
12	Bridy, Littlepa	Dorset	Dorchester7	Winterborne4	Bridport10	126	126	
12	Bridy, Longpa	Dorset	Chilcombe3	Chilcombe3	Chilcombe7	128	291	
22	Briercliffeto	Lancaster	Burnley3	Colne4	Marsden2	211	1755	
29	Brierdeanto	Northumb	Newcastle6	Morpeth10	Cramlington3	268	67	
45	Brierleyto	W. R. York	Barnsley6	Hemsworth1	Skelbrook4	177	483	
35	Brierleyto	Stafford	Stourbridge2	Dudley2	Oldbury3	119	...	
42	Brierley Hill, ch & ham	Worcester	Worcester2	Hales Owen3	Hales Owen4	122	...	
18	Briertonto	Durham	Stockton8	Hartlepool4	Elwick1	219	22	
24	Brigsleyto	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby5	Humberstone3	Castor10	161	503	
9	Brighampa & to	Cumberland	Cockermouth2	Workington6	Bridekirk2	307	7010	
46	Brighamto	E. R. York	Driffield4	Dunnington3	Bainton5	192	151	
45	Brighouseto	W. R. York	Halifax4	Mirfield2	Wakefield8	203	...	
31	Brighthamptonto	Oxford	Witney3	Bampton4	Standlake1	68	102	
38	Brighthelmstone †m. t. & pa	Sussex	Lewes8	Steyning10	Shoreham6	52	40634	
11	Brightleychap	Devon	South Molton6	Barnstaple8	Atherington2	188	...	

and excellence of the provisions, and other accommodations; and the general liveliness of its appearance.

BRIDLINGTON.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Monday before Whit-Sunday, and October 21, for cattle, cloth, and toys.—Mail arrives 7.15 morning, departs 12.20 afternoon.—Bankers, Harding and Holtby, draw on Lubbock and Co.—Inns, Green Dragon, and at Bridlington Quay, the Britannia, George, and Stirling Castle.

* BRIDPORT. It is spacious, and consists of three streets, which resemble in their form the letter T. Its manufacture is chiefly nets, lines, twines, cordage, and sail-cloth. Of these such quantities are exported, that it has been computed 1500 tons of hemp and flax are worked up annually. This manufacture has long been flourishing, and was so much in repute in the time of Henry VIII., that cordage for the whole navy of England was ordered to be made exclusively here. A Bridport dagger is a saying among the common people for a halter, and hence comes the expression—"At Bridport be made good daggers." In the centre of the town, erected on the ruins of an old church dedicated to St. Andrew, stand the market-house and town-hall, both very handsome and convenient buildings. Bridport also contains a gaol, a charity-school, and three alms-houses. There were also formerly two churches; but only that dedicated to St. Mary now remains. This is a large and ancient building in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre adorned with pinnacles and battlements. Anciently, at the east end of the town, near the bridge, stood a priory; at the west end was an hospital, and in various other parts religious foundations, of which no remains now appear. An act was passed in 1722 for restoring the haven and pier; this haven is situated to the south of the town, at the mouth of the river Brit. Several attempts have been made to make it a port, but they have proved ineffectual, and Bridport never appears to have possessed any maritime consequence. "The cliffs here," observes Dr. Maton, "are composed of sand, though the surrounding country is covered with lime-stone, full of shells. The height of the cliffs is in some places nearly 200 feet; and they contain belemnites, and other fossils; besides pyrites, gypsum, hepatic ore, &c." Small vessels are built here, which are much prized for their fine construction and fast sailing.

The church.

Lofty cliffs.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, April 6, for bullocks and sheep; Holy Thursday, for poultry; Oct. 11, ditto and cattle.—Mail arrives 11.47 morning, departs 2.34 afternoon.—Bankers, Gundry and Co., draw on Esdaile and Co.—Inn, the Bull.

† BRIGHTHELMSTONE, or Brighton, now the most populous town in the county, was, about the middle of the last century, a small village, composed of fishing huts, and scarcely known even by name. From the circumstance of Roman coins and other relics having been discovered, the conjecture has arisen, not without a colouring of probability, that Brighton was frequented by those conquerors of the island: its name seems to

Its derivation.

**BRIGHT-
HELMSTONE**The site of
the old
town.

Pavilion.

The parish
church.

Market.

have been derived from that of Brighthelm, a Saxon bishop, who made it his residence. After the Conquest it was granted to William de Warren. In the reign of Elizabeth, Brighton was fortified with walls and had four gates, but these means of defence, with a block-house raised by Henry VIII. were gradually destroyed by the sea. In 1699, an inundation swept away 130 houses, and occasioned a damage estimated at £40,000. It was about 1750 that Brighton attracted that notice which is the cause of its present prosperity. The town is governed by a constable, and eight head-boroughs, and the office of lighting and paving it, is vested in sixty-four commissioners. The two divisions of the town are situated on the opposite sides of two gentle eminences, having between them the Steyne; an agreeable lawn; open, on the south, to the sea; and on the north to the downs; and much frequented by visitors, as a pleasant walk. The old town, that is, the site of the old town, for the buildings are as new and as splendid as those of the new town, lies westward from the Steyne; the new town occupies the opposite height; the situation of the Pavilion, the favourite residence of George IV., is central, overlooking the ocean, and the Steyne. The figure of this celebrated resort of rank and wealth is quadrangular. The Marine Pavilion, begun in 1784, has a front of 200 feet in length; but it has undergone such alteration as defies description. The principal apartments of the interior are the entrance hall, thirty-five feet square, and twenty high; the anti-room decorated with nine Chinese paintings; the drawing-room, which contains six; the Chinese lantern, twelve feet long and eight wide, the sides of which are composed of stained glass, representing insects, fruit, flowers, &c., peculiar to China; the conservatory, or music-room, fifty feet long, thirty wide, and twenty high, superbly decorated with twenty columns, supporting a roof exquisitely painted: these rooms occupy the south-side of the entrance-hall; on the opposite side are the rotunda, or saloon, an oblong of fifty-five feet, the ceiling of which is admirably painted; the Ægyptian gallery, fifty-six feet long and twenty wide; and the banqueting-room. The aim of the alterations is said to be to produce an imitation of the Kremlin, a royal fortress at Moscow, destroyed by the Russians, in the first northern expedition of Buonaparte. If the Pavilion is superb, the stables, built by Porden, in the Moorish style of architecture, are scarcely less so; the riding-school is 200 feet long, and 60 broad. The dome of this building, crowned with a cupola, attracts general admiration, by its uncommon lightness. The parish church of St. Nicholas, on Church-hill, contains a curious font, brought, according to tradition, from Normandy, in the reign of the Conqueror. The only remarkable tomb is that of the captain of the vessel which conveyed Charles II. out of the country after his defeat at Worcester. The church on the level, recently erected, called St. Peter's New Church, is greatly admired. Besides these churches, Brighton contains a Catholic chapel, meeting-houses for Quakers, Presbyterians, Baptists, Calvinistic, and Arminian Methodists, and a Synagogue. The Chapel Royal was erected in 1793, and will contain 1,000 persons. The theatre was first fitted up in the year 1807, and is accounted handsome. At the Castle Tavern is an elegant suit of assembly rooms; and at the Old Ship Tavern is an apartment for assemblies, consisting of several rooms elegantly furnished. Within half a mile from the church is a chalybeate spring, which has been declared efficacious in cases of debility, &c. The fish-market is abundantly supplied by about one hundred boats, with mackerel, from May to July; herrings from October to Christmas; soles, brill, and turbot, at all seasons; and dorees, mullets, scate, and whittings, in great plenty. Brighton has three free schools; a boys' school, conducted on the system of Joseph Lancaster; a girls' school, on the same plan; a Sunday school; a school of industry; and others of later institution. The only fortification of Brighton is a battery of six forty-two pounders, at the west

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
38	Brightling	pa	Sussex	Robertsbrid. 4	Mayfield 7	Battle 8	50 656
14	Brightlingsea	pa	Essex	Colchester .. 6	Peldon 4	Aberton 7	51 1784
16	Brightminstone	ti	Hants	Southampton 6	Beaulieu 1	Lyndhurst .. 6	80
41	Brigmlston	to	Wilts	Amesbury ... 3	Luggershall . 7	Milston 1	75
45	Brightside Bierlow ..	to	W. R. York ..	Sheffield 3	Ecclesfield . 2	Rotherham ... 3	161 8968
40	Brigsteer	to	Westmoreld ..	Kendal 3	Crosswaite . 3	Bowland-br. 5	245
4	Bright Walton ...	pa	Berks	Ilsey 5	Beeton 5	Farnborough 2	57 442

end of the town. In the town are barracks for 450 men; and on the Lewes road, are two extensive ranges, erected during the late wars. On the downs, is a fine race-course, which, from its elevation, 400 feet above the level of thesea, commands a prospect both extensive and diversified. On Wildhawk-hill, where is a telegraph, one of the chain from Dover to Portsmouth; and on Hollingbury Castle Hill, where is a fire-beacon, are also traces of encampments supposed to be Roman. Nothing that can assist the convalescence of the invalid, conduce to the comfort of the fastidious, or flatter the luxury of the dissipated, is wanting at this place. The rapid increase of this place, affords a surprising instance of the magical power of fashion, in transforming a mean fishing village into an extensive and populous town. Its buildings are exceedingly elegant, adorned, for the most part with large bow windows, handsome balconies, and beautifully constructed virandas. The pavilion and chain-pier are considered the most interesting objects in Brighton. Of the former a variety of opinions have been given; some ridicule it as a gew-gaw piece of architecture, wholly unfitted for the residence of a monarch, others acknowledge its beauty as an imitation of the oriental style of edifice; but the choice of its situation is universally censured. It lies in the lowest part of the town, and is almost surrounded by other buildings; thus, even its cupolas and minarets cannot be seen until you are directly facing it. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and occupy about seven acres. The chain-pier is a beautiful and magnificent structure: it was built in the year 1823, but was almost destroyed by a violent storm, and afterwards greatly injured by lightning. Prints, representing the occurrences, are to be seen in almost every bookseller's shop. The pier, independent of its usefulness for landing, &c., forms an excellent promenade of considerable length; upon it are several shops, and at the extremity is a platform, furnished with seats for the accommodation of the company who resort here in great numbers to enjoy the refreshing breeze from the ocean. A band of music frequent it, which adds greatly to its attractions. From this spot also, the eye is gratified with a delightful view of the beach, with its stupendous cliffs, and the elegant mansions arising above them. The view stretches as far as Selsea Point, and the eastern point of the Isle of Wight on one side, and the romantic village of Rottingdean on the other. It has a toll-gate where a small sum is demanded to defray the expense of its erection. Another object of attraction is the esplanade, a smooth and beautiful promenade and carriage road, stretching along the beach for 1250 feet: it is accommodated with seats, and is entered by a handsome toll-gate. To the east of Brighton is a magnificent pile of buildings, called Kemp Town, named after the person who speculated a considerable sum of money in its erection: it is yet in an unfinished state. This town owes its attraction wholly to its own elegance, and its proximity to the ocean; its neighbourhood being entirely divested of picturesque beauty. In the time of Elizabeth, it was surrounded by a wall with four gates, but they were undermined by the sea. On the northern division of the steyne, is a fine bronze statue of his late majesty George IV., by Chantrey. As a sea-bathing place, Brighton possesses many natural advantages. The water being deeply impregnated with salt, and the beach composed of a fine clean gravel and sand. Here are various suites of baths, comprising hot, cold, salt water, sulphuric, vapour, and air-pump water baths, deemed favourable for scorbutic patients. To all these

BRIGHT-
HILLMSTONE

Its rapid in-
crease

Chain-pier.

Fine Views.

Kemp Town

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
4	Brightwell *.....pa	Berks.....	Wallingford .3	Bensington .2	Didcot.....3	48	578
36	Brightwell.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich.....5	Woodbridge .5	Newbourn .2	74	86
31	Brightwell.....pa	Oxford.....	Tetsworth .5	Watlington .3	Wallingford .5	46	332
31	Brightwell Priors, chap	Oxford.....	.....6	.....2	.....4	47	52
31	Brightwell Salhome, pa	Oxford.....	.....5	.....1	.....6	47	.....
43	Brignall.....pa & to	N. R. York	Greta-bridge 1	Bernard Cas.10	Rokeby.....2	243	232
24	Brigsley.....pa	Lincoln.....	Grimsby.....6	Castor.....16	Ravendale .2	162	108
5	Brill†.....pa	Bucks.....	Thame.....6	Luggershall .3	Bicester.....10	49	1283

BRIGHT-
WELLSTONE

Town-hall.

Favoured
seat of literature and
science.Anthony
Alsop, an
eminent
scholar.Royal
sports.

must be added the baths of Mahomet, where persons who have imbibed a taste for eastern indulgences, may enjoy the manipulation of shampooing. The town necessarily abounds with shops, particularly for articles of a light and fashionable nature; but there is no manufacture, with the exception of a partial construction of fishing nets. The town-hall is a spacious building, in which offices are fitted up for the transaction of all the public business of the town: in it is a large and commodious room, fitted up for the use of the local magistracy. Since the establishment of steam-boats to Dieppe, Brighton has received much benefit from visitors to France, who prefer the more short and pleasant route by Rouen to Paris, to that by Calais.

Markets, Saturday (daily for provisions).—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday; September 4, for pedlery.—*Mail* arrives 3 25 morning, departs 10 30 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Brighton New Bank, Wigney and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.; Union Bank, Hall, West, and Co., draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—*Inns*, New Steyne Hotel, Old Ship, Star and Garter, and York Hotel, &c. &c.

* BRIGHTWELL is situated in the hundred of Moreton. There was formerly a castle here, which was delivered by King Stephen to Henry II. then Duke of Normandy, pursuant to an agreement made between them, when the peace was concluded at Wallingford, and probably was then demolished. The Rev. Thomas Wintle, formerly rector of this parish, distinguished himself as an Hebraist, by a very able translation of the prophet Daniel. Dr. Thomas Godwyn, author of a well-known treatise on the Roman and Jewish antiquities, was rector here from the year 1629 till 1642; and Edward Bernard, a learned astronomer and civilian, professor of that science in the University of Oxford, was rector from 1691 to 1697. Thus Brightwell appears to have been a favoured seat of literature and science. In the church is a memorial of Dr. Godwyn, and another of Robert Court, some time auditor of Prince Arthur, who died in 1509. Anthony Alsop, an eminent English divine and scholar, who flourished in the early part of the last century. He took the degree of bachelor in divinity at Oxford in the year 1706, and was subsequently appointed domestic chaplain to Bishop Trelawney, who gave him the living of Brightwell, with a stall in his cathedral; but a prosecution for a breach or promise of marriage being instituted against him in 1717, the heavy damages which were awarded, forced him to a temporary absence from his country. How long he remained abroad is uncertain, but he returned to England some time previous to his death, which took place in 1726. His principal work was a selection from Alsop, entitled, "*Fabularum Æsopiarum Delectus*," published in 8vo. in 1698. The preface to this book, in which the author espouses the part of Boyle in his controversy with Bentley, made a great sensation at the time, though it is now little known. A quarto volume of his Latin odes, edited by Sir F. Bernard, appeared in 1752: and several of his English poems are to be found in the collections of Dodsley and Pearch.—*Nichol's Life of Bowyer*.

† BRILL is a parish in the hundred of Ashendon. Here was a palace belonging to the kings of Mercia, afterwards the favourite retreat of Edward the Confessor, during the hunting season. The neighbouring forest of Bernwood, being selected as the seat of the royal sport. Henry II. kept his Christmas here, in 1160 and 1162, attended by his chancellor, the celebrated Thomas à Becket; and Henry III. also, in 1224. In the year 1642, the parliamentarians, under the patriot Hampden, attacked the royalist garrison stationed in this place, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The royalists, on



GLoucestershire and Somersetshire.

The numerous distinguished individuals to whom Bristol has had the honour of giving birth, are Lilly, Chaberton, Mary Robinson, Mrs. Hannah More, Southey, Sebastian Cabot, the first discoverer of the continent of America & many others

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist Lond.	Popu- lation.	
17	Brilley	pa Hereford	Hay	5	Whitney	1	Kington	7 155	53
17	Brimfield	pa Hereford	Tenbury	5	Orleton	3	Ludlow	6 136	581
10	Brimington	pa & to Derby	Chesterfield	2	Staveley	2	Barlborough	5 152	759
15	Brimpsfield	pa Gloucester	Painswick	5	Syde	2	Gloucester	8 97	382
4	Brimpton	pa Berks	Newbury	6	Wasing	1	Reading	12 50	...
34	Brympton	pa Somerset	Yeovil	2	Sherborne	7	Crewkerne	7 123	100
41	Brimslade	ex. par. lib. Wilts	Marlborough	2	Manton	2	Gt. Bedwin	6 72	186
7	Brimstage	to Chester	Neston	4	Eastham	2	Chester	10 193	136
21	Brimstone	ham Kent	Faversham	1	Sheldwich	2	Canterbury	8 47	...
35	Brineton	to Stafford	Newport	6	Penkridge	7	Brewood	6 134	1558
22	Brindle	pa Lancaster	Chorley	5	Blackburn	6	Preston	6 213	...
16	Brind	to York	Howden	2	Eastington	2	South Cave	10 182	153
7	Brindley	to Chester	Nantwich	4	Acton	1	Tarporley	6 174	...
46	Brind Leys, ex. par. dis.	E. R. York	Howden	3	Spaldington	1	Selby	8 184	2
34	Brindsey	ham Somerset	Axbridge	5	Wrington	4	Yatton	2 134	...
23	Bringhurst	pa & to Leicester	Rockingham	2	Caldecot	3	Medbourne	2 83	782
28	Brington, Little	ham Northampt.	Northampton	7	Daventry	6	Norton	2 73	887
19	Brington	pa Huntingdon	Kimbolton	5	Bythorn	3	Spaldwick	4 69	150
28	Brington, Great	pa Northampt.	Northampton	8	Brookhall	2	Whitton	1 72	...
26	Bringwyn	Monmouth	Abergavenny	5	Tregaer	1	Usk	7 152	...
29	Brinkburn, ex. par. lib.	Northumb.	Morpeth	9	Framlington	3	Rothbury	5 297	...
29	Brinkburn, S.-side	to Northumb.	...	9	Loughorsley	4	...	6 296	43
24	Brinkhill	pa Lincoln	Spilsby	5	Alford	3	Louth	8 140	...
6	Brinkley	pa Cambridge	Newmarket	4	Cambridge	10	Dillingham	2 60	335
39	Brinklow	pa Warwick	Rugby	5	Coventry	8	Binley	4 89	949
41	Brinkworth	pa Wilts	W. Bassett	4	Malmesbury	5	Chippenham	8 92	1417
7	Brinnington	to Chester	Stockport	1	Duckenfield	6	Ashton	7 179	3987
34	Brinscombe	ham Somerset	Axbridge	1	Wells	10	Biddisham	1 132	...
35	Brinsford	ham Stafford	Brewood	1	Wolverhamp	6	Cadwall	4 127	...
17	Brinsop	pa Hereford	Hereford	6	Kington	12	Wellington	5 141	112
30	Brinsley	ham Nottingham	Nottingham	9	Greasley	1	Awsworth	3 133	...
45	Brinsworth	to W. R. York	Rotherham	2	Sheffield	3	Ecclesfield	2 161	227
27	Brinton	pa Norfolk	Holt	4	Walsingham	5	Shranington	1 119	199
9	Brisco	to Cumberland	Carlisle	4	Cumwhitton	3	Penrith	14 299	305
36	Briset Magna	pa Suffolk	Needham	4	Bildeston	3	Naughton	1 66	...
36	Briset, Parva	dis. Suffolk	...	4	...	4	Willisham	1 65	...
27	Brisley	pa Norfolk	E. Dereham	5	Stanfield	1	Fakenham	6 105	362
34	Bristolington	pa Somerset	Bristol	3	Pensford	5	Bath	10 111	1294
23	Bristall	to Leicester	Leicester	2	Mount Sorrel	5	Ansty	1 98	...
15	Bristol *	city & co. Gloucester	Gloucester	34	Bath	12	Pensford	6 120	117016

BRILL.

Curious
manor cus-
tom.Founded
before the
Christian
era.

the capture of Reading the ensuing year, evacuated this place. In the time of Edward the Confessor, this manor was held by the service of providing the king with 100 capons for his table, when he resided at his palace of Brill. Thus it appears in former times, when gold and silver were much scarcer than at present, the tenants were bound to afford a certain provision for the king, as specified in the agreement: thus, for instance, Aylesbury was called upon to supply three eels three times in a year during the winter, and three green geese in summer, if he should visit the neighbourhood where his lands were situated; and other estates in this county provided fodder for his horse, and litter for his bed, herbs for his chamber, and even a pot-hook to hang the king's cauldron upon; such was the simplicity and economy of former ages. A free-school was endowed by Sir John Pym, in 1637. There was also an ancient hermitage, dedicated to St. Werburgh, situated in this vicinity.

Fair, Wednesday after Old Michaelmas Day.

* BRISTOL. According to some antiquarian writers, this city was founded by Brennus, the supposed first king of the Britons, about three hundred and eighty years before the Christian era; an opinion which has derived some support from the appearance of ancient statues, said to be those of Brennus and his brother Belinus, on the south side of St. John's-gate. Gildas, a British monk, of the sixth century, mentions Brito, in his list of eminent British cities, in the year 430. Little mention is made in history of the present city, earlier than 1063, when Harold set sail from "Bristow," since called Bristol, with a fleet to reduce Wales. During the reigns of Harold and the Conqueror, there were mints established at this place; and in 1096, William III. struck half-crowns here. In Odo's conspiracy in 1086, the rebels made Bristol their head quarters, appropri-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation		
27	Briston	pa	Norfolk	Holt	4	Foulsham	5	Reepham	6	114	1037
11	Britford	pa	Wilts	Salisbury	1	Oldstock	1	Old Sarum . . .	3	80	838
54	Brithdyr	ham	Glamorgan . . .	Caerphilly . . .	10	Merthyrtylvil . .	6	Bedwelty	2	170	79
34	Britty	ham	Somerset	Taunton	5	Wellington . . .	7	Ilminster	8	147	...
54	Briton Ferry	pa	Glamorgan . . .	Neath	2	Aberavon	2	Swansea	7	206	416
5	Britwell	lib	Bucks	Eton	4	Farnham	1	Maidenhead . .	4	21	...
11	Brixham	pa	Devon	Exeter	25	Dartmouth . . .	3	Modbury	17	200	5015
11	Brixton	pa	Devon	Plympton	2	Plymstock . . .	3	Modbury	7	215	796
37	Brixton	vil	Surrey	London	3	Clapham	2	Croydon	6	3	...
11	Brixton Deverill . .	pa	Wilts	Warminster . . .	4	Wincanton . . .	10	Hindon	4	101	197
16	Brixton	pa	Hants	Newport	6	Calbourn	3	Thorley	6	95	641
28	Brixworth	pa	Northampt.	Northampton	6	Wellingbo. . . .	10	Holcote	3	75	973
27	Broadcar	ham	Norfolk	E. Harling . . .	4	Thetford	7	Islington	1	87	...
41	Broad Chalk	pa	Wilts	Wilton	5	Shaftesbury . .	10	Bisett	4	85	796
11	Broadclyst	pa	Devon	Exeter	6	Collumpton . . .	6	Honiton	11	167	2095
18	Broadfield	pa	Herts	Butingford . . .	3	Royston	7	Throcking . . .	1	30	10
11	Broad Hembury . .	pa	Devon	Honiton	5	Kentisheer . . .	2	Collumpton . .	5	162	849
11	Broad Hempton . .	pa	Devon	Ashburton . . .	3	Newton Bush . .	4	Totness	5	195	748
41	Broad Hinton . . .	lib	Wilts	Workingham . .	4	Swindon	6	Wn. Bassett . .	5	81	...
41	Broad Hinton . . .	pa	Wilts	Swindon	6	Lyneham	6	Calne	7	81	...
12	Broad Mayne . . .	pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . .	4	Warmwell . . .	1	Wareham	14	121	362
18	Broad Oak	pa	Cornwall	Liskeard	5	Lothewithiel . .	6	West Looe . . .	8	229	301

BRISTOL.

Once a mart
for slaves.

The King of
Ireland en-
tertained
here in 1168.

Bristol
quay.

ating the castle there, as a receptacle of their plunder, which they amassed from their neighbouring country, as far as Berkeley and Bath. About the close of the eleventh century, Bristol is mentioned as a place of considerable note for trade to Ireland and Norway, and every part of Europe. It was, indeed, the great mart for slaves, collected from all parts of England. During the quarrel between King Stephen and the Empress Matilda, Bristol, at one time, became the residence of that lady. After the defeat of the royalists, in 1141, Stephen was conveyed to Gloucester, and from thence kept a close prisoner in Bristol. Bristol being wholly in the possession of the Earl Robert Fitz-Harding, the empress's brother, the queen placed her son there, to be educated amongst the sons of the principal inhabitants. There he formed his attachment to Robert Fitz-Harding, whom he afterwards highly honoured. This Robert Fitz-Harding, in 1148, laid the foundation of the Abbey of St. Augustine, and built the church and offices attached thereto, in the short time of six years. In 1168, when Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, in Ireland, came over into England to solicit succours from Henry II.; Robert Fitz-Harding entertained him and his company in the most sumptuous manner at Bristol. Robert Fitz-Harding, with his wife Eva, lies buried in the choir of St. Augustine's Abbey, now the cathedral church of Bristol. During the reign of Henry II., this city had become a great place of trade, particularly for commerce with Ireland; and the bridge was undoubtedly constructed in consequence of the great influx of wealth and population which Bristol then acquired. The original bridge appears to have been constructed of wood. During this reign, the burgesses of Bristol had a grant of free toll, and other customs, throughout England, Wales, and Normandy; and the king granted to it a full power to inhabit and possess the city of Dublin, whither a colony accordingly sent. The charter was renewed in 1190. In 1216, the pope's legate, Guelo, held a synod at Bristol, at which he solemnly excommunicated those barons who had adhered to Lewis, the French king's son; and at a general council of the barons, held at this place in November, the same year, the Earl of Pembroke was chosen protector of the realm. About the year 1247, the city was joined to Redcliff by a bridge, the old wooden one having been destroyed. The quay was made at the joint expence of the citizens and the inhabitants of Redcliff. The course of the river was then turned by cutting a canal from Redcliff-beck to Tower Harratz. The expence of cutting this channel, or trench, for the course of the Frome through the quay, amounted to £5000. The bridge built at the time just mentioned, was of stone, and had houses on both sides, with a chapel in the form of a gate-way across the centre. The chapel was destroyed in 1644; and at length the bridge itself having become dangerous

BRISTOL.

First sent
members to
parliament
in 1283.Made a
county
within itself
in 1347.Queen
Elizabeth's
room.The city
besieged.

no heavy laden carriages were permitted to pass over it. In 1768, a new one was finished and opened. In 1263, Prince Edward was taken prisoner, in parley with Simon de Mountford, Earl of Leicester, at Windsor, and was kept a prisoner in Bristol Castle; but two years afterwards, this prince took the castle from the barons, and fined the town in the sum of £1000. In 1283, Edward I. held a parliament in this city; and then, for the first time, a writ was issued to the mayor and magistrates of Bristol to send two persons as representatives. In 1326, during the rebellion of Queen Isabella, Edward was pursued to Bristol, by the Earl of Kent, seconded by the foreign forces under John de Hainault. The elder Hugh Spencer, created Earl of Winchester, was at this time governor of the castle of Bristol; but the garrison mutinied against him, and he fell into the hands of his enemies. He was immediately, on the surrender of the town, which he had besieged, without any formal accusation, and without even the shadow of a trial, condemned to be hung in his armour, in his 90th year, even in the presence of his own son. His body, having been suspended on a gibbet four days, was taken down, cut in pieces, and thrown to the dogs, and his head was set on a pole at Winchester. William de Colford, recorder of Bristol, in 1345, drew up a code of municipal laws; and the corporation agreed on several useful regulations, which were afterwards confirmed in a charter granted by Edward III. In 1347, Edward III. by charter, constituted Bristol a county within itself. During the reign of Richard II., when Henry, Duke of Lancaster, landed in England, and became master of the kingdom, he proceeded to Bristol; and, having obliged it to surrender, he seized in the castle the Earl of Wiltshire, Sir John Bussy, and Sir Henry Green, and had them instantly beheaded. In the ensuing reign, Bristol took part in the royal cause, and beheaded, without trial, the Lords Spencer and Lumley, two principal conspirators against Henry. In the year 1490, the streets of Bristol were newly paved, and Henry VII. and the Lord Chancellor, kept the royal court at St. Augustine's-place; on which occasion, it is said, that the citizens, willing to shew a due respect to their king, arrayed themselves in their best apparel; but the monarch remarking that some of the ladies were dressed, as he conceived, much above their station, ordered that every citizen, possessing lands to the amount of £20., should pay 20s. for the sumptuous dress of his wife. Henry, in 1500, granted a new charter to the corporation, and presented his own sword to the mayor, to be borne before him. This sword is still preserved. Henry VIII., by letters patent, made this place a city, and a bishop's see, at the same time that he conferred a similar honour on the towns of Westminster, Oxford, Peterborough, Chester, and Gloucester. In the twenty-fourth of Elizabeth, a new charter was granted. The queen paid a visit to Bristol; and a room belonging to a house in Small-street is still denominated Queen Elizabeth's room. Another charter was granted by Charles I., in which, for the sum of £959. the castle and its precincts were finally separated from the county of Gloucester, and made part of the city and independent jurisdiction of Bristol. In 1641, Denzil Hollis, who commanded the Bristol militia, was one of the most active men in the Presbyterian party, in opposition to Cromwell and the independents; yet he subscribed £1000. against the king. He was one of the five members of the long parliament, who were demanded by Charles when he went to the House of Commons; and in 1640, was sent up to the lords with an impeachment against Archbishop Laud. In 1642, the parliament strengthened and repaired the walls and castle, and forts were erected at Brandon and St. Michael's Hill, now the Royal Fort. The year following, Prince Rupert resolved to lay siege to the city. A severe conflict ensued, and great loss was sustained, when, to the great joy of the army, the city beat a parley. The siege lasted three days, and the garrison was to march out with their arms and baggage, leaving their cannon, ammunition, and colours. In the assault, the royalists suffered very severely. Five hundred of

BRISTOL.

Beautiful porch.

Sir William Penn.

St. Stephen's church.

Christ church.

St. Mark's.

ornaments. The length of the church from the western end to the high altar, is one hundred and seventy-eight feet. The western door, which is eight feet broad and twelve high, is the principal entrance: there are also two porches on the northern and southern sides of the church. The internal appearance of the northern porch is singularly beautiful. It consists of two divisions; the lower of a highly decorated Norman style, in a very perfect state of preservation: the upper story represents tabernacles, statues, &c. with various coats of arms. On entering this church, the lightness and exquisite symmetry of the whole fill the mind with the most pleasing admiration. The altar-piece, by Hogarth, has been reckoned his *chef d'œuvre*, in a style of painting for which certainly his genius was not formed. It represents the rolling away the stone from the holy sepulchre. Tresham's picture of Christ raising the daughter of Jarius to life, was presented to the church by Sir Clifton Winterbottom, bart., the artist's uncle. In the chapel in the south cross, are two tombs of the founder of the church, William Canning, and his wife, Joan. Their effigies, in full proportion, are extended on an altar-tomb, under a richly carved canopy of free-stone. William Canning took priest's orders to avoid a second marriage, and became dean of Westbury: he has, therefore, a second monument, representing him in his dean's canonicals. The first describes him in his magistral robes, having been mayor of Bristol five times. Here is also a monument of Sir William Penn, *knt.*, father of the celebrated Penn, the quaker, proprietor of Pennsylvania, and founder of the city of Philadelphia. It was in the muniment room over the northern porch, that Chatterton found, or pretended to have found, those singular poems, which so long excited contention in the literary world. Temple Church, originally called Holy Cross, is chiefly remarkable for its tower, which leans towards the street, like that at Bologna. This tower is many degrees out of the perpendicular; Mr. Gough says, five or six feet; and Camden asserts, that when the bells are rung, it moves *huc et illuc* this way and that, displaying a chink three fingers broad, regularly opening and closing. It is 114 feet high, and contains a peal of eight bells. There is generally some exaggeration used in describing its motion; but it is true that the inclination is great, and that the vacillation, even in the belfry, is sufficient to produce an opening that will admit a thin shilling between the stones. St. Stephen's Church is much admired for its tower, built in the reign of Henry VI. The pulpit and pews are of mahogany. All Saints' has a resemblance, in its steeple, to St. Mary-le-bow, in Cheapside, London. It contains several monuments, the most interesting of which is that to the memory of Edward Colston, Esq. The effigies is a recumbent marble figure, by John Michael Rysbrack: over it is an inscription recording the virtues of the deceased, by enumerating most of the principal public benefactions for which Mr. Colston was so eminently known. Christ Church is in the centre of the city, near the site of a very old church, dates respecting which have been found so early as 1003 or 1004. The old structure was taken down, in 1786, to widen Wine-street. The present church, opened in 1790, is built of free-stone, and consists of a handsome tower on the stage, above the church, with sixteen Ionic pilasters supporting four pediments. The stage above this, containing ten bells, has, on each side, ten Corinthian pilasters, and at each corner of the tower a large vase. On the top is an obelisk of seventy feet, on which are elevated a ball and gilded dragon. The entire height of the steeple is 160 feet. St. Mark's Church, on College Green, is called the Mayor's Chapel, because the corporation usually attended divine worship there. It stands nearly north and south. It was founded about 1230, and contains several monuments. The altar-piece, by Hogarth, cost £500. St. Paul's Church, a new stone building, in the ancient style, was opened in 1794. The tower, which somewhat resembles the steeple of the Royal Exchange, London, is 169 feet high. In the year 1810 a monument was erected

in this church, to the memory of Colonel Vassal, whose remains were brought hither from South America. St. Peter's, founded before the year 1130, has lost much of its antique appearance, by being often repaired. It is chiefly remarkable as the burying-place of the unfortunate and licentious Savage, the poet, who was confined at Bristol for a trifling debt, died in prison, and was buried at the expence of the gaoler. The charitable foundations and public schools of Bristol are very numerous. St. Peter's Hospital is for the reception of the poor citizens in general, including superannuated persons, orphans and idiots. The Infirmary, an extensive and increasing establishment, is the principal infirmary for the west of England. There is an Asylum for Orphan Girls, at Hook's Mills. Merchants' Hospital is for nineteen seamen, and twelve seamen's widows; each receiving three shillings weekly; the elder brother five. The principal alms-houses are Colston's, built in 1691, St. Nicholas's, Forster's, Alderman Stephens's, Strange's, All Saints, Presbyterian, Spencer's, and Redcliffe Hill. There are also nearly twenty hospitals and poor-houses, supporting about 2,000 poor. The Bristol Blind Asylum is very liberally supported by subscriptions; the pupils are employed in various branches of manufacture. A Lancasterian School was opened in 1808, and is in a very flourishing state. The Samaritan Society was established in 1807, to relieve patients dismissed from public institutions, &c. The Grateful Society, an establishment of several years' standing, has put out apprentice about 200 boys, with ten pounds each, and relieved nearly 4,000 lying-in-women. The Anchor Society, is of a similar description, and many other charities too numerous to mention. The City Library, in King-street, has a good and increasing collection of books: there is a librarian and a sub-librarian. The Rev. Mr. Catcott, vicar of Temple, bequeathed his museum, containing minerals, fossils, &c., with a number of valuable books to this library, when a new wing was added to the building. The City Grammar School, for the instruction of the sons of citizens in Latin and Greek, supports two masters. The endowed College Grammar School, in Lower College Green, was founded by Henry VIII., at the time Bristol was raised to an episcopal see. Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School has a statue of the royal donor in the school-house. There are ten or twelve other public schools, or charitable foundations. The Baptist Education Society, where young men are educated for the ministry, is a valuable institution, and has been enriched by several legacies, particularly by the library of Dr. Llewellyn, and that of Dr. Andrew Gifford. The museum belonging to this institution contains some natural and artificial curiosities, particularly a collection of Hindoo images, formerly objects of adoration. The Guildhall, a curious old structure, in Broad-street, has a modern front, bearing the arms of Edward I. The Council-house, a stone building, erected in 1703, is much too small for the purposes for which it was built. The mayor and aldermen sit here daily to administer justice. The Custom-house is a good brick building, with a colonade of free-stone pillars, having Ionic capitals in front: the chief room is about seventy feet in length. The Excise-office is also a brick building, near the Custom-house. The Post-office is of free-stone, near the Exchange: it was built by Mr. Wood, of Bath, and is said to have cost £50,000. It was opened in 1743; and measures 110 feet in front, and 148 in depth. The Merchants' Hall is a modern free-stone building, erected in 1701; but it has since been almost rebuilt, with great improvements. It is seventy feet in length; and, having an orchestra, it is frequently let out for public entertainments. Under St. John's Gate, at the bottom of Small-street, the corporation, some years ago, erected a capacious arch, for the accommodation of foot passengers. Newgate is the city prison for felons and debtors. Bridewell is the prison for the confinement and correction of offenders; and Lawford's Gate is for the reception of those who have been guilty of misdemeanors without the

BRISTOL.

The unfortunate Savage.

Extensive charitable institutions.

Grammar school.

Museum.

Merchants' Hall.

BRISTOL.

Fine piece
of sculpture

liberties of the city, &c. In Queen's-square was an equestrian statue of William III., said to be one of the finest pieces of sculpture of the kind in the kingdom. It is by Rysbrach. A fine statue of his late Majesty George III. was completed in the year 1810, in the centre of Portland-square. The first stone of which was laid on the 25th of October, 1809; but, during the French war, party feeling ran so high, that the head of the statue was knocked off one night, and the pedestal alone remains. Bristol castle itself, exclusive of the outworks, was 540 feet, from east to west, and 300 from north to south. The principal building occupied an area of nearly four acres, exclusive of houses, barracks, gardens, courts, yards, &c. The remains of these buildings are almost lost. On the eastern side in Tower-street, still exist some arches, with ribbed roofs of stone. Bristol Bridge is an elegant structure of three arches, with a balustrade on each side, about seven feet high, with raised foot-paths chained in. It was re-built, in 1768. About thirty years ago, a plan was suggested for the improvement of the harbour, by erecting iron bridges across the Avon, and forming a New Cut. In this undertaking, the sum of £500,000. was soon expended. The foundations of two iron

Iron bridges

bridges, across the harbour, were laid, one on the Exeter, the other on the London road; but, unfortunately, in January, 1806, the iron ribs of the latter gave way, after considerable progress had been made, but they were soon repaired; and in 1809 the docks were completed, and now form the most extensive works of the kind, the float being two miles and a half in length, and covering eighty-two acres of ground. At all hours of the day, ships can now pass from the Dun-head to the quays of the city, and discharge their cargoes into warehouses, while afloat. The iron bridge, which extends from Clifton Down, near the old windmill, to Leigh Down, has an arch of about 200 feet in height, and will admit ships of any magnitude to sail underneath, full rigged. A plan having been suggested, for a large and commodious commercial coffee-room, a subscription, amounting to £10,000. was soon filled up; and on the 19th of March, 1810, was laid the first stone, by George Dyer, Esq. The architect was C. A. Busby, Esq. of London. This beautiful building stands in Corn-street. It has a free-stone front, in the centre of which it has a beautiful portico, of the Ionic order; the acrota of the pediment surmounted by a statue representing the city of Bristol, and having on the right and left emblematical figures of Navigation and Commerce; and over the entrance doors a basso-relievo, describing Neptune introducing the four quarters of the world to Britannia. In beholding Bristol at some distance, the exertions of trade and commerce are instantly apparent. From twenty to thirty sugar-houses, with sulphur, turpentine, vitriol, and coal-works; brass and iron-foundries, distilleries, glass-houses, &c. are constantly at work. Its immense foreign trade is carried on to every part of the known world. All persons are free to trade here, and the freedom of the city may be purchased at a very moderate rate. The annual amount of customs exceeds £300,000. and the excise more than £100,000. The post-office revenue is above £15,000. and the land-tax £8,000. Here are thirteen city companies, some of which have halls. The mayor is allowed from the city chamber £1000. and the two sheriffs £420. each. There is a curious fact connected with the parliamentary representation of this city: the freemen are such by birth, freehold, servitude, purchase, donation, or "by marrying a freeman's daughter." This last singular privilege, it is said, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, as an encouragement of matrimony. The theatre, in King-street, is a model of elegance and convenience. Garrick is said to have pronounced it the most complete theatre, of equal dimensions, in Europe. It was opened in May, 1766. The Assembly-room, in Princess-street, is a good building, with a free-stone front on a rustic basement, which supports four double Corinthian columns, and a pediment: on the frieze is inscribed "Curas Cithæra tollit"—Music dispels

Beautiful
building.Elegant
theatre.

care. Amongst the numerous distinguished individuals, to whom Bristol has had the honour of giving birth, may be mentioned William Grocyne, Greek professor at Oxford, the intimate friend of Erasmus, and godfather to Lilly, the grammarian, born in 1442; William Botoner, author of "Polyandria Oxoniensis," from which Anthony à Wood seems to have taken the idea of his celebrated book on the learned men of Oxford; Sir William Draper, well known for his controversy with Junius in defence of the Marquis of Granby; Thomas Chatterton, the unfortunate poet; Mrs. Mary Robinson, the English Sappho, as she has been not unaptly styled; Mrs. Ann Yearsley, the well known poetical milk-woman; James Dawes Worgan; William Barrett; Sebastian Cabot, the first discoverer of the continent of America; Dr. Caleb Evans, &c.; Mrs. Hannah More; Southey, the laureat; and Cottle, the poet, are also natives of Bristol. Mary Robinson, a female whose great personal attractions, combined with some literary as well as histrionic talent, procured her in the latter part of the last century a degree of public attention, much increased by the notoriety of a temporary connexion established between her and the then heir-apparent to the throne. Her father, an American by birth of the name of Darby, commanded a trading vessel belonging to this port, and in which city the subject of this article was born in 1758. At an early age she was placed under the care of the Misses More, one of whom, Hannah, has since acquired so much celebrity, and with them she continued till, in her fifteenth year, she became the wife of an extravagant and profligate attorney, named Robinson, whose vices having at length immured him within the walls of a prison, his young wife was compelled to adopt some method of procuring for herself that support which her husband ought to have afforded her. The stage appeared the only propable means of success, and to this she had recourse. Garrick saw and fostered her rising talent. Her personal beauty was a powerful co-operative, and after appearing with great success in *Imogen*, *Juliet*, *Ophelia*, and other of Shakespeare's heroines, her greatest triumph was exhibited in her representation of *Perdita*, in the "Winter's Tale," in which character she is supposed to have achieved the conquest already alluded to, and whence she derived the appellation by which she was afterwards generally distinguished in the world of fashion. This illicit amour, the conducting of which will ever reflect disgrace on the courtly panders, who ought to have checked, yet unblushingly encouraged it, was even more brief than usual. A general officer, whose services in the American war have been favourably mentioned, and who was at least as remarkable for the elegance of his person and manners, as for his military abilities, was her next protector, or rather favourite, for she lavished on him all her disposable property, and caught a violent rheumatism by suddenly following him to the sea-side to release him from a temporary embarrassment. She subsequently retired to the continent, and on her return in 1788, commenced her literary career, in which she had considerable success. "Vancenza," "Hubert de Sevrac," "The Widow," "Angelina," "Walsingham," "The Natural Daughter," "Modern Manners," together with some other novels; a tragedy, entitled the "Sicilian Lovers;" "Nobody," a farce; and two volumes of miscellaneous poetry; some "Lyrical Tales;" and an autobiographical sketch of her own life, remain to attest her possession of at least considerable feeling and talent, and so far to add to her misfortunes. In 1800, her health began to decline rapidly, principally owing to her inability to take exercise, having never recovered the use of her limbs; and she died at her house at Englefield-green, December 28, in the same year, in the forty-second year of her age.—*Memoirs by herself*.—*Gent. Mag.* Thomas Chatterton was born on the 20th of November, 1752, in Pile-street. At a very early age he was returned from school, "too dull to learn!" In 1760, he was admitted into Colston's charity-school. In 1767, he was placed with Mr. Lambert, an attorney. Some years before this, he is

BRISTOL.

Eminent
charactersMary Ro-
binson.Royal
amour.

Constancy.

Feeling and
talent.Died De-
cember 28,
1800.

BRISTOL.	<p>reported to have written many good poems, and specimens have been published of lines written when he was only eleven years old, particularly a hymn for Christmas Day, remarkable for its just harmony and ease of expression. At an early period, he acquired an enthusiastic admiration of antiquarian and heraldic researches. In 1768, he published, in Farley's Bristol Journal, a "Description of the Fryars passing over the Old Bridge, taken from an ancient manuscript." This singular production excited great attention. The contributor was soon found, and threats and persecutions were used to induce him to say by what means he had acquired the original. He gave evasive and impertinent answers. At length, he said, that he had received the paper, with some others, from his father, then dead, who found them in some old trunks, which had long been in the muniment room over the northern porch of St. Mary's church, Redcliffe. This account received some confirmation, from the circumstance of his father's having been many years sexton of that church, and that, being a schoolmaster, he had been known to use several pieces of old parchment as covers to his school-books. Chatterton said, they were taken from Canygne's chest, and that they were the productions of Thomas Rowley, a monk, and others, in the fifteenth century. The poem just mentioned was followed by others of a similar description, sufficient in quantity, to fill an octavo volume. These productions procured him the notice of several persons of respectability and literature. Mr. Catcott, author of a Treatise on the Deluge, and also of a Descriptive Account of Pen Park Hole, in Gloucestershire, introduced him to Mr. Barrett, at that time engaged in collecting materials for his History of Bristol. These gentlemen implanted or nurtured, in his bosom, those seeds of ambition, and that enthusiastic thirst for literary fame, which ultimately proved his destruction. Disgusted with his profession, and panting for greatness, he left Bristol in 1770, and came to London; where, as a periodical writer, on one subject or other, he had sufficient employ; but his remuneration fell much short of his expenses. Before he left Bristol, he had made an effort to procure the patronage of the Hon. Horace Walpole, who referred the inspection of Chatterton's packet of MSS. to Mr. Gray and Mr. Mason; and those gentlemen immediately pronounced Rowley's Poems to be mere forgeries. On this unpleasant information being communicated to Chatterton, he wrote an impatient letter to Walpole, demanding the return of his MSS. which being complied with, the correspondence for ever ceased, and the hopes of the unhappy youth were blasted. Stung with disappointment, and pride, attended by abject want and poverty, in a fit of despair, he put a period to his existence, by poison, at his lodgings in Brook-street, Holborn, in the eighteenth year of his age. The controversy respecting the authenticity of Rowley's Poems is now pretty well set at rest, and the honour of these compositions is generally given, though we think incorrectly, to the unfortunate Chatterton.</p>	
Thomas Chatterton, the poet.		
St. Mary's church, Redcliffe.		
High pretensions.		
His removal to London.		
Disappointment and death by poison.		
Serious riots in 1831.	<p>On the 23d of April, 1808, a great part of the city was inundated by the sudden overflow of the river Frome; several houses were four feet deep in water, and the goods, and many houses on the banks of the Wear, were swept away by the flood. On April 2, 1821, Bristol was visited by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning: the electric fluid struck that venerable pile, the Redcliff Tower, and forced out several stones from the bell-loft window; it rolled up the lead from the roof, and displaced several of the stones; many vessels were driven on shore, and at Stanton-drew, thirteen sheep were killed by the lightning.</p> <p>It is much to be regretted that, on the 29th and 30th of October, 1831, serious riots took place here, in consequence of the arrival of Sir Charles Wetherall, in his capacity of recorder of this city, when the canaille of the people (whom reason can never reach) had imbibed so strong a feeling of dissatisfaction, that they resolved to drive him out if he ventured to set foot in the place; and, although apprized of this unpopularity, he im-</p>	

prudently (as it is supposed) determined on going to Bristol as usual, and made his public entry. Instead of the procession taking place as usual at from four to five in the afternoon, the sheriffs, &c., went out to meet the recorder at ten, and thousands assembled between the turnpike-gate and Totterdown, to greet his arrival. The moment Sir Charles came within sight of the populace, yells and groans were uttered loud and deep. The recorder, escorted by the city *cortegé*, reached the Guildhall, and proceeded (in spite of all obstacles) to open the commission, but from the groans and yells not a word could be heard. Sir Charles threatened in vain to commit; the noise increased; constables were sent into the body of the hall to seize the offenders. Sir Charles afterwards proceeded to the Mansion-house; in his way to which, on passing the Commercial-rooms, he was cheered by the persons assembled there. This infuriated the mob to such a pitch, that hundreds of them entered the Mansion-house, around which many thousands were still assembled; stones were thrown in all directions, and several windows broken. A slight scuffle now ensued between the mob and special constables, and two or three were taken into custody: a general rush was then made by the people to the quay, where they armed themselves with bludgeons. The crowd still increased, and at five o'clock the riot act was read. From this moment, notwithstanding the appearance of 300 constables, it was found impossible to restrain the fury of the mob. The military were called, and attempted to relieve the council-house, which had been violently attacked, and the 14th regiment of dragoons fired, which so exasperated the mob, that they assembled the next morning (Sunday) to continue the work of devastation, which they had already commenced, and in spite of all resistance, committed most dreadful ravages on the buildings and property of the inhabitants. They broke into the Bridewell, and set the prisoners at liberty, and succeeded in forcing an entrance to the new gaol, from whence they also released the prisoners: after which, they set fire to the premises, which burnt with unabated fury for some hours. The toll-houses and the county court prison suffered the same fate. The work of destruction was carried to the bishop's palace; here a few individuals had hastily collected, and for a while succeeded in staying their diabolical designs: orders were then sent for the military, who had been guarding the Mansion-house, which they had no sooner left than the flames from the latter indicated the promptitude with which the mob had acted, to effect its total destruction, and many of them forfeited their lives for their criminal temerity. The Custom-house, and all the back building of store-rooms, in Little King-street, were soon in one mass of fire. About three o'clock in the morning, the Excise-office was on fire. On this night it may truly be said that the city was given up to plunder; and Monday morning dawned on such a scene as had never before been witnessed at this place. The flames it is true were subsiding, but the appearance of Queen-square was appalling in the extreme. Many buildings were reduced to heaps of smoking ruins, and others were momentarily falling in; many persons were killed both by shot and sword. The loss was supposed to be £300,000. at least. The branches of manufacture are numerous; one of the principal of which is, that of every description of glass bottles: brass, copper, lead, iron, and tin-works also abound, and great quantities of soap, leather, gunpowder, and earthenware are made here. Ship-building and rope-making are also much pursued. It may, in fact, be deemed an emporium of every kind of exportable articles, and more especially of the principal commodities produced by the surrounding counties.

BRISTOL.

Ungovernable fury of the mob.

Lamentable destruction.

Awful appearance of the town.

Loss estimated at £300,000.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, and Thursday, for cattle.—*Fairs*, March 1 to 10, and Sept. 1 to 10 for general traffic.—*Mail* arrives 9 14 morning, departs 5 30 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Hardfords and Co., draw on Smith, Payne, and Co.; Miles and Co., draw on Barnett, Hoare, and Co.; Worrall and Co., on Barnard and Co.; Elton and Co., on Prescott, Grote, and Co.; Ames and Co., on Smith, Payne, and Co.; Hawthorn and Co., on Barnett, Hoare, and Co.; Savery and Co., on Rogers and Co.; Stuckeys and Co., on Roberts and Co.; Stuckeys and Co., on Lubbock and Co.; Pitt and Co., on Hoare, Barnett, and Co.—*Inns*, Bush, Full Moon, Talbot, White Hart, and White Lion.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>			
21	Broadstairs,* ham or vil	Kent	Ramsgate . .	2	Margate . . .	4	Monkton . . .	8	70	....
41	Broad Townham	Wilt.	Wootton Bas.	4	Wroughton . .	2	Swindon . . .	4	82	....
17	Broadwardto	Hereford	Leominster .	2	Stoke Prior .	1	Bromside . .	11	124	....
12	Broadwaspa	Worcester .	Worcester . .	6	Todenham . .	1	Leigh	2	117	206
38	Broadwater †pa	Sussex . . .	Worthing . .	1	Coomes . . .	1	Steyning . .	4	54	4576
18	Broadwaterhun	Herts	Stevenage . .	2	Bonnington .	4	Hitchin . . .	7	23	17043
40	Broadwaterham	Worcester .	Kidderminst	1	Over Harley .	1	Bowdly . . .	6	127	....
12	Broadwaypa	Dorset . . .	Mole. Regis .	2	Upway	1	Dorchester .	6	125	385
34	Broadwayti	Somerset . .	Ilminster . .	2	Ashhill . . .	3	Chard	6	133	450
42	Broadwaypa	Worcester .	Evesham . . .	5	Moreton . . .	7	Tewkesbury	13	95	1517
15	Broadwellpa	Gloucester .	Stow-on-W.	2	Lemington . .	6	Longborough	2	87	331
31	Broadwell . . . pa & ham	Oxford . . .	Burford . . .	3	Witney	6	Bampton . .	5	69	793
12	Broad Windsor, pa & lib	Dorset . . .	Beaminster .	3	Burstock . .	1	Axminster . .	8	125	1570
11	Broadwood Kelly . . . pa	Devon	Hatherleigh .	5	Bow	8	Oakhampton	8	198	358
11	Broadwood Widger, pa	Devon	Launceston .	6	Bridestow . .	7		12	267	879
17	Broburypa	Hereford . .	Hereford . .	11	Breadwine . .	1	Hay	9	146	62
42	Brockaminham	Worcester .	Worcester . .	4	Broadwas . .	1	Leigh	1	115	....
17	Brookburyham	Hereford . .	Ledbury . . .	4	Colwell . . .	1	Malvern L. .	3	117	....
27	Brookdishpa	Norfolk . . .	Harleston . .	3	Diss	7	Billingsford	3	95	482
16	Brockenhurstpa	Hants	Lymington . .	4	Lyndhurst . .	4	Boldre . . .	2	80	841
36	Brockfordham	Suffolk . . .	Eye	3	Braiseworth .	3	Ixworth . . .	12	87	....
28	Brockhallpa	Northamp . .	Daventry . .	4	Flover	2	Northampton	8	74	58
22	Brockhallto	Lancaster . .	Preston . . .	2	Samlesbury .	2	Blackburn . .	7	217	....
12	Brockhamptonti	Dorset	Dorchester .	12	Bere Regis . .	5	Spittisbury .	5	167	162
15	Brockhamptonham	Gloucester .	Cheltenham .	3	Staverton . .	1	Tewkesbury .	6	101	....
17	Brockhamptonpa	Hereford . .	Ross	5	Hereford . .	9	Yatton	3	130	153
0	Brocklebankto	Cumberland .	Wigton . . .	5	Ireby	3	Bolton	2	301	....
39	Brockhurstham	Warwick . . .	Rugby	7	Brinklow . .	1	Coventry . .	7	90	....
24	Brocklesbypa	Lincoln . . .	Castor	8	Gr. Grimsby .	8	Healing . . .	2	169	19
12	Brockingtonham	Dorset	Cranbourne .	2	Horton	1	Wimborne . .	7	94	....
21	Brockleyham	Kent	London . . .	5	Beckenham .	3	Bromley . . .	4	5	....
34	Brockleypa	Somerset . . .	Axbridge . . .	8	Bristol	8	Kenn	1	121	171
36	Brockleypa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed.	6	Clare	7	Reed	1	64	319
17	Brockmanton	Hereford . .	Leominster .	4	Bromyard . .	8	Docklow . . .	1	133	....
15	Brockthorpepa	Gloucester .	Painswick . .	3	Gloucester . .	4	Cheltenham .	6	109	....
35	Brocktonto	Stafford . . .	Stafford . . .	4	Penkridge . .	3	Bednall . . .	1	135	232
33	Brockton	Salop	Bishops Cas.	2	Montgomery .	9	Knighton . .	9	160	....
15	Brockworthpa	Gloucester .	Gloucester . .	4	Coberly . . .	6	Cheltenham .	5	100	390
45	Brodsworthpa & to	W. R. York .	Doncaster . .	6	Barnsley . . .	10	Rotherham . .	8	165	....
46	Brogdento	W. R. York .	Skipton . . .	9	Bracewell . .	2	Clitheroe . .	6	223	220
39	Brokehamptonham	Warwick . . .	Kineton . . .	1	Cambroke . .	1	Stratford A .	8	84	....
41	Brokenboroughpa	Wilt.	Malmesbury .	2	Tetbury . . .	3	Wootton Bas.	6	97	285
29	Brokenhaughham	Northumb . .	Hexham . . .	5	Hayden . . .	1	Corbridge . .	10	287	171
64	Brombilham	Glamorgan .	Margan . . .	1	Neath	7	Aberavon . .	4	190	....
7	Bromborough † . . . pa & to	Chester . . .	Neston	5	Eastham . . .	1	Chester . . .	11	194	449

Sea-bathing.

* BROADSTAIRS. This was formerly a place of some trade, and sent out vessels to Greenland and the Baltic; but it is now chiefly distinguished as a fashionable sea-bathing place, much frequented by persons who wish to be more select and retired than they can be at Ramsgate and Margate, for whose accommodation, handsome houses have been, and are continually increasing. The machines, rooms, baths, &c. are similar in construction, and applicability to those of Ramsgate; and there are two subscription libraries, one in the town, and the other on the cliff. At a very short distance from the town, is a small pier, where the fishing boats and other light vessels load and deliver their cargoes. Near the harbour, are the remains of the arch of an ancient portal, formerly defended by a port-cullis and gates to guard the place from the sudden attack of pirates, to which it was formerly subjected. At this place was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, whose image, under the appellation of "Our Lady" of Broadstairs, was once held in such religious veneration, that the top-sails of the ships that passed the place, were lowered to salute it. The remains of this chapel have been converted into dwelling-houses. The parish church is a handsome structure about a mile distant.

† BROADWATER.—Fairs, June 25, and Oct. 30, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

Monastery.

‡ BROMBOROUGH. This parish, containing the townships of Bromborough and Brimstage, is in the hundred of Wirrall. A monastery was founded here, by Elffeda, Countess of Mercia, about the year 912. There is a well in the parish, whose waters are said to possess an incrustating

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
36	Bromeswell pa	Suffolk . . .	Woodbridge . 2	Eyke 1	Ipswich . . . 10	78	178
9	Broomfield pa & to	Cumberland	Wigton 6	Ireby 7	Bolton 6	309	...
33	Bromfield pa & to	Salop	Ludlow 3	Knighton . . 10	Dinechop . . . 5	144	630
46	Bromfleet to	E. R. York .	Cave 3	Howden . . . 7	Elloughton . . 3	178	190
7	Bromhall to	Chester . . .	Nantwich . . . 3	Audlem 3	Whitchurch . . 7	166	181
3	Bromham pa	Bedford . . .	Bedford 3	Harold 5	Oakley 1	54	324
41	Bromham pa	Wilts	Devizes 4	Calne 4	Melksham . . . 4	94	1556
27	Bromholm ham	Norfolk . . .	N. Walsham . 5	Bacton 2	Worsted 7	124	...
21	Bromley * m. t. & pa	Kent	Greenwich . . 5	Eltham 4	Beckenham . . 2	10	4002

quality; moss leaves, and small twigs, after remaining in it some time, are reported to become incrustated in a very beautiful manner. In the sandy lanes and hedges of this neighbourhood, a species of hurtful reptile, called long-worms by the inhabitants, is very commonly met with: a poor girl once fed one of them, till it became so tame as to creep round her arm, and receive its food from her hand, without her sustaining any injury. A small branch of the Mersey, called Bromborough-pool, runs through the village: there is a good bridge over it; the prospect from which is very beautiful.

* BROMLEY. This pleasant, healthy, and respectable market-town, is said to derive its name from the Saxon words Brom-leag, signifying a field or pasture of broom; and the great quantity of that plant on the waste places near the town, sufficiently corroborates this etymology. The manor of Bromley was given to the Bishops of Rochester, in the eighth century, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, and with some slight interruptions, it has continued in their possession till the present time. These prelates had a palace here at a very early period, which was pulled down by the late Bishop Thomas, who erected the present edifice, a plain brick mansion, about the year 1777. This is now the only episcopal residence belonging to the see of Rochester. It stands about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, looking towards Beckenham and Hayes. In the grounds is a chalybeate spring, called St. Blase's well, which anciently had an oratory annexed to it, dedicated to St. Blasius; it was much frequented at Whitsuntide; because Lucas, legate for Sextus IV. granted an indulgent remission of forty days enjoined penance, to all those who should visit this chapel, and offer up their orisons there in the three holy days of Pentecost. After the Reformation, the oratory fell to ruins, and the well was stopped up; but being re-opened in 1754, "was by the bishop's orders," says Hasted, "immediately secured from the mixture of other waters; since which, numbers of people, especially of the middle and poorer sort, have been remarkably relieved by it from various infirmities and diseases." Bromley church is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a cupola at the west end; the north aisle was rebuilt in 1792; Bishop Thomas contributing £500. towards the expence. Amongst the sepulchral memorials, which are numerous, is an ancient tomb in the north wall of the chancel, under a recess pointed arch, with mouldings springing from two pillars on each side, having capitals ornamented with foliage: the upper part, and east side, are mutilated. The person whose memory this was intended to commemorate, is unknown; but it is conjectured to be Richard Wendover, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1250. Against the same wall is an inscribed monument to the memory of Bishop Zachary Pearce, D.D. who died in June, 1774, aged 84 years; and a slab in the pavement records the name and virtues of John Yonge, another Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1605. Two other bishops of this see were also interred in this edifice; Walter de Henche, who died in 1360; and John Buckeridge, who was translated from Rochester to Ely, in 1628. Among the other memorials, are brasses of Richard Thornhill, Esq. who died in February 1600, and his two wives, Margaret Mills, and Elizabeth Watson:

BROM-
BOROUGH.

Incrustat-
ing well.

Etymology

St. Blase's
well.

The church.

Antiquities.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Bromley to	Northumb.	Hexham . . . 7	Corbridge . . . 4	Whittonstall 2	278	....
35	Bromley to	Stafford	Eccleshall . . 1	Stafford . . . 8	Stone 7	148	56
35	Bromley Bagots . . . to	Stafford	Stafford . . . 10	Uttoxeter . . 6	Rudgeley . . . 6	130	....
14	Bromley, Great . . . pa	Essex	Manningtree 4	Colchester . . 6	Elstead . . . 2	56	697
35	Bromley Hurst . . . to	Stafford	Rudgeley . . . 4	Blithfield . . 2	Uttoxeter . . 6	130	....
35	Bromley, King's . . pa	Stafford	Litchfield . . 4	Abbots Brom 5	Burton 8	126	....
25	Bromley, St. Leo. . . pa	Middlesex	Poplar 2	Bow 1	Stepney . . . 2	4	....
14	Bromley, Little . . . pa	Essex	Manningtree 3	Colchester . . 6	Harwich . . . 9	57	383
17	Brompton to	Hereford	Hereford . . . 1	Allensmoor . . 1	Ross 10	134	....
43	Brompton to	N. R. York	Scarborough 7	Snainton . . . 1	New Malton 9	221	496
21	Brompton ham	Kent	Chatham . . . 1	Milton 9	Rochester . . 3	33	....
17	Brompton Bryan . . to	Hereford	Knighton . . 5	Wigmore . . . 4	Presteign . . 7	150	....
25	Brompton ham	Middlesex	Chelsea 1	Hammersmith 3	Kensington . 1	2	....
17	Brompton, Little . . to	Hereford	Presteign . . . 3	Kington 2	Tilley 1	157	....
33	Brompton to	Salop	Montgomery 3	Keny 3	Llammewig . . 4	166	....
43	Brompton * pa & to	N. R. York	Northallerton 2	Thirsk 9	Scorton 7	226	1337
43	Brompton, Patrick . } pa & to }	N. R. York	Bedale 3	Richmond . . 6	Northallerton 8	226	1239
34	Brompton, Ralph . . pa	Somerset	Wiveliscomb 3	Withicombe 8	Watchet . . . 7	155	424
34	Brompton Regis . . . pa	Somerset	Dulverton . . 3	Wiveliscomb 8	10	161	802
43	Brompton upon Swale } to }	N. R. York	Catterick . . . 2	Overton . . . 1	Huntingdon 2	195	455

BROMLEY. they are represented in the dresses of the times. The font, apparently of the Norman times, is of a square form, and the sides are ornamented with ranges of plain semicircular arches. Bromley college was founded in pursuance of the will of John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, bearing date in 1666, for the residence and maintainance of twenty poor widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen. The original endowments have been greatly augmented by the gifts of various persons since that period. In 1756, Mrs. Helen Betenson, of Bradbourne, bequeathed the sum of £10,000. for the purpose of erecting ten additional houses for as many widows of clergymen: since that, a bequest of £12,000. by William Pearce, Esq., for the building ten more houses for clergymen's widows, has also fallen in. The widows on Bishop Warner's foundation have an annual allowance of £30. 10s. each, with coals and candles; and others have £20. each. The salary of the chaplain is about £86. yearly. The college buildings are pleasantly situated at the north end of the town. Here is also a charity-school for the clothing of twenty-six boys and girls. The houses in the town are principally situated round the market-place, and on the high road to Farnborough and Seven Oaks. The markets are well supplied with corn, live-stock, &c. The grant for holding these was obtained by the Bishop of Rochester, from Henry VI., in the year 1447 or 1448. The market-house is a large old building, standing on pillars of wood. The manor of Simpsons, now occupied as a farm, was anciently the seat of the Banquels, and afterwards of William Clarke, who had license from Henry V. "to erect a strong little pile of lime and stone, with an embattled wall, encircled with a deep moat." In the next reign, it was alienated to the Simpsons. Among the other villas and seats in Bromley parish, is Freelands, which was the residence of Thomas Raikes, Esq., a director of the bank; Buckley, the handsome mansion of William Wells, Esq.; and Sundridge. The markets and fairs are well attended.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Feb. 14, and Aug. 5, for cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs.—Inn, White Hart.

*** BROMPTON.** A parish comprising the townships of Brompton, Sawdon, Troutsdale, and the chief part of the township of Snainton. The church is dedicated to All Saints, a spacious and elegant structure. Brompton was the residence of the Northumbrian kings, and on an eminence called Castle Hill stands the foundation of an ancient feudal fortress. John de Brompton, the historian, was born at this place. He was a Cistercian monk, and lived for twenty years in the Benedictine Abbey of Whitby, during the abbacy of John of Skelton, which com-

Dist.	Popu.	Number of Miles from						County.	Names of Places.		Dist.	Popu.
Lond.	lation.											
117	337	3	8	6	9	11	4	Gloucester..	Bromsborow pa	pa	117	337
116	8612	12	9	11	11	4	4	Worcester..	Bromsgrove* m. t. & pa	pa	116	8612
107	....	4	5	11	11	4	4	Warwick ..	Bromwich Castle, chap	chap	107	....
108	....	4	4	4	4	4	4	Warwick ..	Bromwich Little ham	ham	108	....
122	15327	2	6	4	4	4	4	Stafford	Bromwich, West † pa	pa	122	15327

menced in 1413, but according to Chalmers, he was Abbot of Jorevall, in Richmondshire. His Chronicle is a most laborious work, including the period from the time when St. Augustine landed in England, in the year 558, to the death of Richard I., in 1198. Selden says, he was not the author of this work, but only purchased it for his monastery of Jorevall. It was printed in the *Decem. Script. Hist. Anglæ*. Lon. 1652, fol.

* BROMSGROVE was formerly called Bremesgrave; and enjoyed the privilege, *tempore Edw. I.* of sending two members to parliament. This immunity is discontinued. The town differs little from the description given of it by Leland:—"All, in a manner of one street, very large, standing in a plain ground. The towne standeth somethinge by clothinge. The heart of the towne is meetly well paved." It is still a large but dirty place, full of shops, and manufactories of needles, nails, sheeting, and other coarse linen. In the principal street are some good houses, while many of the more ancient buildings are wood, strangely decorated with black stripes, and other unusual ornaments, the effect of which is extremely grotesque. The church, especially as to its tower and lofty spire, is a pleasing edifice, highly embellished in the Gothic style, with statues and mouldings; some considerable relics of stained glass in the windows; several handsome monuments of the Talbots, and one of Counsellor Lytleton, of the Hagley family. The local government is vested in a court baron, which sits once in three weeks, for the recovery of small debts, &c. In the vicinity, are several remarkable echoes, particularly at the east and west corners of the church; another curiosity is a chalybeate spring, at Barnet Green, of some efficacy; and a third, is a petrifying well, at Holly Wood. The Lickey is a range of wild and lofty eminences, a little northward from the town, recently in a state of nature, but now enclosed and cultivated with some effect. The views from them are very fine, and the botanist will find many curious plants in this vicinity. It has been supposed that this is one of the highest levels in England; a streamlet which rises here, dividing itself into two brooks, which flow respectively into the Trent and the Severn. It is a circumstance well worthy to excite pleasurable sensations, that in the partition of lands on this waste, the rights of the poor have been respected; and many individuals of this useful class, live comfortably in their neat cottages, and are supplied with half a subsistence from their well cultivated gardens. At Dodford, in this parish, a small priory of Præmonstratensian canons was founded, *tempore Joh.*, the remains of which may be seen in the walls of a farm-house. Among other ancient buildings are Barndesley Hall, seated on the skirt of the Lickey, and Hawkesley House, which was garrisoned by the republicans, and taken by the royalists, in 1645. Of Grafton Hall, the ancient seat of the Talbots, a mile from Bromsgrove, no more remains, than the porch and part of the hall, the rest having been destroyed by fire in 1710; but these indicate its ancient importance. In this township was fought the celebrated battle of the Standard, in which the Scots were signally defeated by the English barons.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, June 24, and Oct. 1, for linen, cheese, and horses; also a market (toll free) for fat cattle, &c., 2d Monday in February, 1st Monday in May, June, July, and November.—*Bankers*, Rufford and Co., draw on Spooner and Co.—*Inns*, Crown, and Golden Cross.

† BROMWICH, WEST. There is scarcely a spot in Staffordshire calculated to create a greater degree of surprise than the rapid advance and

BROMPTON.

Manufac-
tures.Local go-
vernment.Præmon-
stratensian
canons.

Fine views.

WEST
BROMWICH.Rapid im-
provement.

Dr. Plott.

Walter
Parsons, an
eccentric
character.Sandwell
Park.William
Legge.

improvement that has taken place here, and which, by Mr. Pitt and others, is properly termed a village, situated to the south-east of Wednesbury, and to the north of Handsworth, on a gravelly hill, and is chiefly remarkable as containing Sandwell park, the seat of the Earl of Dartmouth. The road to Birmingham passes through this village, and the population has rapidly increased in consequence of the various manufactures in iron, particularly locks, gun-locks, and nails. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 7485, which compared with the number of the census taken in 1831, exhibits an increased population in 20 years of 7842. A large street in this parish contains several good houses, and here is a villa which belonged to Mr. Elwal, and a good inn on the Dudley road, called the Swan. The church was an ancient building surmounted by a tower. Neither its architectural features or its monuments claimed the slightest attention according to Mr. Nightingale's history of Staffordshire in 1813; but extraordinary changes have taken place since that period. West Bromwich may now vie with the outlet of almost any large town in England; its new, beautiful, airy, lantern-like church is a credit to the architect who constructed the edifice, and to the place. Dr. Plott, according to Mr. Pitt's statement, mentions an excellent sand for the manufacture of glass found near West Bromwich. The learned doctor, whose propensity to the marvellous is remarkable, gives an account of Walter Parsons, who was born at West Bromwich, and was a man of gigantic stature, and extraordinary strength. In his youth he was bound an apprentice to a smith, and was so tall that they were obliged to dig a hole in the ground for him to stand in, up to his knees, when he struck the anvil. He was afterwards employed as porter to James I. and was courageous in proportion to his strength, but was so good natured that he scorned to take any advantage of it; on being offended by a man of ordinary stature as he walked London streets, he only took him up and hung him by the waistband of his breeches, upon a hook for the amusement of the passengers. He would sometimes by way of merriment, take up two of the tallest of the yeomen of the guard, and carry them about the guard chamber in spite of their resistance. Such is the tale of Dr. Plott: this serves, however, to remind us of the great strength of Milan, the original and celebrated military bookseller of Whitehall, who, upon being insulted by a scavenger in the metropolis, with great ease took him up and threw him into his own dust cart. Sandwell park, situate in a delightful and romantic valley to the north of Handsworth, contains the beautiful and noble mansion of the Earl of Dartmouth, and is said to have taken its name from Sancta Fons, or the Holy Well, although from the nature of the place, and of the soil, it would imply its full definition. It is described as being "built on the site of a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; some vestiges of the original foundation being still visible to an observant eye, in the rear of the house and among the offices a stone coffin was dug up a few years ago. At the time of the dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was given to Cardinal Wolsey. The estate afterwards came into the possession of the present family of Legge, of whom Mr. Burke gives the following account:—William Legge, Earl and Baron of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewsham, was born Nov. 29, 1784; succeeded to the family honours of his father Nov. 2d, 1810; married in 1812 Charlotte Frances, daughter of Charles Chetwynd, second Earl Talbot (who died in October, 1823), by whom he has issue, William Walter, Viscount Lewsham, born on the 12th of August, 1823: his lordship is the fourth earl. The founder of this noble family was Alderman Thomas Legge, of the City of London, who served the office of sheriff in 1343, and was Lord Mayor in the year 1346 and 1353. In the year 1338 he lent Edward III. £300. towards carrying on the war with France, which was a very considerable sum in those days, and more than any other citizen advanced, except the Lord Mayor and Simon de Francis, who lent

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
125	2438	Leominster 11	Hereford	Bromyard * m. t. & pa	17
210	144	Piccadilly .4	Cardigan	Broncastellanto	51
186	....	Ellesmere .8	Salop	Bron y Garthham	32
125	....	Wells6	Somerset	Brookham	34
57	175	Canterbury 12	Kent	Brookepa	21
117	726	Loddon .5	Norfolk	Brookepa	27
91	95	Braunston .2	Rutland	Brookepa	32
97	125	Newport .8	Hants	Brookepa	16
92	....	Lymington .9	Hants	Brookham	16
91	....	Fordingbrid 11	Hants	Brookham	16
74	....	Gosport .5	Bedford	Brook Endham	3
47	....	Sandy2	Middlesex	Brook Greenham	25
3	....	Brentford .4	Oxford	Brook Hamptonham	31
55	....	Abingdon .7	Leicester	Brooksbypa	23
106	10	Thurmaston .5	Kent	Brooklandpa	21
67	434	Brenzet .1	Somerset	Brook Lavingtonham	34
115	....	Braton6	Essex	Brookstreetham	14
19	....	Billericay .6	Monmouth	Brooksweirvil	26
137	....	Lancant2	Bedford	Broomham	3
44	257	Potton5	Stafford	Broompa	25
129	110	Kidderminster .4	Durham	Broometo	13
261	92	Sedgefield .12	Durham	Broomeham	13
266	....	Bencheser .4	Norfolk	Broomepa	27
108	504	Loddon4	Suffolk	Broomepa	36
83	377	Ixworth11	Essex	Broomfieldpa	14
30	747	Dunmow7	Kent	Broomfieldpa	21
40	129	Lenham5			

WEST
BROMWICH.Battle of
Worcester.Sandwell
mansion.

each £800. in the ensuing year. From this opulent citizen lineally descended Colonel William Legge, celebrated for his faithful and persevering attachment to Charles I. and his unceasing endeavours for the restoration of the monarchy. At the battle of Worcester he was wounded and taken prisoner, and would certainly have been executed if his wife had not contrived his escape from Coventry gaol in her clothes. He was high in favour after the restoration, and enjoyed several lucrative and honourable offices. He died in 1672, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George Legge, who was created Baron of Dartmouth, on the 2d of December, 1682. His lordship died 1691, and was succeeded by his only son William, second baron, who was secretary of state in 1710, and on the 5th September, 1711, was advanced to a viscounty and earldom as Viscount Lewsham, and Earl of Dartmouth. His lordship married in 1700, Anne, daughter of Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. The eldest of them, George, Viscount Lewsham, married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir Arthur Kaye, bart., of Woodsome, in the county of York, by whom he left a son and two daughters. His lordship died in 1732, during the life of his father. The earl died on the 15th of December, 1750, and was succeeded by his grandson, William, second earl, who married in 1755, Frances Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, K.B. His lordship died in 1801, and was succeeded by his eldest son George, third earl, who was called up by writ to the House of Lords, as Baron Dartmouth, during the life-time of his father. His lordship married on the 24th of September, 1782, Frances, ninth daughter of Heneage, third earl of Aylesford, from whom descended William, the present earl. The mansion of Sandwell is built of brick, stuccoed white, and forming a square; and in the extensive lawn in front, is the holy well, enclosed by iron rails; and though situated in a populous neighbourhood only four miles from Birmingham and close to the turnpike-road from that town to Wolverhampton, is enclosed by a high park-wall, and a thick plantation of trees so effectually as to be totally excluded from the busy world. The elegant mansion contains a handsome library and a neat chapel. The principal rooms are adorned with landscapes and portraits by the best masters.

Inns, Bull's Head, Dartmouth Arms, and Waggon and Horses.

* BROMYARD. This town is small and irregularly built; a large pro-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
34	Broomfield .....pa	Somerset...	Taunton...5	Bridgwater...6	Wiveliscom 10	142	503	
29	Broomhaugh .....to	Northumb.	Hexham...8	Newcastle...13	Corbridge...5	274	115	
29	Broomhope .....to	Northumb.	Bellingham...15	Corsenside...3	300	...	...
29	Broomridge .....ham	Northumb.	Wooler...6	Braxton...2	Coldstream...5	326	...	
13	Broomshields .....ham	Durham...	Durham...10	Walsingham...3	Satley...3	250	...	
33	Broseley * ..m. t. & pa	Salop.....	Madeley...3	Shifnal...6	Bridgenorth 6	145	4239	
29	Brotherick .....to	Northumb.	Warkworth 2	Ledbury...4	Alnwick...6	301	4	
24	Brothertoft, chap & pa	Lincoln...	Boston...5	Tattershall...8	Swinehead...4	121	123	
45	Brotherton † ..pa & to	W. R. York	Ferry Bridge 1	Pontefract...2	Wakefield...9	179	2105	
36	Brotherton .....ham	Suffolk...	E. Harling...6	Yarmouth...6	Lowestoff...5	118	...	
43	Brotton .....pa & to	N. R. York.	Guisborough 6	Easington...3	Skelton Cas. 2	256	797	
10	Brough .....ham	Derby.....	Tideswell...5	Hope.....2	Hathersag...4	165	...	

BROMYARD.

Ancient
tombs and
monuments.

Great da-
mage by
turbulent
weather.

Extensive
foundries.

Thomas de
Brotherton,
son of Ed-
ward I.

portion of the houses are of wood. The church, situated on the north-eastern side of the town, is a handsome edifice, pleasantly situated in the midst of orchards, it is of Saxon origin, and contains some ancient monuments; the south doorway of Norman architecture, is enriched with the chevron moulding and sculpture in relievo. In the chancel is a monument to the Rev. Phineas Jackson, vicar of this church, who died in 1681, having made various bequests for charitable purposes in the neighbourhood, and in the north aisle is an ancient altar tomb with the recumbent figure of a knight of the Baskerville family. The river Frome flows near the town, on the east side, adding much to the effect of the surrounding scenery, which towards the south in particular is extremely rich and beautifully varied. The townships of Linton, Norton, and Winslow, are within this parish. In February 1751, the turbulent weather did great damage to edifices in several parts of England. In this town a chimney fell upon an adjacent school, where the mistress was sitting in a chair, with a child in her arms, with several scholars around her, who were all buried in the ruins, but fortunately very little hurt. Much business is done at the market and fairs.

Market, Tuesday, Thursday before 25th of March, May 3d, Whit-Monday, Thursday before St. James's, July 25th, Thursday before October 29th, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.—*Inn*, Falcon.

* BROSELEY is situated on the river Severn, by which it is separated from Madeley; it is surrounded by mines of coal and iron, having extensive foundries, wherein excellent malleable iron, and great quantities of cast iron, consisting of cannon, &c. are made. The town is also celebrated for its large manufacture of tobacco pipes, and garden pots. Near this place a curious burning spring or well was discovered in 1711, which disappeared by the sinking of a coal mine in 1755. It was so called from its taking fire, on a lighted candle being lowered into it, when it burned for upwards of forty-eight hours; the water was supposed to be indebted for its inflammable properties to the petroleum it contained, which is one of the most ignitable substances in nature, and has the property of burning in water. There are several handsome residences in the neighbourhood.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday, and October 20th.—*Bankers*, Pritchards, draw upon Hoare and Co.—*Inn*, The Tontine.

† BROTHERTON. A parish comprising the township of Brotherton, in the liberty of St. Peter of York, West Riding of the county of York, and the township of Byrome, with Pool and Sutton partly in the same liberty, and the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone Ash, West Riding of York. Near the church is a piece of ground of about twenty acres, surrounded by a trench and wall of stone, where, as tradition reports, stood a house, in which Margaret, the second wife of King Edward I. was delivered of a son, afterwards called Thomas de Brotherton, created Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England. He was born in the month of June, 1300. The tenants on the estate are still bound to keep it surrounded by a stone wall.



Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALKS Delmeated

ETTESA, KIVUO TORRE



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
40	Brough * . . . m. t. & pa	Westmorela	Appleby . . . 8	K. Stephen . . 5	Warcop . . . 3		261	2848
43	Brough to	N. R. York.	Catterick . . . 2	Aldborough . . 8	York 7		206	78
46	Brough Ferry to	E. R. York.	South Cave . . 3	Kingston . . . 8	Howden . . 10		191	....
39	Broughall ham	Warwick ..	Whitchurch 1	Hallford . . . 2	Shipston . . . 4		86	....
40	Brougham † . . . pa & to	Westmorela	Penrith 2	Appleby . . . 14	Barton 3		284	171
40	Brough Sowerby to	Westmorela	Brough 1	K. Stephen . . 4	Warcop 4		262	155

Verteræ
of the
Romans.

The castle.

Venerable
ruins.

Brougham
Hall.

* BROUGH, or Brough-under-Stanemore, formerly written Burgh, a Teutonic term for any habitation, was the Verteræ of the Romans, many of whose coins have been found there. The town is divided into Church-Brough and Market Brough, by the intervention of the Hellebeck, which also flows through the latter. The church, formerly a chapel to that of Kirkby-Stephen is a large and ancient building, of which the windows were once richly decorated with stained glass. In 1506, a chapel was founded at Market-Brough, and endowed for the support of two priests, who instructed the children of the place in grammar, and the then useful accomplishment of singing. Stanemore chapel, built as a school-house, in 1594, was consecrated in 1608. Brough castle, was probably built out of the ruins of Verteræ, before the Conquest, as it was much decayed in 1241, during the minority of one of its proprietors, Robert de Veteripont. In 1521, it was accidentally burned; and lay "ruinous without timber, or any covering," till 1659, when Lady Anne Clifford caused it to be repaired, "and came to lye in it herself." The remains consist of strong towers, defended by a fosse, which, on one side, is double; and by a ditch and rampart, which seem to be remains of the old Roman station. Hellebeck hall, once the seat of the De Hellebecks, and afterwards of the Blenkinhops, stands in a wood, on a site so lofty as to overlook the whole barony of Westmorland, and a great part of Cumberland.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Thursday before Whit-Sunday, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, for horned cattle and sheep.—Mail arrives 1.53 morning, departs 1.24 afternoon.—Inns, George, and Swan.

† BROUGHAM. This picturesque village is situated at the northern extremity of the county, on the military way to Carlisle; to the north of which are the venerable ruins of Brougham castle. It stands upon a woody eminence, on the eastern side of the river Lowther, and from the richness, variety, and extent of the prospects from its fine terraces is often styled the Windsor of the north. It is likewise sometimes called Birdnest, from its having belonged to the family of Bird. It has a fine lofty hall lighted by five Gothic windows, each completely fitted up with painted glass, with subjects of various kinds. Some of it is of the old stain, of great antiquity, particularly the arms of the family over the door, and some are of modern painters, which had been placed there by the late occupant. Nearly adjoining the hall is the chapel, dedicated to St. Wilfred, in which the rector of the parish performs evening service when the family are resident. Brougham castle is not, as generally supposed, in the possession of the present Lord Brougham, nor has it been in his family since the reign of King John. It belongs to the Earl of Thanet as representative of the Clifford family. Before the Norman Conquest the manor and lordship of Brougham (then called Burgham) were held by the Saxon family of De Burgham, from whom his lordship is lineally descended. The manor of Brougham was independant of the castle, and had its own lords. It was held by Odard De Burgham, in the 22d year of the reign of Henry II.; and Gilbert De Burgham held it about the beginning of the reign of Henry III.; from which time to the present it continued, with slight interruption, either whole or divided, in the same name, or as it was latterly written, that of Brougham, which family is now the possessors of it. Brougham Hall, now the seat of the late Lord High Chancellor (Henry Brougham), is about a mile from the ancient castle, in a

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
5	Broughton pa	Bucks	Newport . . . 3	Woburn . . . 6	E. Stratford . 4	47	172
15	Broughton ham	Gloucester . .	C. Cămpden . 5	Leinnington . 1	Stow 7	87	...
52	Broughton ham	Denbigh . . .	Wrexham . . 1	Holt 6	Llangellian . 12	191	1266
5	Broughton ham	Bucks	Aylesbury . . 2	Tring 7	Wendover . . 6	40	...
53	Broughton to	Flint	Hawarden . . 2	Flint 5	Mold 6	187	397
54	Broughton ham	Glamorgan . .	Cowbridge . . 6	Bridgend . . . 4	Wicks 2	183	...
39	Broughton ham	Warwick . . .	Shipston . . . 6	Whitchurch . 1	Stratford . . 5	88	...
19	Broughton pa	Huntingdon . .	Huntingdon . 5	Oldhurst . . . 1	Ramsey . . . 7	66	411
22	Broughton . . . to & chap	Lancaster . . .	Preston . . . 4	Blackburn . 13	Clitheroe . . 16	220	1375
22	Broughton to	Lancaster . . .	Manchester . 2	Bolton 6	Eccles 4	184	1589
24	Broughton pa	Lincoln	Glanford-br. 3	Botsford . . . 3	Kirton 6	159	915
28	Broughton pa	Northamp . . .	Kettering . . 3	Rothwell . . . 3	Gransley . . 1	73	533
31	Broughton . . . pa & to	Oxford	Banbury . . . 3	Bloxham . . . 3	Drayton . . . 4	75	538
33	Broughton pa	Salop.	Shrewsbury . 8	Wern 4	Middle 2	168	157
66	Broughton . . . pa & to	Hants	Stockbridge . 4	Andover . . 10	Salisbury . . 11	70	879
35	Broughton . . . chap	Stafford . . .	Eccleshall . 5	Drayton . . . 6	Stone 9	152	...
43	Broughton to	N. R. York. . .	New Malton . 2	Pickering . . 4	Helmsley . . 10	219	111
43	Broughton in Aredale } ... pa & to }	W. R. York. . .	Skipton . . . 4	Clitheroe . . 19	Colne 6	222	...
23	Broughton Astley, pa } ... & to }	Leicester . . .	Lutterworth . 5	Leicester . . . 9	Hinckley . . . 7	94	726
24	Broughton Brant . . pa	Lincoln	Newark . . . 8	Lincoln . . . 11	Sleaford . . 12	125	...
22	Broughton, East . . . to	Lancaster . . .	Ulverston . . 7	Burton . . . 10	Hawkshead . 12	205	416
22	Broughton in Furness* } ... m. t. & chap }	Lancaster . . .	... . . . . 9	Tower 3	... . . . . 8	273	...
41	Broughton Gifford . pa	Wilts.	Melksham . . 2	Bradford . . . 4	Trowbridge . 4	97	735
9	Broughton, Great . . to	Cumberland . .	Cockermouth . 4	Maryport . . 3	Workington . 5	309	523
43	Broughton, Great and } Little . . . to & ham }	N. R. York. . .	Stokesley . . 5	Bisdale . . . 1	Helmsley . . 11	233	287
42	Broughton Hacket . pa	Worcester . . .	Worcester . . 7	Alcester . . . 9	Droitwich . . 6	112	153
9	Broughton, Little . . to	Cumberland . .	Cockermouth . 4	Maryport . . 4	Workington . 6	308	297
23	Broughton Nether . pa	Leicester . . .	M. Mowbray . 6	Bottesford . 10	Hose 3	110	415
31	Broughton Porges . . pa	Oxford	Burford . . . 5	Witney 2	Bampton . . 6	67	158
30	Broughton Over . . . pa	Nottingham . .	Nottingham . 12	Hickling . . . 9	Bingham . . 11	112	344
39	Brown's Over . . . pa	Warwick . . .	Rugby 2	Dunchurch . . 5	Newbold . . . 2	85	90
12	Brownshall ham	Dorset	Sherborne . . 2	Dorchester . 12	Saltbridge . . 9	121	...
45	Brownholme . . . ham	York	Clitheroe . . 5	Bracewell . . 10	Newton 3	212	...
12	Brownsea Isle	Dorset	Poole 3	Wareham . . . 7	Corfe Castle . 6	168	...
10	Brownside to	Derby	Chapel le F. 10	Mottram . . . 1	Glossop . . . 3	177	...
36	Browston ham	Suffolk	Yarmouth . . 8	Lowestoft . . 4	Beccles 7	118	...
17	Broxash hun	Hereford . . .	Worcester . . 1	Droitwich . . 7	Upton 9	110	...
43	Broxay to	N. R. York. . .	Scarborough . 7	Cloughton . . 4	Whitby 8	224	74
18	Broxbourn pa	Hertford . . .	Hoddesdon . 1	Hertford . . . 4	Waltham . . . 6	16	2144

BROUGHAM

Baronial
family of
Vaux.

beautiful situation, commanding extensive views of a fine country. There was a marriage in the Brougham family, with that of Richmond, the heirs of the family of Vaux, of Catterlen, in the county of Cumberland, a branch of the baronial family of Vaux of Gillesland, one of whom founded Lannercost priory, near Brampton in Cumberland in the reign of Henry II. The estate of Catterlen, which came into possession of his family by this marriage, was sold by the father to Charles, Duke of Norfolk. The first peerage conferred in the reign of William IV. was that on Lord Brougham and Vaux, a nobleman not more distinguished by the most extraordinary talents, than by his indefatigable exertions as a statesman and an orator. An urn filled with Roman silver coins was dug up in the neighbourhood of the castle in 1792. There is a chalybeate spring near the bridge, and the central parts of the parish abound in lead, coal, iron, and free-stone.

† BROUGHTON. The little town of Broughton-Furness is situated on the western borders of that district. The town is raised on the slope of a hill; the houses are of stone, and disposed nearly in a regular square. This place has been greatly improved of late years; having a weekly market, and a fair annually, which is principally for the sale of woollen cloth, spun by the country people, sheep, short wool, and black cattle. The country round is mountainous, abounding in iron ore, copper, slate, &c. On the summit of a hill, to the north of the town, is an ancient tower. Broughton Hall, near Manchester, was once the property of the Stanley family. George Chetham, Esq., who acquired the estate by purchase, in 1699, built the old hall here. Samuel Clowes, Esq. of Chadwick, who married into the Chetham family, built the new hall.

Broughton
Hall.



BROUGIAM HALL.

WESTMORELAND.

Mile from Penrith. The Seat of Lord Brougham & Vaux.



<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
20	Broxfield to	Northumb.	Alnwick . . . 2	Belford . . . 12	Rennington . 2	369	...
16	Broxhead ham	Hants	Farnham . . . 6	Alton 7	Headly 1	44	...
24	Broxholme pa	Lincoln . . .	Lincoln . . . 6	Spittal 7	Littleboro' . 6	139	137
14	Broxted pa	Essex	Thaxted . . . 13	R. Stortford . 5	Dunmow . . . 6	55	694
7	Broxton to	Chester . . .	Chester . . . 11	Malpas 5	Holt 6	172	454
20	Broxtow hun	Nottingham	Nottingham . 3	Mansfield . . 12	Shelly 1	125	65295
17	Broxwood ham	Hereford . .	Woobly . . . 3	Loominster . 5	Pembridge . . 3	132	...
8	Bruard, St. pa	Cornwall . .	Bodmin . . . 6	Camelford . 5	Newport . . 17	224	...
31	Bruerne ex. par. lib.	Oxford	Burford . . . 5	Chip. Norton 6	Whitney . . . 7	77	41
7	Bruerne Stapleford . to	Chester . . .	Chester . . . 6	Tarvin 2	Overton . . . 8	185	159
36	Brunsvard pa	Suffolk . . .	Framlington 3	Loxford . . . 4	Saxmundham 5	84	212
24	Bramby to	Lincoln . . .	Glandford-br. 8	Kirton 8	Botsford . . . 2	164	...
27	Bromstead pa	Norfolk . . .	N. Walsham 6	Norwich . . 15	Stalham . . . 1	124	107
45	Brunculiffe ham	W. R. York	Leeds 5	Wakefield . 7	Halifax . . . 9	189	...
27	Brundale pa	Norfolk . . .	Norwich . . . 6	Bungay . . . 10	Yarmouth . . 12	113	63
36	Brundish pa	Suffolk . . .	Framlingham 4	Halesworth 10	Loxford . . . 9	90	478
14	Brundon pa	Essex	C Hedlingham 5	Sudbury . . . 7	Haverhill . . 11	48	...
22	Brunshaw ham	Lancaster . .	Clitheroe . . 4	Preston . . . 14	Blackburn . . 8	213	...
27	Brunsthorpe pa	Norfolk . . .	Fakenham . . 6	Bogthorpe . 2	Castleacre . . 8	108	...
9	Brunstock to	Cumberland	Carlisle . . . 3	Brampton . . 7	Longtown . . 6	307	108
23	Bruntingthorpe . . . pa	Leicester . .	Lutterworth . 5	Shearsby . . 2	Leicester . . 10	94	382
29	Brunton to	Northumb.	Alnwick . . . 7	Embleton . . 2	Belford . . . 12	314	...
29	Brunton, East to	Northumb.	Newcastle . 5	Morpeth . . 11	Gosforth . . 3	279	268
20	Brunton, West to	Northumb.	Shields . . . 4	Shields . . . 12	Newburn . . . 2	278	118
10	Brushfield to	Derby	Bakewell . . . 1	Newhaven . . 7	Tideswell . . 7	153	44
16	Brushfield ham	Hants	Romsey . . . 4	Winchester . 9	Stockbridge . 4	70	...
11	Brushford pa	Devon	Chumleigh . . 5	Hatherleigh . 6	Bow 6	197	136
34	Brushford pa	Somerset . .	Dulverton . . 1	Wiveliscomb 6	Minehead . . 16	166	351
34	Bruton m. t.	Somerset . .	Castle Cary . 5	S. Mallet . . 7	Wincanton . 5	109	2223
12	Bryans Piddle ti	Dorset	Dorchester . 10	Bere Regis . 1	Wareham . . 8	113	...
12	Bryanstone f. pa	Dorset	Bland. Forum 1	Shaftesbury 11	Bere Regis . 9	104	155

* BRUTON is a small, but well-built town, situated on the river Bru, and considerable for its manufacture of stockings. It was formerly the seat of Sir Maurice Berkeley, whose son distinguished himself so much during the civil wars, by his ardent attachment to the royal cause. The church, which is antique, once belonged to an abbey of Black canons, founded in 1142. The tomb of Abbot Gilbert, by whom it was partly rebuilt before the dissolution, still remains in the north-west corner. The church has two quadrangular towers, one at the west end, and the other rising from one side of the north aisle; the former is finished in the most elaborate style of Gothic architecture, and ornamented with elegant pinnacles. An ancient hexagonal cross, supported by pillars, and elegantly adorned with fine sculpture, stands in the market place. Here is an excellent hospital, built by the trustees of Hugh Saxey, said to have been once waiter at an inn here. It is for the support of a certain number of men, women, and boys; the latter are boarded with the master who receives four shillings and sixpence per week with each, and the same sum for the maintenance of each adult. Within this parish lies the romantic hamlet called Disheove, where, in 1711, the remains of a Roman tessellated pavement were discovered. The priory of Stavordale, situated in the vicinity of Bruton, is now converted into a farm-house and barn. The latter was formerly the chapel, and still retains some evidences of the sacred purposes to which it has been applied.

Tomb of Abbot Gilbert.

Excellent hospital.

Destroyed by fire in 1751.

† BRYANSTONE is situated in the hundred of Pimperne Blandford, in the north division of the county. It is reported to have received its name from Brian de Insula, or Lisle, its ancient lord. It is a small place containing about a dozen houses, on the north side of the road from London to Exeter; but the manor-house and church is distant a mile to the north of the village. This place was destroyed by fire on the 4th of June, 1731, all but one house. The manor-house, occupied by the Portman family, is a fine spacious residence, erected upon the site of the old house, formerly occupied by the family of Rogers, its former possessors. This mansion was erected from a design by Mr. Wyatt; it is built of stone, and the hall is adorned with scagliola columns and other embellishments.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>					<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu. lation</i>
52	Brymbo to	Denbigh	Wrexham 5	Mold 6	Allington 5	195	1116		
50	Brynn Croes pa	Caernarvon	Pwllhi 10	Nevin 8	Aberdaron 5	253	910		
52	Bryn Eglwys pa	Denbigh	Corwen 6	Ruthin 7	Mold 12	200	450		
58	Bryngwyn pa	Radnor	Kington 5	Hay 5	Gladestry 3	156	364		
51	Bryngwyn pa	Cardigan	Newcastle 3	Cardigan 8	Bangor 5	229			
26	Bryngwyn pa	Monmouth	Ragland 2	Abergavenny 6	Monmouth 8	138	300		
22	Bryning to	Lancaster	Kirkham 2	Wharton 1	Preston 9	225	164		
48	Brynlllys * pa	Brecon	Hay 8	Brecknock 8	Falgarth 3	164	286		

BRYAN-STONE.

Curious tenure.

Picturesque ruins.

Changes of possession.

T. Harris, a fortunate tradesman.

The dimensions are 112 feet by 100. The church, which is situated near the above mansion, is a small old fabric, but the chancel was rebuilt in 1745. Here is a large monument to the memory of the Portman family, and several curious ancient brasses; in the windows are still preserved several richly coloured heraldic blazonings of the ancient lords of the manor. This manor was formerly held by grand serjeantry, viz., to find for our lord, the king, a man for his army when going into the parts of Scotland barefoot, clothed in a waistcoat (shirt) and breeches (drawers), having in one hand a bow without a string, and in the other an arrow unfeathered, for forty days. Also, when he should lead an army into Wales, the lord of this manor was to find a boy carrying a bow without a string, and an arrow unfeathered at his own proper cost and charges for forty days. Boys were a customary appendage to an army in former years, and were styled in the Latin of that period—"Garciones"—these were servants to the soldiers, and the idea of the bow without a string, and the arrow without a feather, was probably intended to show that they were destined for domestic and not warlike purposes.

* BRYNLLYS. The poor and inconsiderable village of Brynlllys, enjoys some historical celebrity from its castle, the remains of which consist of a lofty circular tower, occupying a moderately elevated site on the banks of the Llynfi. This castle, the ruins of which constitute a very picturesque object in the scenery of the place, has been thought by some distinguished antiquaries, to have been built by the ancient Britons, in imitation of the Phœnician or Syrian construction; but the more probable opinion is, that it was erected by William the Conqueror, or one of his immediate successors, who attempted the conquest of South Wales from this quarter. At the period of Bernard Newmarch's invasion of the county, it was granted by the crown to Richard Fitzpons; and it was afterwards given by Henry I. to the Cliffords. Maud, the widow of William Sponsee, Earl of Salisbury, who had inherited this property from her ancestors, was forced into a marriage by John Giffard of Brimsfield in Gloucestershire, who thus possessed himself of the estates of her family. Brynlllys afterwards belonged to the Bohuns and the Staffords, from whom it escheated to the crown; and, after passing through several hands, it was obtained by the present proprietor by purchase. Mahel, the son of Milo Fitzwalter, and the grandson of Bernard Newmarch, lost his life at this place by an accident. A little to the westward stands Trebarried, once the residence of a branch of the Vaughan family, containing a few family portraits. This house is near the site of an older mansion, called Trebois, the seat of a family of the name of Bois; the possessions of which family passed by marriage to one of the Vaughans of Tretower, Trepulip, and Velin Newydd, in the same vicinity, also the seats of these families, now possess little importance. Pont y Wall, is a handsome edifice on the same side of the turnpike-road. To the southward of Brynlllys, in the parish of Talgarth is Tregunter, so named from the Gunters, followers of Bernard Newmarch, who once possessed considerable weight in the county. The present mansion was built by Mr. Thomas Harris, a native of Talgarth, who had acquired an honourable fortune in London by trade, as a mercer; and in the latter part of his life, as an army clothier. Mr. Jones, the county historian states, that much of his success was ascribed to the

Miles.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
49	Bryn-y-Beird ham	Caermarthen	Llandillo 1	Llandovery .13	Caermarthen 16	204	379
39	Bibbenhall pa	Warwick ..	Coventry 5	Wappenbury 3	Southam 9	85	233
18	Bubblecoat ham	Herts.	Tring 1	Berkhampst 5	Aldbury 4	30	....
10	Bubnell to	Derby.	S. Middleton 3	Chesterfield . 7	Bampton 4	157	115

following singular adventure : some of the fraternity of the *bon-vivants* had been keeping it up until daylight, and until Mr. Harris began his morning's work, when they were amusing themselves with breaking the windows in the neighbourhood. He immediately joined the party in the sport, and assisted them in demolishing his own ; after which he told them he knew the master of the house they were attacking, that he was a jolly fellow, kept an excellent bottle of wine in his cellar ; and that he was determined to compel him to produce it, if they would partake of it. The invitation was accepted ; the wine was good, and their associate was discovered to be the host. His good humour was never forgotten : from that moment his fortune was made ; they not only employed him in his business themselves, but recommended him to their friends, and procured him contracts. By these means, in a few years, he was able to purchase the estates of Tregunter, Trevecca, and a property surrounding them to the amount of £1000. per annum, or thereabouts, and here he retired to spend the remainder of his days *in otio cum felicitate*, if not *cum dignitate*. He was sheriff of Breconshire, in 1768. His monument in the church of Talgarth states, that "in him the poor always found a most bountiful benefactor, his heart and mansion being ever open to the feelings of humanity, by relieving the distresses of the indigent." He died on the 23d of September, 1782, at the advanced age of 77 ; bequeathing Tregunter, with nearly the whole of his other property, to Mrs. Hughes, the daughter of his elder brother, Mr. Joseph Harris, the author of a well-known elementary treatise on optics. Howell Harris, another, and the youngest brother of this family, was much distinguished by his exertions in the cause of Calvinistic Methodism. Though refused orders at Oxford, where he had been educated, he became a zealous preacher. In 1756, when some apprehensions of an invasion were entertained, he made a voluntary offer to furnish, at his own expense, ten light horsemen completely armed and accoutred. The proposal was accepted, and Mr. Harris appointed to an ensigncy in the county militia ; but soon afterwards he was invested with the command of a company, in which were enrolled many of his own followers. The regiment was marched through different parts of England. "In this progress," observes Mr. Jones, "very remarkable scenes frequently occurred : one part of the regiment were heard chaunting hymns along the road, while the others were roaring loyal or bacchanalian songs ; sometimes the captain was elevated upon a table or a chair in the streets, preaching in his regimentals ; at others he appeared mounted in the meeting-house, holding forth in a black coat." In the latter part of his life he derived much support from Lady Huntingdon, who came to reside in his neighbourhood. Mr. Harris died at Trevecca, July 28, 1773, and was buried in Talgarth church. He left one daughter, from whom, however, he left nearly the whole of his fortune, for the support of a fraternity of a singular kind. In 1752, he formed the plan of a religious community, something similar in its constitution to the Moravian societies ; and he accordingly laid the foundation of Trevecca-house, with a sufficient extent of buildings and ground to accommodate a large number of inhabitants. His project succeeded extensively ; and the establishment is said to have contained at one time about one hundred and fifty efficient members, exclusively of children, as celibacy formed no law of the institution. Since Mr. Harris's death, however, the number has considerably declined. Lower Trevecca is an ancient mansion, of the age of Elizabeth, built by an heiress of the name of Rebecca Prosser, from whom the house, and subsequently the hamlet in which it stands, have

BRYNLIYS.

Singular
adventure.A beautiful
friend to the
poor.Regimental
street
preaching.A religious
community.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
46	Bubwith* pa & to	E. R. York .	Howden 5	Selby 6	York 11	186	1819	
28	Buckby, Long pa	Northamp .	Daventry 5	Holdonby 3	Crick 6	73	2073	
19	Buckden pa	Huntingdon .	Huntingdon 4	St. Neots 6	Kimbolton 6	62	1095	
45	Buckden to	W. R. York	Settle 13	Masham 10	Middleham 9	231	309	
27	Buckenham pa	Norfolk . . .	Acle 4	Norwich 9	Loddon 5	118	49	
27	Buckenham, Little, pa	Norfolk . . .	Wotton 6	Thetford 8	Swaffham 9	88	51	
17	Buckenhill to	Hereford . . .	Ross 7	Woolhope 1	Ledbury 7	127	...	
27	Buckenham, New * m. t. & pa }	Norfolk . . .	Norwich . . . 14	E. Harling . . . 6	Attleboro' . . . 5	93	795	

BRYNLLYS.

Lady Hun-
tingdon's
college.

been denominated. On the front wall of the porch is a stone about three feet square, bearing some rude and uncouth carvings, with an almost obliterated inscription and date, "Jesus, 1576." Lady Huntingdon took this house, which she converted into a college, and endowed for the education of twelve young men for the ministry in her own connexion. She also made it for some time the place of her own residence. The institution, however, has long been dissolved.

Nicholas de
Bubwith,
treasurer of
England.

* BUBWITH is situated on the river Derwent, which is crossed by a stone bridge of ten arches, built in 1793. This village is remarkable only as being the birth-place of Nicholas de Bubwith, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was one of the prelates that were present at the Council of Constance, in 1415. This prelate appears to have been first consecrated Bishop of London at Mortlake, September 26, 1406, and in the course of one year was twice translated to other sees; the first time was to that of Salisbury, on August 31, 1407; and the second was to that of Bath and Wells, on the 5th of the following October, in 1406-7; he was also made treasurer of England, and in 1414; he attended the Council of Constance as above, and was elected one of the thirty cardinals, who, by order of the council, were joined in election with Martin V. for the popedom. On his return into England, he erected and endowed an hospital on the northern side of the parish church of Saint Cuthbert, at Wells. He also added to his metropolitan church, the rectory of Abbots Buckland; he built the fine library on the eastern side of the cloister, and restored the beautiful chapel, between the two columns, in the nave of his cathedral, in which chapel he was buried. He died October 27, 1424. It has often been erroneously asserted that the luxuries of the table were only modern inventions to gratify the vitiated appetites of men in after ages. Such was not the fact, notwithstanding the homeliness of our ancestors.

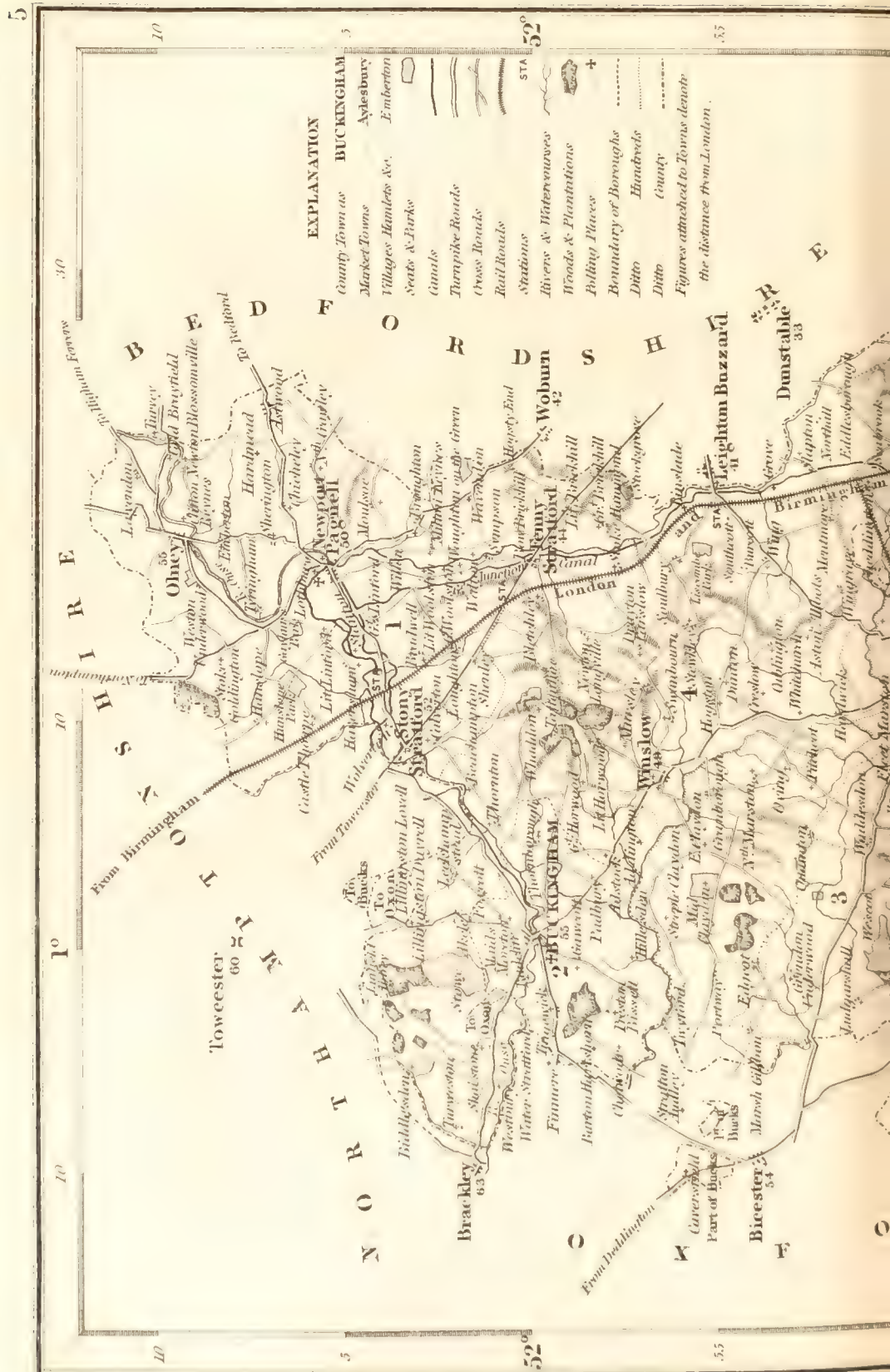
Market, Friday.—Fair, August 1.

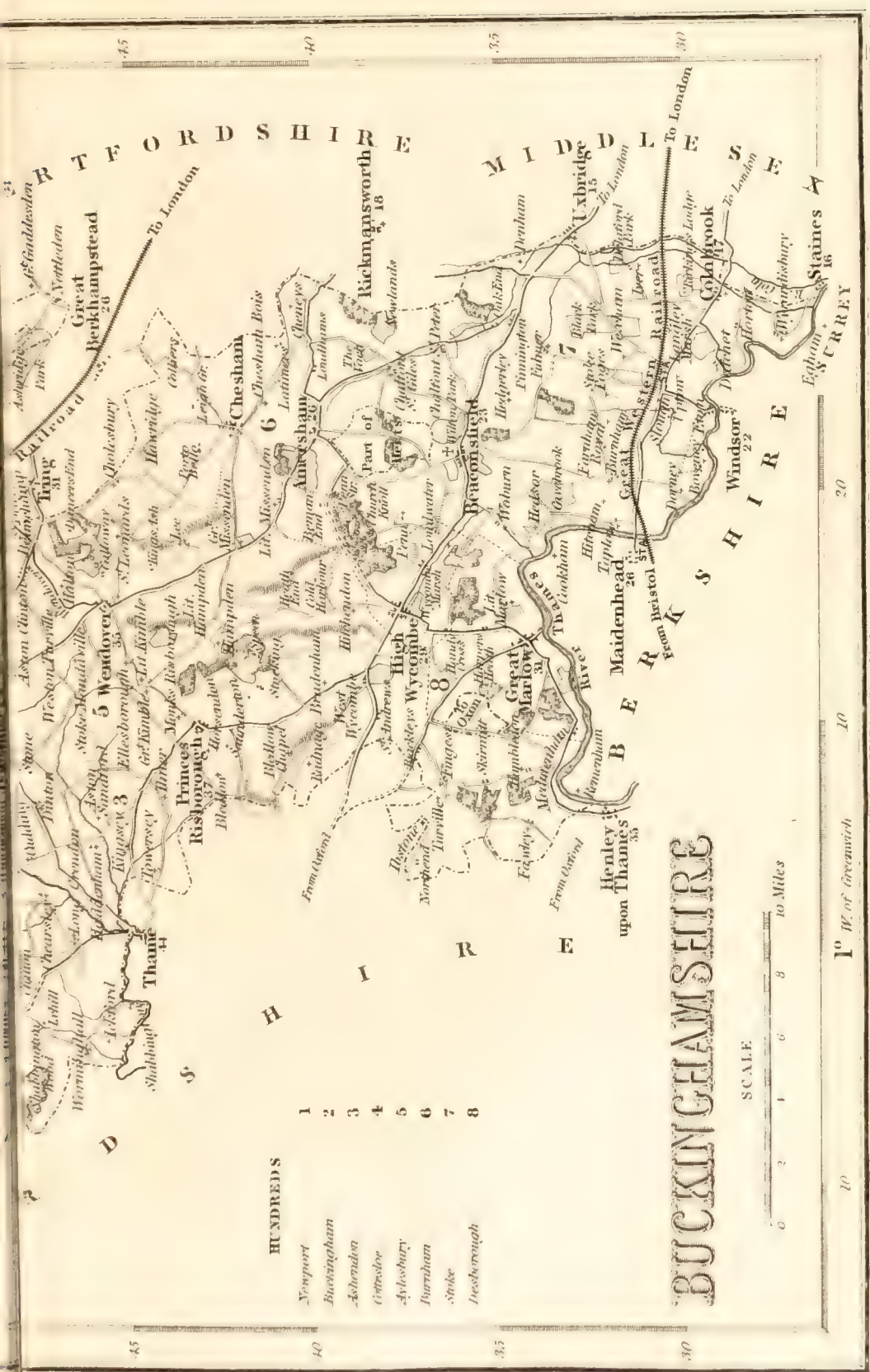
The castle.

† BUCKENHAM (NEW). This is a pleasant well-built town, adjoining the village of Old Buckenham. It owes its existence entirely to the caprice of one of its ancient lords, William de Albini, Earl of Chichester, who, disliking the situation of the castle of Old Buckenham, caused that structure to be dismantled, and another erected here in the time of Henry II. This castle was erected on an eminence to the east of the former, and consisted of a keep, and two round towers, a grand entrance tower, and barbican, enclosed with embattled walls, surrounded by a fosse; nothing remains but the keep and a part of the gateway. Privileges of considerable importance were conferred upon this town by its lord, who had not only a view of Frank Pledge, but the power of life and death. He obtained among other advantages the right of holding a mercate court, a market, and also the assize of bread and ale. The inhabitants have the privilege of exposing for sale goods at any market and fair in the kingdom without paying any toll, or stallage, and are exempt from serving on juries. This town is governed by a high bailiff, who is chosen at the Portman court, and a court leet and court baron are held by the proprietor of the manor. The parish church is dedicated to Saint Martin, and appears to have been erected at different periods, the nave and chancel is the only portion of the original structure, the north aisle being built about the year

Privilege
of the inha-
bitants.







Engraved for Dugdale's England and Wales Delimited.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer, Pentonville London.

<i>stat.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
27	Buckenham, Old *. pa	Norfolk . . .	Attleborough 3	N. Buckenham 2	Bunwith . . . 4	95	1201	
11	Buckerell pa	Devon	Honiton . . . 2	Exeter . . . 13	Axminster . 11	154	304	
11	Buckfastleigh . . . pa	Devon	Ashburton . 2	N. Bushell . 8	Chudleigh . 10	194	2445	
12	Buckham ham	Dorset	Dorchester . 10	Hermitage . 2	Sherborne . 7	116	...	
12	Buckhorne Weston, pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury . 8	Gillingham . 3	..... . 10	138	403
9	Buckhowbank . . . to	Cumberland	Carlisle . . . 4	Dalston . . . 1	Wigton . . . 8	308	668	
5	Buckingham, Co. of †		.....	.....	.....		146529

1479, and the south aisle, porch, and tower, by Sir John Knyvett, and finished by his son William, both of whom were owners of considerable property in this vicinity. The chapel of St. Mary's Guild was erected when the south aisle was first built, and a portion of the north aisle was screened off for a chantry and probably another guild, which was held here; it is dedicated to St. Martin. The screen which separates this part of the fabric is of the most beautiful workmanship, and supposed to have been built by one of the family of Palmer. Some of the principal decorations being the Palmers staff and wallet, a favourite order of Religieux at the time of the pilgrimages to St. James of Compostella and the Holy Land. This chapel, and indeed the whole church, abounds with interesting and curious monumental remains, and the windows are beautifully adorned with the armorial bearings and effigies of several of the former possessors of estates in this parish. In 1420, John Warrenger gave fourpence towards keeping a light burning before the image of St. Mary in the church.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, last Saturday in May, Sept. 28th, and Nov. 22d, for cheese, cattle, and toys.

* **BUCKENHAM (OLD).** The village of Old Buckenham is situated round a pleasant green, the church standing on the east side. It is a parish in the hundred of Shropham, and was formerly a place of considerable importance. Camden says, it derived its name from the bucks or deer that thronged the adjacent forest, while others think it was from the Saxon boccen—a beech tree, and ham—a dwelling-place. About the middle of the twelfth century a priory was established here to the honour of St. James the Apostle, by William de Albini, Earl of Chichester, for a prior and eight canons of the order of St. Augustine; at the suppression of this establishment its revenues amounted to £131. 11s. Here was also a castle, the property of the Knyvett family, which was entirely demolished by Sir Richard Knyvett, who appropriated the materials to the re-building of the adjacent priory; the site of this castle is still visible, and a little to the south stood an ancient chapel, afterwards converted into a barn, to which purpose the present parochial church was also appropriated. Here were three guilds, dedicated respectively to St. Margaret, St. Peter, and St. Thomas the Martyr. The church is a small old structure, and the nave and chancel are thatched. The lords of the manor of Old and New Buckenham were held of King Richard III. in capite, by the service of performing the office of chief butler to the kings of England at their coronation.

† **BUCKINGHAM** (The County of), is an inland county bounded on the east by the counties of Hertford, Bedford, and Middlesex, on the west by Oxfordshire, on the north by Northamptonshire, and on the south by Berkshire, and a small portion of Surrey. At the time of the Roman invasion, it was inhabited by the British tribe Cattienclana, and was included by the Romans in the Flavius Caesariensis. Its present name is supposed to be derived from the Saxon word boccen, from the immense number of deer which abounded in its forests. The greater part of the soil is a strong black land; but in the north, towards the borders of Bedfordshire, it is interspersed with gently-rising sandy hills. Aylesbury vale, which is celebrated for its fertility, is chiefly devoted to the grazing of cattle and sheep, considerably more of which are fed for the markets

BUCKEN-
HAM.

Screen of
beautiful
workman-
ship.

Curious cus-
tom.

Situation.

The castle.

Boundaries

Fertile
country.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation		
5	Buckingham* to bo & p	Bucks.	Aylesbury ..	17	Winslow	7	Brackley	7	56	3614
4	Buckland..... pa & to	Berks.	Farrington ..	4	Bampton	4	Wantage	8	69	....
5	Buckland pa	Buckingham	Tring	3	Ivanhoe	5	Aylesbury ...	6	34	510
15	Buckland pa	Gloucester..	C. Cambden ..	5	Evesham	6	Winchcombe ..	7	95	403
13	Buckland pa	Herts.	Barkway	2	Royston	4	Buntingford ..	3	34	372
21	Buckland pa	Kent	Dover 2	Canterbury ..	12	Folkstone	7	69	834	
21	Buckland pa	Kent	Faversham ...	3	Queenboro' ..	8	Milton	4	44	15
37	Buckland pa	Surrey	Reigate	2	Dorking	4	Gatton	4	24	344

BUCKING-
HAM.

Agricultural
produce.

Mineral pro-
ductions.

in the northern than in the southern parts of the county ; the last being overspread with rich dairy-farms, which supply the metropolis with considerable quantities of butter. Of the hay raised in this county, a large proportion is also sent to the metropolis. On the south are the Chiltern hills, which consist chiefly of chalk, and are celebrated for the growth of wheat, barley, oats, beans, and sainfoin ; various parts of them are covered with wood, especially beech and elm. Two-thirds of the population of this place are employed in agriculture, which has attained to high perfection in the arable districts. The Ouse, the Thames, and the Colne, are the principal rivers ; the former of which enters the county on the west side, flows in a devious course to Buckingham, and thence pursues its way northward through a rich country to Stoney Stratford and Olney, after which it enters Bedfordshire at Brayfield. The Thames waters the south of the county for twenty-eight miles, forming a natural division from Berkshire and Surrey. The river Colne rises in Herefordshire, and crosses the vale of Aylesbury, which is also pervaded by the Thames. The Grand Junction Canal which enters from Hertfordshire, and passes through a considerable portion into Northamptonshire, is a considerable benefit to the county. The mineral productions of this county are rare, but some good marble has been found near Newport Pagnell, and fullers' earth on the borders of Bedfordshire. The summer assizes are held at Buckingham, and the spring assizes at Aylesbury. The manufactures of the county are chiefly paper, thread, lace, and straw plaiting ; the last two of which branches employ a great number of females. This county gives title of earl to the noble family of Hobart.

Incorpo-
rated by
Queen
Mary.

Antiquity.

* BUCKINGHAM is situated in a valley upon the river Ouse, by which it is nearly surrounded, and over which it has three stone bridges. This town was summoned in the reign of Edward III. to send members to parliament, but does not appear to have done so till the 36th of Henry VIII., though from that of Edward VI. it has sent two members regularly. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, by the name of a bailiff and twelve burgesses. Charles II., in 1684, granted it a new charter, changing the magistrates into a mayor and aldermen, but the old charter was restored four years after, and the magistrates are still a bailiff and burgesses, in whom the right of election is vested. The whole business of the county was formerly transacted at Aylesbury, but the summer assizes are now holden at Buckingham. The sessions for the town and parish are holden here every half year ; and the corporation consisting of a high bailiff, (who is always a burgess, and elected by a majority of housekeepers, annually, on the 1st of May,) high steward, recorder, twelve principal burgesses, town-clerk, and mace-bearer, hold a court here once every three weeks, for the recovery of small debts. Buckingham appears to have been a town of considerable antiquity, being mentioned by Bishop Kennet, as the spot near which the Roman General, Aulus Plautius, surprised and routed the Britons under the command of Caractacus and Togodumnus, the sons of Cunobelin. It was celebrated in the early Saxon times, as the burial place of St. Rumbald. In the popish legends of his life, he is said to have been the son of a British king, by a Christian princess ; to have been born at King's Sutton, a little village in Northamptonshire, near Buckingham ; to have lived only three days ; but, during that time, to have professed him-

self a Christian ; and to have bequeathed his body to Sutton, the place of his birth, for one year ; to Brachley, in Northamptonshire for two years, and then to Buckingham for ever. He was then baptized, and immediately expired. A shrine was erected at Buckingham over his remains ; and, in that age of blind superstition, it became the resort of multitudes of pilgrims, for whose accommodation numerous inns were erected, much to the advantage of the town. The shrine was rebuilt by a sum of money which was left by Richard Fowler, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the year 1477. According to the Saxon Chronicle, Edward the Elder resided here for a short time, in the year 918, and caused two forts to be built, and garrisoned on each side of the river, to repel the incursions of the Danes, against whom he shortly afterwards advanced, and compelled them to sue for peace. The Danish soldiers ravaged the town in 941, and again in 1010, when having plundered the adjacent country, they retreated hither to secure their treasure. At the time of the Norman conquest, Buckingham is stated by Browne Willis to have been the only borough in the county ; yet it was then but an inconsiderable place, and only taxed for one hide. In the reign of Edward III. its importance was increased by that prince making it a mart for wool ; but the trade being removed to Calais, it again declined, and in the 27th of Henry VIII. it was enumerated amongst the decayed cities and towns, for whose relief an act of parliament was then made. About this period the assizes which had usually been holden here, were removed to Aylesbury, through the interest of Sir John Baldwin. In the year 1725, Buckingham suffered greatly by a fire, which consumed 138 dwelling houses, being more than one-third of the whole town ; the damage was estimated at £40,000. Lord Cobham, however, in 1758, procured an act of parliament to fix the summer assizes at Buckingham, and erected a gaol here at his own expence for the use of the town and county ; circumstances which are recorded by the following inscription over the gaol door :—

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD GRENVILLE TEMPLE,
LORD VISCOUNT COBHAM,
CAUSED THIS EDIFICE TO BE ERECTED AT HIS OWN EXPENCE,
FOR THE USE OF THIS TOWN AND COUNTY ;
THE SUMMER ASSIZES BEING RESTORED TO THIS PLACE,
AND FIXED HERE BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
IN THE YEAR 1758.

The town-hall, which had been built many years before, at the expence of Sir Ralph Verney, is a large brick building, at the top of which is a gilt swan, the borough arms. The principal floor is occupied by the magistrates, for the transacting of public business. The houses of Buckingham are mostly built of brick, irregularly scattered over a large extent of ground, on the side and bottom of a hill. There are four incorporated companies here: the mercers, tanners, butchers, and merchant-tailors ; and all persons admitted to the freedom of the town must be members of one of these corporations. The labouring inhabitants of this town, and its vicinity, are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, or in the manufacture of lace. Scarcely a house or female in the place is unprovided with a lace pillow, parchments, bobbin, gimps, pins, thread, and other requisites. The manufacture of lace, however, at Nottingham, by means of machinery, has considerably reduced the receipts of the lace-makers in this town. In the middle of the town, on a very high mount, formerly stood a castle, erected by the Saxon King, Edward the Elder ; but there are now no traces of it remaining. It is supposed to have been anciently a seat of the Giffords, Earls of Buckingham. According to Mr. Willis, the polls for knights of the shire were taken, and he had heard that the assizes were formerly holden there, in temporary booths erected for the purpose. The spire of the old church of Buckingham, which stood 163 feet from the ground, was blown down in a tempest, on the 7th of February, 1699 : but the tower by

BUCKING-
HAM.Ancient
supersti-
tion.Made a mart
for wool.Destructive
fire.The town-
hall.Lace manu-
factories.

BUCKING-
HAM.

Tower of the
old church
blown
down, 1699.

Barton's
hospital for
six poor
persons.

Free-school.

which it was supported, remained till the 26th of March, 1776, when that also fell down, just after Mr. Pennant had quitted the church. Since that period, the church-yard has remained a burial place, with a chapel only; and a new church has been erected on the site of the ancient castle mentioned above. The new church, which has been rendered more conspicuous by its elevated situation, was begun in 1777, and completed in four years at the expence of about £7000., the greatest part of which was subscribed by the late Earl Temple. It is built of free-stone, and has a handsome square tower, attached to its south-west end, with a spire nearly equal in height to that of the old church (being 150 feet from the ground). The inside is finished in an elegant style. The altar-piece, representing the transfiguration of Christ, is a tolerable copy of a celebrated picture by Rapheal, given to the parish by the Marquis of Buckingham. The arms and crests of the Temple family are carved in stone over the east and west doors. It contains no monuments whatever; nor were those of the old building of any consequence. The area which surrounds the church, is laid out in a pleasant walk, planted with trees, and enlivened with a view of the serpentine course of the Ouse. About twenty yards to the south-west, is the burial ground, where a small chapel, or room, has been erected for the accommodation of the clergyman at funerals; no interments being permitted in or near the present church, nor funeral ceremony allowed to be performed in it. In the year 1431, John Barton founded an hospital for six poor persons, to each of whom he gave a groat a week to pray for his soul. In 1583, this alms-house was given to the poor by Mrs. Dayrel, whose family most probably obtained it from the crown, after the suppression of the first foundation. It is still called Barton's Hospital. Queen Elizabeth, in 1597, founded an alms-house at Buckingham, for seven poor women, called Christ's Hospital, on the site of an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Lawrence, which existed as early as 1312. It is but slenderly endowed. There was anciently a gild, or brotherhood, in the town of Buckingham, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The brotherhood had also a chantry chapel, founded in 1268, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist and Thomas à Becket. In the reign of Edward IV. John Ruding, archdeacon of Lincoln, and prebend of Durham, repaired this chapel. The pews which were then erected still remain; and also the door of the original structure, which is of Saxon architecture. It has long been converted into a free-school, said, by some to have been founded by Edward VI. and endowed with a stipend of £10. 8s. 0^d. per annum, payable out of the Exchequer. According to other accounts, the school was founded in the year 1540, by Isabel Denton. The master's house having been burnt down, it was rebuilt in 1696, at the expence of Alexander Denton, Esq., and the endowment has been increased by several donations. A Sunday-school has also being established for the children of the poor. The manor of Buckingham was anciently in the family of the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham. It passed successively to the Clares, Breoses, and Staffords; but, having been forfeited by attainder, in 1460, it was granted to Richard Fowler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1485, it was restored to the Staffords; but was again forfeited in 1521. It was afterwards granted successively to Lord Marney, and to the Careys; of the latter of whom it was purchased, in 1553, by the Brocas family, who, in 1574, let it on lease, for 999 years, to the corporation, subject to a quit-rent of forty shillings, which is now paid to the Marquis of Buckingham, as the lord paramount. In the town, is a capital mansion of some celebrity, called Fowler's and Lambards'. It was anciently the seat of John Barton, who in the reign of Richard II. and Henry IV., was one of the knights of the shire. At this house Catherine of Arragon, Henry VIIIth's first queen, was entertained in 1514, by Edward Fowler, and in 1644, was for several days the residence of King Charles I. The room in which he lay is still called the king's chamber. The manor of Lethenborough, or Lenborough,

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Buckland Brewer .. pa	Devon.....	Torrington ..5	Bideford ....6	Barnstaple .13	214	1096
34	Buckland Denham .. pa	Somerset. .	Frome .....2	Bruton .....10	Bohlington .3	104	532
11	Buckland East .. pa	Devon.....	South Molton 4	Barnstaple .8	Dulverton .13	183	173
11	Buckland Filleigh .. pa	Devon.....	Hatherleigh .6	Halsworthy .9	Bideford...11	207	317
34	Buckland, St. Mary, pa	Somerset. .	Ilminster ....6	Wellington .9	Chard .....5	144	646
11	Buckland Monachorum	Devon.....	Tavistock....4	Saltash.....8	Ashburton .15	210	1274
11	Buckland in the Moor } pa }	Devon.....	Ashburton ..3	N. Bushel .7	Chudleigh ...9	190	139
12	Buckland, Newton .. ti	Dorset.....	Dorchester .10	Sherborne .8	Blandford .10	114	786
12	Buckland Ripers .. pa	Dorset.....	M. Regis ....4	Dorchester .6	Weymouth .4	124	115
11	Buckland Tout Saints, p	Devon.....	Kingsbridge 2	Dartmouth .7	Dodbrook ...2	206	46
11	Buckland, West .. pa	Devon.....	South Molton 5	Barnstaple .8	Bideford...11	186	273
34	Buckland, West .. pa	Somerset. .	Wellington .2	Taunton ....5	Wiveliscomb 9	146	793
4	Bucklebury* .. pa	Berks.....	Newbury....6	Woolhampt. 3	Reading ....11	50	1300

another hamlet of this parish, passed with the manor of Buckingham, till the forfeiture of 1521, from which period it continued in the crown for nearly a century. It then became the property of the Dormers; and, in 1704, it was sold to Mr. Rogers, who, in 1718, conveyed it to Edward Gibbon, Esq., the grandfather of the celebrated historian; of whose family it was purchased by the late Bridger Goodrich, Esq. Lenborough house became the seat of the Ingoldbys, an ancient Lincolnshire family, in 1455. A great part of the old mansion-house has been pulled down, and the remainder converted into a farm-house. The history of the Ingoldsby family is deserving of notice. Sir Richard Ingoldsby married Oliver Cromwell's aunt, by whom he had a numerous family. Francis, the eldest son, who represented the town of Buckingham in parliament, during the protectorate of his cousins, Oliver and Richard, was well received at court after the restoration, and his name was inserted in the list of intended knights of the Royal Oak. He dissipated his estate, which was valued at £1000. a year; sold Lenborough house to Mr. Robinson, his steward; and died a pensioner in the charter-house. Richard, the second son, was an officer of trust in the parliamentary army; one of the commissioners for the trial of the king; signed the warrant for the execution of his sovereign; was one of the chief confidants of his cousin Oliver, governor of Oxford castle, and one of the lords of the upper house. Finding the cause of his cousin Richard desperate, he exerted himself in favour of the restoration, obtained a free pardon, (the only one of the regicides who had that fortune,) and was made a Knight of the Bath. Oliver, the third brother, also an officer in the parliamentary army, was killed at Pendennis castle. John and Henry, the fourth and fifth brothers, were likewise both in the parliamentary army. The latter followed the example of Richard; and, for his services in expediting the restoration, he was created a baronet in 1661. He died in 1701, and the title is extinct. There were three other brothers, all of whom are supposed to have been in the parliamentary army. Lenborough house was sold by the Robinsons to Mr. Rogers, who conveyed it to Mr. Gibbon, with the manor.

BUCKING-
HAM.A mansion
converted
into a farm.Dissipated
character.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Monday; week after Epiphany (O.S.); March 7; May 6; Whit-Thursdays; July 10; September 4; October 2; Saturday after Old Midsummer statute, and cattle; November 8, cattle.—*Bankers*, Bartlett and Co., draw on Præds and Co.; and Parrott and Co., on Morland and Co.—*Inns*, Lord Cobham's Arms, and White Hart.

* **BUCKLEBURY.** A village celebrated for its being the residence of the famous clothier, John Winchcombe, commonly known as Jack of Newbury. The manor part of the possessions of the abbots of Reading was granted to him in the reign of Henry VIII. He built the manor-house, in one of the chambers of which is a portrait, with the date of 1550. From this picture the portrait of the Jack of Newbury, in the town-hall, was taken; but it is clearly that of his son, since John Winchcombe died in the year 1579. Henry Winchcombe, Esq., of Bucklebury, was created a baronet by James I., in 1617. Frances, the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Winchcombe, the last baronet of the family, married Lord

Jack of
Newbury

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
36	Buckleham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich.....5	Woodbridge 5	Harwick.....7	74	274
7	Buckley.....to	Chester.....	Nantwich.....9	Tarporley...5	Chester.....12	171	...
23	Buckminster...pa & to	Leicester...	M Mowbray.9	Bottesford..11	Waltham...5	112	842
35	Buckmoor.....ham	Stafford....	Tamworth...2	Litchfield..5	Coldfield...5	116	...
24	Bucknall.....pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle..4	Tattersall...8	Wragby.....13	137	276
35	Bucknall.....to & chap	Stafford....	Newcastle..4	Leek.....9	Hanley.....1	152	574
17	Bucknell.....pa	Hereford....	Knighton...3	Bewdley.....9	Corley.....3	134	465
31	Bucknell.....pa	Oxford.....	Bicester.....3	Ayrhoe.....6	Deddington..8	57	274
34	Buckshaw.....ham	Somerset....	Sherborne...6	Henstridge..2	Wincanton..8	109	...
46	Buckton.....to	E. R. York..	Bridlington.3	Hunmanby..4	Rudstone...5	210	171
17	Buckton.....to	Hereford....	Knighton R. 4	Perlogue...2	Bis. Castle..7	148	...
21	Buckwell.....ham	Kent.....	Canterbury.2	Sandwich...9	Ramsgate...12	57	...
19	Buckworth.....pa	Huntingdon..	Huntingdon..6	Spaldwick...3	Brinton.....4	66	136
39	Budbrook.....pa	Warwick....	Warwick.....1	Kennilworth.6	Stratford...9	91	467
30	Budby.....to	Nottingham..	Ollerton...2	Worksop...7	Wellow.....4	139	139
11	Budeaux, St.....pa	Devon.....	Plymouth...4	Saltash.....1	Tavistock...9	213	669
29	Budle.....to	Northumb...	Belford.....3	Wooler.....12	N. Bewick...12	325	103
11	Budleigh, East...pa	Devon.....	Sidmouth...5	Topsham...5	Chudleigh..12	162	2044
11	Budleigh, West...hun	Devon.....	Crediton...3	Tiverton...9	Collumpton..9	171	3047
3	Budna.....ham	Beds.....	Biggleswade.4	Potton.....6	Bedford...6	47	...
8	Budock, St.....pa	Cornwall...	Falmouth...2	Penryn.....2	Holston.....9	268	1797
7	Budworth, Gt. pa & to	Chester.....	Northwich...3	Warrington..9	Knutsford...7	176	16541
7	Budworth, Little...pa	Chester.....	Tarporley...4	Middlewich..7	Northwich...7	180	621
7	Buerton.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....5	Tarvin.....2	Tarporley...5	182	464
7	Buerton.....to	Chester.....	Nantwich...7	Woore.....2	Audlem.....4	164	59
12	Bugbarrow.....ham	Dorset.....	Bere Regis..1	Wareham...7	Dorchester..12	113	...
28	Bugbrook.....pa	Northampt..	Northampton.6	Harleston...1	Daventry...7	72	865
7	Bughawton.....to	Chester.....	Congleton...3	Brereton...8	Macclesfield.7	165	2087
12	Bugley.....ham	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury.4	Gillingham..1	E. Stower...2	96	...
10	Bugsworth.....to	Derby.....	Chapel le F. 2	Whaley-br..1	Stockport...9	169	...
46	Bugthorpe.....pa	E. R. York..	Pocklington.6	Driffield...6	Bridlington..9	190	300
48	Builth*.....m. t. & pa.	Brecon.....	Langammarch.7	Brecon.....15	Llanynys...2	173	6699
33	Buildwas.....pa	Salop.....	M. Wenlock.4	Madeley...2	Shifnal.....6	149	240
41	Bulbridge.....pa	Wilts.....	Wilton.....1	Salisbury...6	Old Sarum...5	85	...
17	Bulch.....to	Hereford....	Abergavenny.8	Crickhowell.4	Cwnjny.....4	161	...
24	Bulby.....ham	Lincoln.....	Corby.....4	Folkingham..5	Grantham...8	108	176
36	Bulcamp.....ham	Suffolk.....	Southwold..4	Halesworth..4	Loxford...7	100	...
30	Bulcote.....pa and to	Nottingham..	Nottingham..6	Bingham...5	Newark.....11	129	142
34	Bulford.....ham	Somerset....	Taunton...5	Ilminster...6	Chard.....7	142	...

BUCKLE-
BURY.

Bolingbroke, an eminent statesman in the reign of Queen Anne, who came into possession of this house and estate in right of his wife; but, dying without issue, the estate devolved to the representative of the original family, whose descendant is Winchcombe Howard Hartley, Esq.

Open situa-
tion.

* BUILTH. The neat little market town of Builth, or Bualt, is delightfully situated on the southern bank of the Wye, in an open part of the vale, but surrounded by abrupt and lofty hills. Its name appears to have been derived from "Bu," an ox, and "allt," a wooded eminence; signifying together, Ox-cliff, or Oxen-holt. The town is composed chiefly of two parallel streets; one close to the river, which is narrow, ill-built, and extremely dirty; the other on the higher ground, which is more open, and contains some good modern houses. In one of the few lanes which connect these streets, stands the King's Head, the principal inn of the town. The chief thoroughfare is through the lower street. Builth has a deceptive appearance of considerable trade; but its fairs are abundantly supplied with the small cattle and sheep of the neighbourhood. The parish church (St Mary's in Builth) stands at the western extremity of the lower street, on the bank of the river. It is a neat modern structure. It contains an old monument, purporting to be the effigies of John Lloyd, Esq. of Towy, a descendant of the Lloyds, partisans of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. This monument appears to have been removed from an older church. Amongst some very respectable houses, near the sacred edifice, is the seat of Richard Price, Esq. Over the Wye, is a handsome stone bridge, with six arches, of modern erection. On the 20th of December, 1691, almost the whole of this town was burnt. In the brief which was granted to collect money for the relief of the sufferers, we are told, that "the fire raged for five hours, and, from the boisterousness of the wind,

Fairs abundantly supplied.

Town burnt down, 1691.



HAWES FARM, EAST

DEVONSHIRE

The property of Mr. W. H. W. W.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
41	Bulford pa	Wilts	Amesbury . . . 2	Luggershall . 7	Wilton 9	78	290	
40	Buley Castle ham	Westmorel.	Appleby . . . 1	Brough 9	Penrith . . . 14	270	...	
22	Bulk to	Lancaster . .	Lancaster . . 2	Hornby 7	Burton 9	242	102	
39	Bulkington . . . pa & to	Warwick . . .	Nuneaton . . 4	Coventry . . . 7	Bedworth . . 2	98	1792	
41	Bulkington pa	Wilts	Melksham . . 15	Amesbury . . . 6	Luggershall . 10	83	...	
11	Bulkworthy pa	Devon	Torrington . 7	Stratton . . . 12	Holsworthy . . 7	217	198	
29	Bullers Green to	Northumb.	Morpeth . . . 1	Alnwick 20	Newcastle . . 14	289	203	
15	Bulley pa	Gloucester . .	Newent 4	Gloucester . . 5	Ross 11	112	216	
17	Bullingham, Upper . . to & pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . . 2	Ross 12	Allensmoor . . 2	133	120	
17	Bullingham, Lower ham	Hereford . . .	Kington . . . 4	Weobly 8	Leominster . . 14	151	277	
17	Bullingham, Lower . . to	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . . 1	Weobly 11	Ledbury . . . 13	134	277	
24	Bullington pa	Lincoln	Wragby 2	Spittall 10	Horncastle . . 11	144	50	
16	Bullington pa	Hants	Whitchurch . 4	Basingstoke . 13	Andover . . . 6	58	189	
29	Bullocks Hall to	Northumb.	Alnwick . . . 7	Felton 4	Morpeth . . . 11	300	14	
14	Bulmer pa	Essex	Sudbury . . . 2	Clare 7	Neyland . . . 6	53	706	
43	Bulmer pa & to	N. R. York . .	New Malton . 6	York 12	Westow 2	211	901	
43	Bulmer wap	W. R. York . .	...	...	...	211	19708	
14	Bulpham pa	Essex	G. Thurrock . 5	Gravesend . . 8	Langdon . . . 2	22	236	
30	Bulwell pa	Nottingham . .	Nottingham . 4	Bramcote . . . 1	Beeston . . . 2	125	2611	
28	Bulwick pa	Northampt.	Rockingham . 6	Duddington . 5	Oundle 7	84	482	
14	Bumpstead Helion . . pa	Essex	Thaxted . . . 8	Saff. Walden . 9	Halstead . . . 9	46	847	
14	Bumpstead Steeple . . pa	Essex	C Heddingham 8	Haverhill . . . 3	S. Walden . . 8	47	1080	
38	Buncton chap	Sussex	Steyning . . . 3	W. Grinstead . 4	Horsham . . . 11	45	...	
7	Bunbury pa & to	Chester	Tarporley . . 3	Malpas 9	Nantwich . . . 7	174	5207	

consumed the dwelling houses of forty-one substantial families, with all their corn, furniture, effects, and merchandizes, to the great impoverishment of the adjacent country, and the decay of trade; it being a very considerable market-town, and having no market kept within ten miles of it; the damage sustained by this fire, as ascertained by the oaths, as well of the sufferers as of the architects and tradesmen of different descriptions, amounted to £10,780. besides £2000. sustained by persons of ability, who did not apply for relief." At the eastern end of the town, on a small eminence above the river, is the site of Builth castle, once a fortress of considerable strength and importance. Its history is involved in obscurity. Neither the name of the founder, nor the date of its construction, has been ascertained; nor is it known to whom its demolition is to be ascribed. Camden, and others, state Builth to have been the ancient *Bulleum Silurum* of Ptolemy; but this seems to be mere groundless conjecture. Builth is distinguished as the last retreat of the unfortunate Llewelyn ap Gryffydd. Tradition states that when at the crisis of his fortune, he applied to the castle for shelter, but they refused him admittance; whence the inhabitants to this day, bear the reproachful title of Bradwyr Buallt, or the traitors of Builth. The scene of his death is placed on the banks of the Irvon, a short distance to the westward of the town, where a place called Cefyn y bedd, the grave ridge or bank, is thought to indicate the spot. About a mile westward of the town runs a small brook, called Nant yr Arian, or Money Brook; from a tradition that when the plague raged in Builth, the country people who supplied the place with provisions, put them down here, and were paid for them by money dropped into the water to prevent the spread of the infection. The Irvon empties its waters into the Wye a little above Builth. To the right, on entering the vale, but on the northern shore of the Whefri river, which here joins the Irvon, stood the mansion of Rhosferig, formerly the property of Elstan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferregs. The present edifice is delightfully situated. John Lloyd, Esq. the late proprietor, who was the last lineal descendant of the eldest line of Elystan, was accidentally drowned in crossing the river near his own house. Parc ar Irvon, another mansion in this vicinity, has been converted into a farm-house. On a steep and lofty bank of the Irvon, a little above its fall into the Wye, is a mound of earth, the apparent site of a fortress called Castell caer Beris. About a mile from Builth, are the saline springs, called the Park Wells. In the year 1750, Thomas Pritchard, a native of this place, bequeathed £1,800. for charitable

BUILTH.

Damage by
fire, £10,780.

Ancient
*Bulleum
Silurum* of
Ptolemy.

Scene of the
death of
Llewelyn ap
Gryffydd.

Castell caer
Beris

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
11	Bundley.....pa	Devon.....	Chumleigh...7	Hatherleigh..4	Holsworthy 16	200	339
36	Bungay *.....m. t.	Suffolk.....	Ipswich.....37	Becoles.....6	Harleston...9	109	3734
30	Bunny.....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham 6	Bingham...10	Bradmore...1	117	371
18	Buntingford, m t & chap	Herts.....	Hertford...13	Royston...7	Baldock...8	31	.....
27	Bunwell.....pa	Norfolk.....	M. Stratton .5	Attleboro'..6	N. Buckenb. 4	95	947
41	Bupton.....ti	Wilts.....	Calne.....4	Lyneham...4	Marlboro'...8	81	.....
33	Buraston.....to	Salop.....	Tenbury...2	Cleobury M. 5	Bewdley...12	134	.....
5	Bureot.....ham	Bucks.....	Leighton Buz 3	Grove.....2	Winslow...8	33	.....
34	Burcott.....ham	Somerset.....	Wells.....1	Glastonbury 6	Axbridge...9	121	.....
23	Burbage.....pa & to	Leicester...	Hinckley...1	Stapleton...4	Lutterworth 9	90	1618
41	Burbage.....ti	Wilts.....	Marlborough 6	G. Bedwin...2	Luggershall 7	73	1448
41	Burcombe, North.....ti	Wilts.....	Wilton.....1	Hindon.....10	Amesbury...8	82	.....
41	Burcombe, South.....pa	Wilts.....	.....2	Salisbury...5	Blisset.....2	86	419
31	Burcott.....ham	Oxford.....	Abingdon...5	Wallingford 5	Oxford.....8	50	163
43	Burdale.....ham	N. R. York	N. Malton .10	G. Driffield .7	Masham...5	209	.....
13	Burdon.....to	Durham.....	Sunderland 4	Rainton...7	Dalton.....1	268	162
13	Burden, Little.....ham	Durham.....	Darlington .3	Stockton...7	Sadberg.....1	243	.....
13	Burden, Great.....to	Durham.....	.....3	.....6	.....2	244	.....
9	Burdoswald.....fort	Cumberland	Carlisle...3	U. Denton...2	Brampton...6	316	.....
16	Bure.....ti	Hants.....	Christchurch 1	Lynton.....13	Sopley.....4	99	.....
14	Bures, Mount †.....pa	Essex.....	Halstead...6	Neyland...2	Sudbury...6	57	262

BUILTH.

purposes, which sum is, by a legal decision, applied to the establishment of the free-school.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, third Monday in February; Monday before May 12th; June 27th; October 6th; December 6th for cattle.—*Inn*, the Lion.

* BUNGAY is seated on the Waveney, which is here navigable for barges. The town is neatly built and of comparatively modern construction, nearly the whole of this place having been consumed by fire in 1688. In the market-place, which is considered to be the best in the county, are two crosses, under one of which fowls and butter are exposed for sale, and under the other corn and grain. The castle, once the residence and strong-hold of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, and by one of them conceived impregnable, has become the habitation of helpless poverty; many miserable hovels having been reared against its walls for the accommodation of the lowest classes. It is, however, beautifully situated, the views around it broken by ravines, and varied by clumps of trees. In the reigns of the first two Edwards, it appears to have been invested in the crown, but was subsequently granted to the Mortimers. It reverted again to the crown in the reign of Edward IV. The principal streets leading to Norwich, Yarmouth, Bury, and Ipswich, are broad and well paved. Here are a neat theatre and handsome assembly-rooms. The town consists of two parishes. One of its churches is a stately building. There was formerly a third church dedicated to St. Thomas, which has long disappeared. Here is also a good free grammar-school, which enjoys the right of sending two scholars to Emanuel college, Cambridge. The springs of this place are supposed to possess medicinal qualities of great efficacy. Contiguous to the town is a common inclosed and rated, which is very serviceable to the inhabitants. The Waveney, which surrounds the town and common in the form of a horse-shoe, being navigable to this place from Yarmouth, a considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, flour, coal, and lime; and malting, lime-burning, and the manufacture of hempen cloth, constitute the principal employment of the inhabitants. Between the two churches are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, May 14th, for horses and lean cattle; and September 25th, for hogs and petty chapmen.—*Bankers*, Gurney and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—*Inns*, King's Head, and Tons.

† BURES MOUNT. A parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden. The appellation mount, which distinguishes it from the other parish, arises from an artificial mount about 80 feet high, covering nearly an acre and a half of ground, but concerning whose origin historians and traditions are silent. William de Bigod formerly held

Great fire in 1688.

Free gram- mar school, &c.

Principal manufac- ture.

Artificial mount.

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
36	Bures, St. Mary*... pa	Suffolk	Neyland ... 4	Sudbury ... 6	Hadleigh ... 10		53	1559
31	Burford†... m. t. & pa	Oxford	Oxford ... 18	Deddington ... 2	Aynhoe ... 5		71	1866
33	Burford ... pa & to	Salop	Tenbury ... 2	Brimfield ... 5	Ludlow ... 6		135	1086

lands in this parish of the King (temp. Henry III.) by the service of keeping of the chandlery or place where the royal candles were kept. Roger de Leybourne also held lands here by the tenure of scalding the king's hogs.

* BURES, ST. MARY. A parish partly in the hundred of Hinckford, and also in that of Babergh. The church of this parish stands in the last-mentioned county. Edmond, King of the East Angles, is stated to have been crowned here.

† BURFORD. This town is of considerable antiquity, and was called by the Saxons Beorford, of which its present name is a variation. In 685 an ecclesiastical synod was held here by Kings Ethelred and Berthwold, at which Adhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, was ordered to write against the error of the British church, respecting the time of the celebration of Easter. About the year 752 a battle was fought at Battle Edge, west of this town towards Upton, between Ethelbald, King of Mercia, and Cuthred, or Cuthbert, a tributary king of the West Saxons. The exactions of the former being so insupportable, that nothing but an appeal to arms could put an end to them. He therefore entered the field, and, in a bloody battle, defeated Ethelbald, at which time he seized his standard, on which was depicted a golden dragon; in memory of which signal victory the custom of parading the figures of a dragon and a giant yearly, on Midsummer's-eve, attended with considerable pomp and jollity, through the streets of Burford, continued until within these few years. Soon after the conquest Burford was bestowed on Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I. This town is situated on the small river Windrush, and rather indifferently built; it is a place proverbial for its dulness, which is easily to be accounted for. The trade, which was formerly considerable, in articles of saddlery, &c., having of late years materially declined, and the public road, which formerly passed through it, being diverted from its original position; these causes have reduced the town from a state of affluence to comparative poverty. A charter was granted by Henry II., conferring on the inhabitants all customs enjoyed by the free burgesses of Oxford; of many of these they were deprived by Lord Chief Justice Tanfield, in the reign of Elizabeth. They are entitled to elect one alderman, a steward, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses at Easter; but through some gross neglect or other cause, even this privilege is now nullified. These officers have not been regularly appointed; and do not possess judicial authority; and the town being within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, they hold their petty sessions at Burford. A court-leet and court baron are also held. The parish church is a fine spacious structure, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, forming an interesting admixture of the Norman and florid Gothic, having a tower surmounted by a beautiful spire. At the west end is a fine Norman arch; and the south porch, which is of the period of Henry V. or VI. is a most exquisite display of taste and richness. The Free-school was founded by Simon Wisdom, an alderman of this town, in 1571, who has bequeathed property for that purpose to the amount of £84. per ann. John Wilmot, the celebrated Earl of Rochester, received the early rudiments of his education at this school. Near the town was a priory, formerly a cell to the abbey of Kynesham, in Somersetshire. After the dissolution the site was occupied by a mansion called the priory; and here resided the exemplary speaker of the long parliament—Mr. Lenthall. This worthy man was deserving of all the commendation that subsequent writers have passed upon him. When Charles I., accompanied

BURES MOUNT.

Ecclesiastical synod held here in 685.

Bloody battle.

Trade in saddlery.

The church a fine spacious structure.

Speaker of the long parliament.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
36	Burgate pa	Suffolk	Eye 4	Stanston . . . 4	Bottesdale . . 4	83	242	
16	Burgate ham	Hants	Fordingbr. . . 1	Ringwood . . . 6	Harbridge . . . 3	94		
24	Burgh m. t. & pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 6	Wainfleet . . . 6	Alford 7	133	906	
16	Burgate, Middle . . ham	Hants	Fordingbr. . . 1	Bramsham . . . 4	Ringwood . . . 7	95		
16	Burgate, Over . . . ham	Hants		Harbridge . . . 3	West Park . . . 1	95		
27	Burgh vil	Norfolk	Acle 4	Ludham 3	Norwich . . . 14	122		
36	Burgh pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge . . 3	Ipswich 8	Framlingham . 9	79	252	
27	Burgh, Apton pa	Norfolk	Norwich 8	Loddon 3	Bungay 8	108	509	
27	Burgh pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 2	Worsted 6	Norwich 9	116	247	
24	Burgh upon Bane . . pa	Lincoln	Louth 7	M. Raisin . . . 9	Wragby 9	150	131	
37	Burgham ti	Surrey	Guildford . . . 2	Worpleston . . 2	Stoke 2	32		
36	Burgh Castle pa	Suffolk	Yarmouth . . . 4	Belton 1	Lowestoft . . . 9	123	270	
27	Burgh Mattishall . . pa	Norfolk	Mattishall . . . 5	Hingham 6	Norwich . . . 12	100		
27	Burgh Parva pa	Norfolk	Holt 4	Aylesham . . . 10	Fakenham . . . 9	114		
27	Burgh, St. Peter . . pa	Norfolk	Beccles 4	Lowestoft . . . 4	Loddon 9	113	316	
9	Burgh on Sands * p & to	Cumberland	Carlisle 5	Longtown . . . 8	Bowness 6	308	1829	
27	Burgh, South pa	Norfolk	Watton 6	E. Dereham . . 6	Hingham 2	94	201	
45	Burgh Wallis . . pa & to	W. R. York	Doncaster . . . 7	Thorne 8	Campsall 1	169	223	
16	Burghclere pa	Hants	Whitchurch . 7	Kingsclere . . . 4	Andover . . . 11	58	802	
4	Burghfield pa	Berks	Reading 5	Aldermaston . 5	Shinfield 3	42	965	

BURFORD.

with a train of soldiers, burst into the parliament house, and demanded to know whether certain obnoxious members were in the house, that they might be delivered up to him, he rose from his chair, and calmly replied, "May it please your majesty, I have neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the house is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here, and humbly beg your majesty's pardon, that I cannot give you any other answer than this, to what your majesty is pleased to demand of me." The eminent cosmographer, Dr. Peter Heylin, was born here in 1600.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs,* last Saturday in April, for cattle, sheep, and cheese; July 5, for horses, sheep, and cows; September 25th, for cheese and toys. *Inn,* the Bull.

Roman station.

* BURGH-ON-THE-SANDS is about three quarters of a mile in length, and was formerly supported by various branches of manufactures. Close to the village on the northern side, on the site of what is now called the old castle, stood the Roman station Axelodunum, the sixteenth on the line of Severus's wall, and the spot where Adrian's vallum terminated; the lines of the ramparts are still visible, and include an area of 136 yards square; in and near which vicinity, ears, altars, and inscribed stones have been often discovered. A castle was also erected in this place soon after the Norman conquest, and seized by William, King of Scotland, in 1174. The custody was given in 1253 to Stephen Longespee, and some of the ruins were visible in Leland's time; but no traces remain in the present day. Like most parishes on the border frontier, this has been the scene of many a sanguinary contention between the Scots and the English; particularly in the years 1216 and 1520. The church exhibits a specimen of that massive and castellated order which is particularly characteristic of many of the border churches, being erected as much for the means of defence as of devotion, and not unfrequently protected the goods and cattle of the inhabitants from these savage and plundering marauders. The tower of the church is still strongly fortified, the walls being between six and seven feet thick, the vaulted chamber on the ground-floor is only ten feet by eight; the entrance to which from the church, is secured by a ponderous iron door, six feet eight inches in height; on the north side of the chamber is a very narrow opening or arrow slit, six feet three inches deep in the wall; and two similar openings for annoying the besiegers on the opposite side. A strong upper chamber has an opening into the nave; the tower seems to have been erected in the reign of Edward I. The barony of Burgh is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, on whom it confers the title of baron, which together with other manors in this vicinity, were anciently held by the service of "cornage," or in other words, to a horn, whenever the invasion of the Scots was perceived. Lands were also

Church door well fortified.

Service of "cornage."

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from						Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
17	Burghill.....pa	Hereford...	Hereford ....4	Morton .....2	Weobly .....8	139	856			
14	Burghstead, Great ..pa	Essex	Billericay...2	Brentwood...6	Shinfield...7	23	1861			
14	Burghstead, Little ..pa	Essex .....	.....2	.....4	Chelmsfield 10	22	201	
21	Burham.....pa	Kent	Aylesford...1	Maidstone...4	Rochester...5	30	287			
39	Burnell's Brome ..ham	Warwick...	Alcester ....3	Stratford....9	Bilford.....2	102				
8	Burien, St.*.....pa	Cornwall...	Penzance...5	Senan.....3	St. Paul....4	285	1707			

given to various settlers in this parish upon condition of their blowing a horn, and being bound to go at the king's bidding with his army into Scotland, in which expedition they were to be stationed in the vanguard in going, and the rear in returning. Burgh-on-the-Sands is rendered memorable by the death of Edward I. on the 7th of July, 1307, whilst on a most exterminating and ambitious expedition against the liberties and nationality of Scotland. Finding, however, that his dissolution was fast approaching, he commanded his son to bear his coffin at the head of the army, and follow up the conquest; but that prince being intent upon other favorite objects, neglected the advice and returned to London; by which means the Scots obtained time to recruit their shattered fortunes, and finally to defeat the new king in a fresh enterprize at the ever memorable field at Bannockburn. The death of this monarch is commemorated by an obelisk in 1685, erected by Henry Duke of Norfolk, which fell down on the 4th of March, 1795, and was rebuilt by the Earl of Lonsdale in 1805. It stands about a mile north of the village on a large tract of land called the Marsh, belonging to several proprietors, who pay each to the baron a yearly fee of two-pence for every stint. It has been greatly encroached upon by the sea of late years, and has made embankments absolutely necessary.

BURGH-ON-THE-SANDS

Death of Edward I.

Battle of Bannockburn.

* **BURIAN.** St. Burian, or Burien, is in the western division of the hundred of Penwith. "King Ethelstan," observes Tanner, "is said to have built and endowed a collegiate church almost at the Land's End, and to have granted the benefit of sanctuary and other privileges to the same, in honour of St. Buriena, or Beriana, a holy woman from Ireland, who had an oratory, and was buried here. At the conquest here were secular canons, as there were a dean and three prebendaries at the time of making the Lincoln taxation, 20th Edward I.: and also down to 26th Henry VIII., though this deanery was seized into the king's hands, temp. Edw. III., by reason that Mr. John de Manute, then incumbent, was a Frenchman; and as alien, was given, 24th Henry VI., to King's College in Cambridge, and afterwards by King Edw. IV. (*an. reg.* 7th) to Windsor College; yet neither of those societies long enjoyed, or had any benefit from it; for it was all along, and still continues, an independant deanery, in the gift of the crown, or of the Duke of Cornwall, of exempt jurisdiction as a Royal Free Chapel." Leland, Camden, and Borlase, concur in ascribing the name of the place to St. Burian the Irish saint; but Hals opposes this account, and observes, that no such saint is to be found in the Roman legend, or calendar; nor yet in Capgrave's Catalogue. When Athelstan had subdued all Devon and Cornwall, he visited the Scilly Isles; and to the vows which he offered to the Deity, to fulfil on the successful accomplishment of this expedition, it appears the religious establishment of this place owes its origin: for Athelstan on his return from the Islands, here founded and endowed a collegiate church about the year 930, to which he gave lands and tithes to a considerable value for ever. It is now in the patronage of the crown. The deanery includes the parishes of Burian, Sennan, and St. Levan. At the Norman conquest there were secular canons here; and in the 20th of Edward I., a dean and three prebends. The deanery house is said to have been partly demolished by Shruballs, the governor of Pendennis castle. Some of the fragments still remain about half a mile east of the church, which is a large and apparently modern building. At least here are no specimens of that style of architecture which prevailed

Royal Free Chapel.

Demolition of the deanery house.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
16	Buriton pa	Hants	Petersfield . . . 2	Hambleton . . 7	Haselmere . . 12	56	822
7	Burland to	Chester	Nantwich . . . 3	Malpas 8	Acton 2	171	515
35	Burlaton chap	Stafford	Shiffhall . . . 3	Newport . . . 4	Lilleshall . . 3	140	...
11	Burlescombe pa	Devon	Tiverton . . . 7	Bampton . . . 8	Collumpton . . 7	156	99
12	Burleston pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . 7	Wareham . . 11	Bere Regis . . 5	112	67
16	Burley ti	Hants	Lyndhurst . . 6	Ringwood . . 3	Sopley 6	83	341
15	Burley ham	W. R. York	Leeds 2	Otley 7	Bradford . . . 7	197	...
45	Burley pa & to	W. R. York	Otley 2	Addingham . 6	Skipton . . . 11	207	1448
7	Burley Dam chap	Chester	Nantwich . . . 7	Audlam . . . 4	Woore 8	163	...
32	Burley on the Hill . . pa	Rutland	Oakham . . . 2	Langham . . . 2	Cottesmore . . 3	96	232
16	Burley Lodge ex pa lib	Hants	Lyndhurst . . 5	Ringwood . . 5	Lymington . . 9	86	3
27	Burlingham vil	Norfolk	Acle 2	Norwich . . . 8	Pauxworth . . 2	116	...
27	Burlingham, South . pa	Norfolk . . . . .	..... 2	Yarmouth . . 10	Boughton . . 1	115	104

BURIAN.

The church a conspicuous object.

Curious inscriptions.

British antiquities.

about Athelstan's reign, as may be affirmed on comparing with Malmsbury Abbey church, in Wiltshire. The church is built on the highest spot of ground in this part of the county, and its tower forms a conspicuous object from the Land's End, Scilly Islands, and the north and south channels. It is 467 feet above the level of the sea. The church consists wholly of granite, and is divided into three aisles, which are again divided from the east end by a handsome rood-loft, reaching entirely across the church. This is made of oak, and is ornamented with a profusion of gilding and rude carvings, representing huntsmen, hounds, fox, deer, birds, &c. in some respect resembling the cornice of the Chevy Chase Room, at St. Michael's Mount. Many of the seats are also formed of oak, and sculptured with a variety of devices; among which the initials I. H. S. frequently appear. There are also spread eagles, human figures, and coats of arms, all in relievo, and charged on shields; but many of these curious relics have been sacrificed to the lofty pews, which have been either erected in their places, or have hidden them from sight. The south porch is ornamented with embrasures and pinnacles; and over the western door are the letters I. H. S. cut in stone on a shield. Near the south entrance is a small cross, elevated on four steps. It consists of one piece of granite, with a circular head, perforated by four holes; on one side is represented the crucified Saviour. Without the church-yard is another cross of similar character. In the church is an old coffin-shaped monument, having an inscription round the border; and on the middle of the stone is represented a cross fleury standing on four steps. The inscription is in very rude characters, and now partly obliterated: but Hals says, it is Norman French; and Mr. Gough gives the following reading to it. "Clarice la femme Cheffrei de Bolleit git ici, deu de l'alme eit merce: que pur le alme punt (Prierunt) di ior de pardun averunt;" which is thus translated by another writer: "Clarice, the wife of Geffrie de Bolleit, lies here: God of her soul have mercy. They who shall pray for her soul shall have ten days of pardon." Bolleit is the name of a village a little to the south of this church, to which the inscription probably refers. Here is also another ancient monument to Arthur Lenelis, of Trewoof, who died in 1671; and the inscription states, that "the family flourished here 600 years since William's conquest." It has been justly remarked, that the country round St. Burian, though divested of the busy mercantile town, and the fashionable mansion, is replete with objects of curiosity, and will furnish ample gratification to the lover of British antiquities, and to him who can feel delight in contemplating the primeval face of nature, unadorned by art, and uncontaminated by false taste. The greater portion of this district is wild, open, and unsheltered; though a few labouring farmers cultivate some small parts of it; whilst other parts are ransacked by miners, who employ themselves in searching for ore. The habitations of these people are either scattered over the heath-clad downs, and exposed to every passing storm, or congregated round the village church; and most of the enclosures are made with stones, either erected on one end, or piled into rude walls; these, as well as the turf-banks, are all provincially denominated hedges.

Stop	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
21	Burmarsh pa	Kent	Hythe 3	New Romney 5	Folkstone ... 8	69	105	
39	Burmington pa	Warwick	Shipston 2	L. Compton. 3	Sutton 2	84	205	
45	Burn to	W. R. York	Selby 3	Snaith 4	Howden 8	179	244	
22	Burnage to	Lancaster	Manchester . 4	Stockport . 4	Disbury 2	178	507	
10	Burnaston ham	Derby 6	Burton on T. 8	Ashborn 8		120	134	
46	Burnby pa	E. R. York	Pocklington. 2	M. Weighton 4	York 12	199	93	
10	Burneshead chap	Westmorel.	Kendal 3	Troutbeck . 6	Ambleside . 10	285	...	
14	Burneston pa & to	N. R. York	Bedale 4	Thirsk 7	Richmond . 12	219	1772	
34	Burnet pa	Somerset	Pensford 3	Widcombe . 6	Bristol 8	107	82	
13	Burnhall ham	Durham 2	Durham 2	Wolsingham 11	Sedgefield . 9	257	...	
5	Burnham hun	Bucks 4	Beaconsfield 4	Maidenhead . 3	Windsor 5	24	19066	
5	Burnham, East lib	Bucks 4	Eton 4	Farnham 2	Colnbrook . 7	25	...	
5	Burnham pa	Bucks 3	Maidenhead 3	Beaconsfield 4	Uxbridge 9	27	2137	

The summits and sides of the eminences, and the bottoms of the vallies, are mostly covered with large masses of granite, either collected together on the tops of the hills, or scattered singly over the lower grounds; and among these are to be found many of the Druidical remains which Dr. Borlase has described, and descanted on, in his antiquities. Amongst them in this parish may be mentioned a small circle of nineteen upright stones, called Dance Maine, or the Merry Maidens, from the tradition that nineteen young maidens were thus transformed for dancing on the Sabbath day. The stones are about four feet above the ground, and five feet distant from each other: the diameter of the circle is about twenty-five feet: and at some distance, north-west from it, are two taller upright stones, called the Pipers. Another of these Druidical circles, on Boscawen Downs, in this parish, is named Boscawen-Un. This also consists of nineteen upright stones, and is about twenty-five feet in diameter, having a single leaning stone in the centre. Camden supposes it to have been erected as a trophy by the Romans; or by Athelstan in commemoration of his conquest of the Danmonii; but this is highly improbable. A school, for the instruction of seven poor boys, has been founded here. There are several manors and seats in this parish. On an estate called Vellanserga are the ruins of an old chapel; and on the Treviedron manor, which appears to have been in the Champernownes, in the time of Edward III. but is now in the Vyvyans—are the ruins of another old chapel, called St. Loy's, or St. Dillower's, by the sea-side. Pendrea was a seat of the family of that name, whose co-heiresses married Donnithorne and Noy. William Noy, the attorney-general of Charles I. was born here. The estate is now in the Tonkin family. Burnuhall, another seat of the Noys, is now in the Boscawens. Pendrea and Burnuhall are now both farm-houses; as also is Leigh, formerly a seat of the Grosses, and the Usticks, now the property, by marriage, of J. Schobell, Esq. Boskennan, formerly in the Carthews, is now in the Paynters, who settled there in the time of Charles II. Boscawen-rose, the original seat of the Boscawens, as early as the reign of King John, is still the property of their descendant, Lord Falmouth. The house is now occupied by a farmer; the Boscawens having removed to Tregothnan, in consequence of a marriage with that family, in the reign of Edward III. Rosmoddis, which has been in severalties from the time of Elizabeth, is partly the property of Lord Falmouth, and partly of—Buller, Esq., M. P. by descent from Mr. Grosse. On the barton of Trewoof or Trou, which is beautifully situated on the side of a woody hill, overlooking a romantic valley, terminated by Lamorna-cove, is a triple intrenchment, with a subterraneous passage; and it is said that, during the civil wars, a party of royalists were there concealed from the observation of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army. There is also a chalybeate spring on the estate. According to tradition, which is thought to be erroneous, the family of Levelis were settled here before the conquest. This family became extinct in 1671, and the estate passed, by marriage, to that of Vosper, since also extinct: it is now in severalties, and the house is tenanted by a farmer. Tresidor, formerly in the Whalesborowes, is now the property of Messrs. Weymouth and Permewan.

ST. BURIAN.

Druidical remains.

Merry maidens ancient tradition.

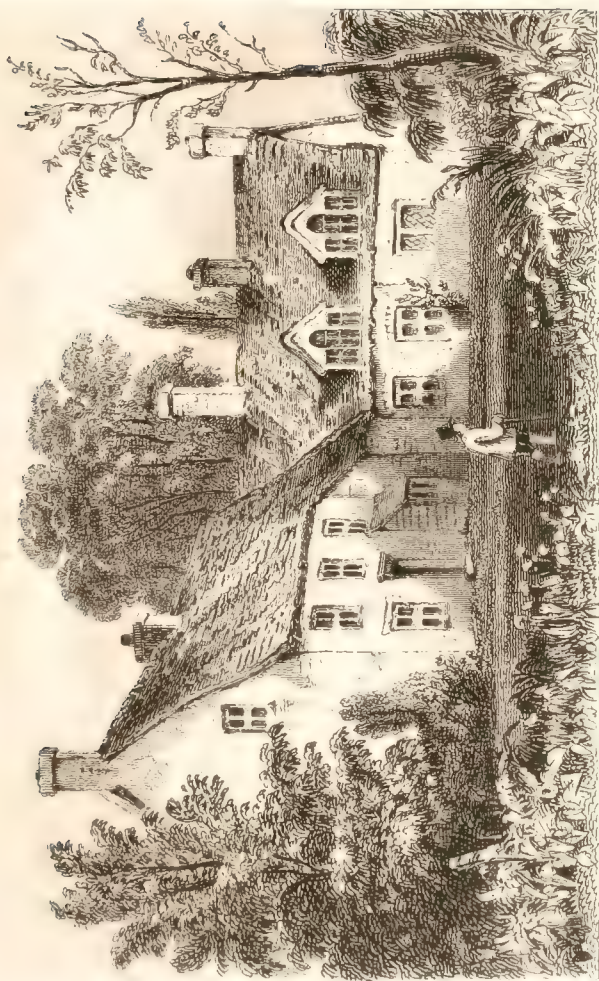
Venerable ruins.

Intrenchment and subterraneous passage

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
14	Burnham * . m. t. & pa	Essex	Chelmsford 19	Maldon 8	Billericay . . 17	41	1393
31	Burnham pa	Somerset . . .	Axbridge . . . 8	Bridgwater . . 8	Cheddar . . . 8	139	1113
27	Burnham Deepdale . pa	Norfolk . . .	Burnham W. 2	Wells 6	Fakenham . . 11	120	95
27	Burnham Norton . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Burnham W. 1	Walsingham . . 5	Walsingham . 8	118	183
27	Burnham Overy . . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Burnham W. 1	Stanhoe 4	Docking . . . 7	117	616
27	Burnham Sutton . . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Burnham W. 1	Stanhoe 3	Docking . . . 6	116	...
27	Burnham Thorpe † . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Burnham W. 1	N. Walsingh. 6	Wighton . . . 6	116	363
27	Burnham Ulphe . . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Burnham W. 1	Wells 4	Walsingham . 6	116	...

• BURNHAM.—*Market*, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, April 25th, and September 4th, for toys.

† BURNHAM THORPE is entitled to everlasting honour as the birth-place of the first of British heroes—Admiral Lord Nelson, who was the fourth son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, where Horatio was born. September 29, 1758. By his mother's side he was related to the Walpoles, Cholmondelys, and Townshends. He received his education at the school of North Walsham; but at the age of twelve years he was taken to sea by his maternal uncle, Captain Suckling, of the *Raisonné* man of war. Soon afterwards, the ship was put out of commission, and young Nelson, went on board a merchantman to the West Indies. On his return, he again joined his uncle, who had obtained the command of the *Triumph*. In 1773 a voyage was undertaken for the discovery of a north-west passage, under the command of Commodore Phipps and Captain Lutwidge. Our young seaman entered on board the ship commanded by the latter, and distinguished himself in that perilous voyage by his skill, courage, and promptitude. Soon after his return he was appointed to a station in the *Sea Horse*, in which he sailed to the East Indies. He passed for lieutenant in 1777, and received his commission as second of the *Lowestoff* frigate; in which he cruised against the Americans. In 1779 he obtained the rank of post-captain, and was appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbrooke*, with which he sailed to the West Indies, and, while there, essentially contributed to the taking of Fort Juan, in the Gulph of Mexico. We find him next commanding the *Boreas*, having under him the Duke of Clarence, who was captain of the *Pegasus*. While thus engaged he married the daughter of William Woodward, Esq. judge of the island of St. Neves, and the widow of Dr. Nesbit, a physician of that island, by whom he never had issue. On the breaking out of the war with France he was nominated to the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, on board of which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and was present at the taking of Toulon. He was present also at the taking of Bastia, where he served at the batteries with a body of seamen; as he afterwards did at Calvi: and while employed before that place he lost an eye. He was so active on that station that his name was dreaded throughout the Mediterranean. He was with Admiral Hotham in the action with the French fleet, March 15, 1795; and the same year took the island of Elba. In 1796 he was appointed commodore on board *La Minerve*, in which frigate he captured *La Sabine*, a forty gun ship. Soon after this he descried the Spanish fleet, and steered with the intelligence to Sir John Jervis, off St. Vincent. He had scarcely communicated the news to the officers of the fleet, and shifted his flag on board the Captain of 74 guns, when the enemy hove in sight. A close action ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the side of the British, who were inferior in numbers. On this occasion commodore Nelson attacked the *Santissima Trinidad*, of 136 guns; and afterwards he boarded and took the *San Nicholas*, of 80 guns, from whence he proceeded in the same manner to the *San Josef*, of 112 guns; both of which surrendered to him. For his share in this glorious victory, the commodore was honoured with the order of the Bath; and having soon afterwards hoisted his flag as rear-admiral of the blue, he was appointed to command the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. He there made a bold but suc-



successful attempt to bombard the city, heading his men himself. The next exploit in which he was engaged was an attempt to take possession of Teneriffe, which design also failed, with the loss of Captain Bowden, of the *Terpsichore*. In this expedition Admiral Nelson lost his right arm by a cannon shot, and was carried off to the boat by his son-in-law, Captain Nesbit, on his back. He now returned to England for the recovery of his health, and received the grant of a pension of £1,000. a-year. The brave admiral, however, did not long remain inactive: he re-joined Earl St. Vincent, who, on receiving intelligence of the sailing of Buonaparte from Toulon, detached Sir Horatio Nelson with a squadron in pursuit of him. After exploring the coast of Italy, this indefatigable commander steered for Alexandria, where, to his great mortification, not a French ship was to be seen. He then sailed to Sicily, and having taken in a fresh supply of water, and obtained more correct information, returned to Alexandria, which he descried August 1, 1798, at noon. The enemy were discovered in Aboukir Bay, lying at anchor in a line of battle, supported by strong batteries on an island, and strengthened by gun boats. Notwithstanding this formidable appearance, the British admiral made the signal for battle; and by a masterly and bold manœuvre, gave directions for part of his fleet to lead inside the enemy, who were thus exposed between two fires. The contest was hot and bloody. Several of the French ships were soon dismantled; and at last the admiral's ship *L'Orient*, of 120 guns took fire, and blew up. The firing, however, continued, but by the dawn of day only two sail of the line were discovered, with their colours flying, all the rest having struck. These two and two frigates, cut their cables, and stood to sea. The consequences of this splendid victory, in which eleven sail of the line were taken or destroyed, were, that the Emperor of Germany broke off the conferences for peace at Rastadt, and the Ottoman port declared war against the French. On the British admiral, honours were deservedly poured, and he was created Lord Nelson of the Nile. The Grand Signior sent him a plume of triumph, of diamonds; and the King of Naples created him Duke of Bronte, and gave him an estate. Soon after this he sailed for Sicily, and thence to Naples, where he quelled a rebellion and restored the king. Having performed those and other important services, Lord Nelson returned to England, and was received with enthusiastic joy. A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet was fitted out, the command of which was given to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by Lord Nelson. On their arrival off the *Categat*, and being refused a passage, Lord Nelson offered his services for conducting the attack on the Danish force which was stationed to oppose an entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag to the *Elephant*, and passed the sound with little loss. On the 2nd of April the action commenced at 10 o'clock, and after a sharp conflict, seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken. A negotiation was then entered into between his lordship and the Crown Prince; in consequence of which the admiral went on shore, and an armistice was settled. He next obtained from the Swedish government an order for taking off the embargo on English ships in the Baltic. Having accomplished these great objects, he returned to England, and was created a viscount. In August, 1801, he bombarded the enemy's flotilla of gun boats at Boulogne, but without any material effect. A treaty suddenly taking place, his lordship retired to his seat at Merton, in Surrey; but hostilities recommencing, he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in March, 1803, took the command of that station on board the *Victory*. Notwithstanding all his vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and was joined by that of Cadiz; of which being apprised, he pursued them to the West Indies with a far inferior force. The combined squadrons, however, struck with terror, returned without effecting any thing; and after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder off

BURNHAM
THORPE.Battle off
Teneriffe.Battle of
Aboukir.Created
Lord Nelson
of the Nile.Created a
viscount.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
27	Burnham Westgate }m. t. & pa	Norfolk	Norwich ...38	Fakenham .9	Wells6	117	1022
27	Burningham .....pa	Norfolk	Holt .....4	Walsingham 6	Fakenham .. 8	116	...
41	Burniston .....to	N. R. York ..	Masham ....6	Ripon .....8	Bedale .....4	220	317
22	Burnley* .m. t. & chap	Lancaster ..	Lancaster .33	Clitheroe .9	Haslingden .8	211	7551
13	Burnop .....to	Durham	Durham ....10	Gateshead .5	Newcastle .6	263	...
45	Burnsall in Wharfs- dale .....pa & to	W. R. York.	Skipton ....8	Settle .....10	Knaresboro' 18	220	1385
35	Burntwood .....lib	Stafford	Lichfield ...3	Sutton Coldf. 8	Tamworth . 10	118	432
38	Burpham .....pa	Sussex	Arundel ....2	Steyning ...9	Petworth . 10	58	273
39	Burradon .....to	Northumber.	Tynemouth .5	Newcastle . 6	N. Shields . 4	269	...
40	Burrals .....ham	Westmorel.	Appleby ....1	Brough .....8	Orton .....8	270	90
43	Burrell .....to	N. R. York.	Bedale .....2	Middleham .6	Masham ....3	221	...
24	Burringham, East, pa }& to	Lincoln	Gladford-br. 10	Burton .....5	Amcots .....2	163	565
11	Burrington .....pa	Devon	Chumleigh .4	Hatherleigh 10	S. Molton...8	195	987

BURNHAM THORPE.

Battle off Trafalgar.

Glorious death in the moment of victory.

Ferrol, re-entered Cadiz. Admiral Nelson returned to England, but soon set sail to join his fleet off Cadiz. The French under Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, October 19, 1805, and on the 21st about noon, the action began off Cape Trafalgar. Lord Nelson ordered his ship, the Victory, to be carried alongside his old antagonist, the Santissima Trinidad, where he was exposed to a severe fire of musketry; and not having the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his star, and other badges of distinction, he became an object for the riflemen placed purposely in the tops of the Bucentaur, which lay on his quarter. A shot from one of these entered just below his shoulder, of which he died in about two hours. In this action the enemy's force consisted of thirty-three ships of the line, and several of extraordinary magnitude, while the British were only twenty-seven. After the fall of Lord Nelson, the command devolved on Admiral Collingwood, by whose bravery and skill a complete victory was obtained. Four sail of the line were carried to Gibraltar, sixteen were destroyed, and six of those which escaped into Cadiz were reduced to mere wrecks. Four French line of battle ships which hauled off in the action were afterwards taken by Sir Richard Strachan. The remains of Lord Nelson were interred with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral, January the 9th following. Having left no issue by his wife, an earldom was bestowed on his brother, and a sum of money voted by parliament for the purchase of an estate, to descend with the title to his collateral relatives. The life of this distinguished commander has been written by Mr. M'Arthur, Dr. J. S. Clarke, and Dr. Southey.

Roman settlement.

* BURNLEY or Brunley, has increased immensely in population and importance, within the last seventy or eighty years. It occupies a central and commanding situation, on a tongue of land, formed by the confluence of the Calder, and the Burn. There is great reason to suppose, that this was once a Roman settlement, as a road from Ribchester to Sack, passed through the town, and urns, coins, &c. have been frequently dug up in the neighbourhood. At the east end of the town, is a spot called Saxefield, which tradition points out as the scene of some battle in the dark period of the heptarchy. The cotton manufactory is fully established in this town. On the two rivers in the vicinity, are corn-mills, fulling-mills, a mill for grinding woods, &c. for dyers, and cotton manufactories. Burnley is subordinate to Whalley; and its chapel appears to have existed at the time of Edward III. Some parts of it are of the time of Henry VIII. At the east end of the north aisle, is a chapel; now the property and burial-place of the Townley family. On the walls, are several shields of arms, cut in stone, with different emplacements. There appears to have been four chantries, with regular endowments here. Here is a grammar-school which is endowed, and supported by benefactions. The scholars of which are entitled to share in the exhibitions founded in Brazen Nose college

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
17	Burrington pa	Hereford	Ludlow 5	Wigmore 3	Bromfield 4	139	230	
34	Burrington pa	Somerset	Axbridge 4	Pensford 9	Bristol 11	134	579	
23	Burrough-on-the-Hill } pa }	Leicester	Melton M. 5	Leesethorp 3	Tugby 7	99	173	
22	Burrow to	Lancaster	Lonsdale 2	Tatham 5	Burton 4	250	306	
34	Burrow ti	Somerset	Ilminster 5	Ilechester 5	Yeovil 8	123	....
10	Burrowwash ham	Derby	Derby 5	Ashby de la Z 7	Kegworth 10	130	....
22	Burscough to	Lancaster	Ormskirk 3	Rufford 3	Chorley 10	211	2244	
16	Bursledon pa	Hants	Southampton 5	Fareham 7	Titchfield 4	75	503	
35	Burslem * m. t. & pa	Stafford	Newcastle 2	Leek 9	Congleton 10	151	12714	
36	Burstall pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh 4	Ipswich 5	Needham 8	68	199	
23	Burstall chap	Leicester	Leicester 3	Thurmaston . 1	Syston 3	93	....
12	Beerstock pa	Dorset	Beaminster . 5	Crewkerne . . 6	Chard 6	136	261	
27	Burston pa	Norfolk	Diss 3	Harleston . . 7	Buckenham . 6	92	477	
35	Burston ham	Stafford	Stone 3	Uttoxeter . . 9	Weston 3	142	....
37	Burstow pa	Surrey	Reigate 8	E. Grinstead 5	Bletchiny . . 6	26	736	
43	Burstwick cum } pa & to }	E. R. York	Hedon 2	Pattrington . 6	Keyingham . 2	184	1135	
9	Burtholme to	Cumberland	Carlisle 13	Brampton . . . 4	Longtown . . 14	314	239	
16	Burton ti	Hants	Christchurch 1	Lymington . . 10	Sopley 3	97	....
7	Burton to	Chester	Tarporley . . 8	Chester 2	Malpas 13	181	84	
33	Burton chap	Salop	M. Wenlock 2	Acton 2	Bridgenorth . 8	151	....
35	Burton to	Stafford	Stafford 1	Penkridge . . 6	Eccleshall . . 7	140	....
7	Burton pa & to	Chester	Chester 8	G. Neston . . . 2	Liverpool . . 10	191	771	
34	Burton ham	Somerset	Bridgewater 7	Stringston . . 1	Watchet . . . 9	149	....
52	Burton to	Denbigh	Wrexham . . . 5	Holt 1	Allington . . 4	189	515	
43	Burton Agnes to	E. R. York	Hunmanby . 7	Rudstone . . . 3	Bridlington . 6	201	1003	

Oxford. There are various other schools for gratuitous education, and a considerable number of charities and benevolent donations. Few places are more favourably situated for trade, as the Leeds and Liverpool canal supplies a water conveyance to the German ocean on the east coast, and the Irish sea on the west; and it is considered a most eligible situation for hunting and shooting, the adjacent moor affording abundance of game. Bank-hall, or Bank-top, half a mile northward from this town, is the seat of James Hargreaves, Esq., near which is Danes house, an ancient residence. Hesnanforth house, on the banks of the Brun, is an ancient mansion environed with woods, and was formerly the residence of the Haydock family. Royle is the seat of R. Townley Parker, Esq. The Brun, which flows through a narrow, fertile, and wooded vale, unites its waters with the Calder, about a mile and a half below Burnley.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs,* March 6th, Easter-Eve, May 9th, July 13th, and October 11th, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.—*Inn,* the Bull.

* **BURSLEM.** This extensive and populous town, which claims the honour of being the mother of the Staffordshire potteries, stands on a rising ground, and is a parish in Pircill, including the townships of Hulton-abbey, and Sneyd. The manor of Burslem was in the possession of Robert de Stafford at the time of the general survey. Henry de Audley was possessed of it in the time of Henry III., and it continued in the possession of his family to the end of the sixteenth century. It cannot be doubted that Burslem is the ancient seat of the pottery, where earthen-wares have been made many centuries; for Dr. Plott who wrote in 1686, mentions the potteries of this place as the greatest of the kind, and gives a very minute description of the process of making earthenware at that period. The vast increase of population, opulence, and knowledge, in this district of the county, since Dr. Plott's time, affords sufficient demonstration of its general utility, and the numerous manufactories, the extensive warehouses, kilns, and beautiful mansions of the master potters, with the comfortable habitations of the thousands of industrious individuals employed in this lucrative branch of trade, present a scene of animation truly interesting to the patriotic observer. The town is the largest and most populous of any in the district; it is delightfully and conveniently situated on a gentle eminence near the Trent and Mersey canal, which about a mile from hence passes by a tunnel under ground,

BURNLEY.

Charitable institutions

Sporting country.

Potteries.

Extensive manufactories.

step	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu. lation.
24	Burton.....pa	Lincoln...	Lincoln...3	Broxholme...3	Glandford br24	134	....
2	Burton, East...ham	Dorset.....	Winfrith...3	Wareham...6	Bere Regis...5	118	....
29	Burton.....to	Northumb...	Belford...5	Bambrough...2	Lucker.....4	323	76	
57	Burton.....pa	Pembroke..	Haverford,W.7	Williampton 2	Pembroke...4	268	694	
39	Burton.....pa	Sussex.....	Petworth...3	Midhurst...6	Singleton...6	52	7	
10	Burton.....ham	Westmorl..	Brough....4	Appleby...6	Orton.....8	265	....
44	Burton.....to	N. R. York..	Middleham...8	Ayngurth...6	Masham...7	232	....
46	Burton, Bishop's...pa	E. R. York..	Beverley...3	M. Weighton 6	S. Cave.....6	185	556	
30	Burton-joice.....	Nottingham	Nottingham .4	Bingham....4	Thurgaston .5	129	...	

BURSLEM.

Origin of the Trent and Mersey canal.

Josiah Wedgwood born here, July, 1730.

Improvement of porcelain and other wares.

Died Jan. 3, 1795.

the length of 1,888 yards. The church dedicated to St. John was formerly a chapel of ease to Stoke, and is one of the rectories formed out of that of Stoke, by an act of parliament passed in 1816. It is a large modern structure with an ancient square tower. There are also several other places of worship for dissenters of various denominations, with an exclusive Sunday-school and a library of religious publications attached to it. The market-house is a very neat one. Mr. Pitt observes that “Burslem is remarkable as being the place where the first clod of that great national undertaking, the Trent and Mersey canal, was cut by the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq.; and on the 26th of July, 1816, the fiftieth anniversary of this memorable event was celebrated by a public dinner, at which all the principal manufacturers of Burslem were present. Enoch Wood, Esq. presided upon that occasion, and after a well-merited eulogium upon the late venerable father of the potteries (a native of Burslem), and the inventive genius of Brindley, he exhibited various ancient specimens of earthenware, descriptive of the progressive state of the manufacture during the last 150 years, which he divided into epochs of fifty years, from the butter-pot, mentioned by Plott, down to the time at which the excellent specimens of queen’s or cream-coloured ware, jasper, &c. left by Mr. Wedgwood, were produced. Josiah Wedgwood, an ingenious improver of the English pottery manufacture was born here in July, 1730, and was the younger son of a potter, to whose business he succeeded. He almost immediately distinguished himself by his discoveries of new species of earthenware and porcelain, as well as by the taste and fancy displayed in the forms and decorations of the various results of his ingenuity. So important was the result, that in a very few years he turned the current of importation of the finer earthenwares into that of exportation. In 1763 he obtained a patent for a new species of ware, which received the name of queen’s ware, and continuing his experimental researches, added six more different species of ware to the English manufacture. His ingenuity was not altogether confined to his own business, being versed in several branches of natural philosophy, and in particular he invented a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat employed in the various arts. He was also the proposer of the Grand Trunk canal uniting the Trent and Mersey, and subsequently communicating with the Severn and the Grand Junction canal. To this navigation, which was of the greatest benefit to the pottery district, he added a turnpike-road, ten miles in length, which gave still greater facilities to that extensive branch of manufacture. His own pottery was near Newcastle-under-Line, in Staffordshire, where he built a village, which he called Etruria. In 1786 he was the promoter of an association in London, denominated “The General Chamber of the Manufactures of Great Britain,” and he much distinguished himself by opposing Mr. Pitt’s proposition for adjusting the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland. His death took place January 3, 1795, in his sixty-fourth year. To great public spirit, and an ever open hand in the distribution of the large fortune which he acquired by his spirit and enterprise, in beneficial objects and institutions, Mr. Wedgwood united great private benevolence, and was a benefactor to the poor in the most enlarged sense of the term. He was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies.—Gent. Mag.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
45	Burton Blackto	W. R. York	Settle14	Ingleton3	Howes18	248	711
12	Burton Bradstock . . .pa	Dorset	Bridport3	Abbotsbury . . .6	Beaminster . . .8	129	1068
46	Burton Cherrypa	E. R. York . . .	Beverley3	M. Weighton 6	South Cave . . .8	186	447
24	Burton Coggespa	Lincoln	Corby2	Coltsworth 4	Folkingham . . .9	107	246
44	Burton Constable . . .to	N. R. York . . .	Middleham . . .4	Bedale4	Richmond . . .6	232	257
46	Burton Constable . . .to	E. R. York . . .	Hull7	Aldboro' . . .2	Hornsea6	182	....
39	Burton Dassetpa	Warwick	Kineton5	Southam8	Stratford . . .13	85	673
43	Burton Flemingpa	E. R. York . . .	Bridlington . . .7	Hunmanby . . .4	Rudstone . . .3	201	414
39	Burton Hastings . . .pa	Warwick	Nuneaton . . .3	Bedworth . . .4	Hinckley . . .4	98	253
41	Burton on the Hill . . .ti	Wilts	Malmesbury . . .1	Wet. Basset . . .9	Tetbury5	95	165
30	Burton Jorzpa	Nottingham . . .	Nottingham . . .5	Bingham4	Southwell . . .9	127	676
40	Burton in Kendal* . . . }	Westmorlnd	Kendal10	K. Lonsdale . . .5	Milthorpe . . .4	251	19764
	..... m. t. & pa }						
28	Burton Latimerpa	Northamp . . .	Kettering3	Thrapstone . . .7	Rothwell7	71	995
23	Burton Lazars, pa & to	Leicester	M. Mowbray . . .2	Stapleford . . .2	M. Sorrel . . .13	103	258
44	Burton Leonard, pa & to	W. R. York . . .	Knaresboro' . . .4	Aldboro'4	Ripon4	208	553
23	Burton Overypa	Leicester	Leicester7	Billesden4	Tugby5	96	418
24	Burton Pedwardine, pa	Lincoln	Folkingham . . .4	Seaford5	Swinehead . . .8	114	106
46	Burton Pidseapa	E. R. York . . .	Hull9	Hedon4	Pattingham . . .6	181	387
45	Burton Salmonto	W. R. York . . .	Ferry Bridge . . .2	M. Frystone . . .2	Tadcaster . . .10	180	142
24	Burton on Stather i }	Lincoln	Glanford Br. 10	Boston13	Seaford5	113	760
	..... m. t. & pa }						
35	Burton upon Trent i }	Stafford	Stafford21	Uttoxeter . . .14	Litchfield . . .12	125	6986
	..... m. t. & pa }						

* BURTON IN KENDAL lies near the borders of Lancashire; and has to the west an extensive moss, or bog, which abounds with remains of trees, such as oak, fir, &c.; on a bottom of sand, clay, and marle. In the church-yard, is the tomb of William Cockin, the author of an arithmetic, and of several poems. In a field near this town was discovered, in 1776, large foundations and ruins, with some domestic utensils. Farlton-Knot, on the Kendal road, is a high mountain of bare limestone, in form resembling the rock of Gibraltar. At Preston Patrick, which had its suffix from Patrick de Culwen, a former proprietor, the chapel, finely seated on a hill, commands an extensive prospect on all sides, and is itself an object of no small beauty. The hall, once the seat of the Prestons, is converted into a farm-house; but part of the ancient edifice may be discovered in two large arched rooms. The town, though small, is well built, having a market-place with a handsome stone cross in the centre. Here is a free grammar-school. The church, dedicated to St. James is an ancient edifice. The manor of Burton is held of the crown by a quit-rent, and a court is held here twice a-year for the recovery of small debts; the petty sessions are held here once a fortnight. The parish extends into Lancashire.

W. Cockin,
poet and
arithme-
tician.

The hall
converted to
a farm-
house.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, Whit-Monday, for cattle, &c.—Mail arrives 11.47 afternoon; departs 12.52 morning.—Inns, King's Arms, and Royal Oak.

† BURTON-UPON-STATHER is considered as a magazine, which receives plentiful supplies from the steam-boats, which pass regularly from Hull to Gainsborough. The landholders about this part of the country are in the practice of allowing to each poor peasant a cow, with a portion of land for its maintenance. The church of Burton is a handsome and spacious structure of the thirteenth century. It consists of three aisles, with a double row of pews to each. At the west end is a gallery of modern date, where a good barrel-organ has been erected. On the south side of the chancel, in a niche, is to be seen a mutilated figure, representing a knight of Malta, commemorative of one of the family of the Normans. The sword is very distinct, and the shield and crest may be imperfectly traced on the left arm. The town is situated on the eastern bank of the river Trent, the shores of which are secured by numerous jetties, and carries on a considerable trade in meal, there being several good mills on the river.

Benevolent
allowance.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, Whit-Monday.

‡ BURTON-UPON-TRENT is situated on the north bank of the river, from which it derives the latter part of its name. This place is of great antiquity. It was called by the Saxons Byrcetun, or Buryton, a word used

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
44	Burton-upon-Ure...to	N. R. York.	Bedale.....5	Masham.....1	Ripon.....7		220	254
30	Burton, West.....pa	Nottingham	Gainsboro'...3	Gringley.....5	E. Retford...7		146	40
23	Burton-on-Wolds, ham	Leicester...	Loughboro'...4	Prestwold...1	Mt. Sorrell...5		110	411
22	Burton Wood, to & ch	Lancaster...	Newton.....3	Prescott.....6	Warrington...5		192	944
7	Barwardsley, to & chap	Chester.....	Tarporley...4	Nantwich...10	Chester.....9		171	394
33	Burwarton.....pa	Salop.....	Ludlow.....10	Bridgnorth...8	C. Stretton...9		144	112
38	Burwash.....pa	Sussex.....	Wadhurst...6	Battle.....7	Mayfield.....6		50	1966
6	Burwell.....vil	Cambridge...	Newmarket...4	Ely.....8	Fordham.....3		63	1668
16	Burwell.....ti	Hants.....	Hambleton...1	Fareham.....7	Exton.....5		65	.....
24	Burwell.....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth.....5	Alford.....4	Horncastle...9		144	181
16	Bury.....ham	Somerset...	Dulverton...2	Wiveliscombe3	Brushford...2		166	.....
19	Bury.....pa	Huntingdon...	Ramsey.....1	Warboys.....3	Huntingdon...8		69	358
22	Bury*.....m. t. & pa	Lancaster...	Bolton.....6	Rochdale.....7	Manchester...8		198	62915

**BURTON-
UPON-
TRENT.**

Abbey
founded,
1002.

Fire in
1256.

Burton ale.

Free gram-
mar-school.

to denote places of Roman or British origin. There are no records of the town till the time of Modwenna, an Irish lady, superior of an abbey; which having been destroyed, she came to England in the reign of Ethelwolf, and obtained from that monarch lands sufficient for the endowment of two religious houses. After presiding some years over one of the institutions she had thus been enabled to form, she retired to an insulated meadow opposite to the site of the present church and there died. The abbey of Burton was founded and endowed by Ulfric, Earl of Mercia, about 1002, and many privileges were granted to it by different monarchs, bishops, and others; some of its abbots even sat in parliament. The seal of the college is one of the most beautiful specimens of that kind of sculpture in England. It is a representation of the "Last Supper;" with the arms of Ulfric the founder. The only remains of this immense structure are some old walls between the present church and the bowling-green. What is called the old manor-house, was the private residence of the abbot; though it is now so much altered by modern repairs, that it would be recognized as such by nothing but a window, the outlines of which remain perfect. Burton suffered by a fire in 1255; and, in the reign of Edward II. by Lancaster's rebellion. In the civil wars it was taken and re-taken several times; and, in 1643, it was plundered by the republican army. Not far from the market-house is a very remarkable old house, adorned with a number of wooden pillars, and a variety of curious Gothic ornaments. The church is a modern well-built edifice. The bridge, one of the most remarkable objects in the town is 515 feet in length, and consists of 36 arches. It was erected about the time of the conquest, and had formerly a chapel, supposed to have been erected by Edward II.; the piers and arches are of various forms, and almost wholly covered with mosses, which, with the trees that grow near give it an air of picturesque beauty. The ale of Burton is the chief production, and is too well known to need an eulogium. Here are extensive iron forges, and manufactures of tools, cotton, tammies, and light woollen stuff. Two court leets and two probate courts for proving wills, are annually held in this town; as also a weekly court of record, all under the management of the perpetual bailiff, and coroner, who derives his authority from the lord of the manor—the Marquis of Anglesey. A court of requests is established for the recovery of small debts, and the inhabitants are exempt from serving on the county juries. The present church was erected in 1722, in lieu of an ancient one which was connected by a cloister with an abbey, founded in 1004, by Alfric or Wulfic, Earl of Mercia; the abbots of which occasionally sat in parliament, and enjoyed great privileges. Of this once magnificent pile a few traces only now remain. Here is a free grammar-school, founded in 1520, by Abbot Beane, and other minor charities.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Feb. 2d, April 6th, May 28th, and Oct. 29th, for cheese, horned cattle, horses, &c.—Bankers, Blurton and Co., draw on Smith, Payne, and Co.—Inns, the George, and the Queen's.

* **BURY.** This town is situated in a fertile valley on the banks of the Irwell, which runs close on its western side; the river Roch flows about 1½ mile distant on the eastern side, and the rivers unite at a short distance

<i>May.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
38	Bury pa	Sussex	Arundel 4	Petworth 8	Chichester . 11	57	547
36	Bury St. Ed.,* bo & m. t	Suffolk	Ipswich 28	Ixworth 8	Lavenham . 10	71	1143
43	Burytherpe pa	N. R. York	Malton 4	York 13	Stedmore ... 8	213	211
37	Busbridge ham	Surrey	Godalming . 2	Bramley 3	Milford 3	35	.....
44	Busby, Great to	N. R. York	Stokesley .. 2	Carlton 1	N. Allerton 11	210	166
44	Busby, Little to	N. R. York .....	..... 1	Rudby 3	Yarm 7	241	

below the town. The ancient staple of Bury was the woollen manufacture, which is still continued; but the cotton trade having been introduced from Bolton, is now carried on in all its branches to a very great extent. Bury is distinguished for the invention of the picking peg, or flying shuttle, by John Kay, a contrivance which facilitated the labours of the loom; as well as for that of the drop box, by Robert Kay, son of the former, a machine used in fabrics of various colours: also his cotton and woollen card engine, which makes several cards at one time by simply turning a shaft; this machine stretches the wire out of the ring, cuts it in lengths, staples and crooks it into teeth row after row, till the cards are finished. The establishment of the manufacturing and printing works of Sir Robert Peel proved highly beneficial to this town and neighbourhood, their extent being such as to afford constant employment. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value £29. 11s. 5d.: it was rebuilt about 1780. Here is also a chapel, dedicated to St. John, consecrated in 1770. The grammar-school was founded and endowed in 1726 by the Rev. — Kay. The Bury canal, which branches to that of Bolton and Manchester, has contributed to the prosperity of the town. The parish of Bury is greatly diversified with hills and valleys, in which many rivulets wind their course; the banks being occupied, in every convenient situation, with mills for carding and spinning of wool and cotton. The air is remarkably pure and salubrious, although from its vicinity to the hills, which separate this county and Yorkshire, subject to much rain. Chamber Hall, half a mile north from Bury, the seat of William Hardman, Esq., was formerly the residence of the late Sir Robert Peel, bart.; and here the present baronet was born. The parish is divided into eight townships and chapelries, and extends into Blackburn hundred. Bury, Elton, Heap, and Walmersley, constitute the lordship of Bury, held by the Earl of Derby, and for which he owes suit and service to the royal manor of Tottington. The entire parish contains 34,000 inhabitants.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, March 5, May 4, June 18, and Sept. 18, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen cloth.—Bankers, Grundy and Co., draw on Glyn and Co.—Inn, Eagle and Child.

* BURY ST. EDMUND'S, the metropolis of the western division of the county stands on the west side of the river Bourne, or Lark; having a charmingly enclosed country on the south and south-west, and on the north and north-west charming fields extending into Norfolk; while on the east the country is partly open and partly enclosed. From its beauty and salubrity, it has been denominated the Montpellier of England. The want of wood, however, detracts from the beauty of the immediately surrounding country; and the air, though extremely fine for persons of robust constitutions, is too sharp for those who enjoy a delicate state of health. Occupying a rising ground and sandy soil, the streets are always clean. In 1811, an act of parliament was obtained for the purpose of paving, lighting, and watching the town; which, including the suburbs, is about a mile and a quarter broad, from east to west, and about a mile and a half in length, from south to north. It is divided into two parishes; and is governed by a recorder and twelve capital burgesses, one of whom is annually chosen alderman, and acts as chief magistrate. Six others are assistant justices, and one holds the office of coroner. The remainder of the body corporate consists of twenty-four common-council men; and these thirty-six persons

BURY.

Extensive
cotton trade

Bury canal.

Sir Robert
Peel.Montpellier
of England.

BURY ST.
EDMUNDS.Barbarous
destruction
of property.Protection
of the Chris-
tian faith.Death of
Edmund.Curious tra-
dition.

only, return two members to parliament. Sigbright, fifth monarch of the East Angles, having embraced the Christian faith in France, founded here about the 638, a Christian church and monastery, which was denominated the monastery of St. Mary at Beodericworth. Abbo, a learned French monk, states that the town obtained this appellation from having been the property of a distinguished person named Beoderic, who at his death bequeathed it to King Edmund, the martyr. Of this king, who succeeded his uncle Offa, King of the East Angles, in 855, very little is known. Edmund is said to have been crowned, either at Bury or at Bures, by Humbert, Bishop of Hulm, on the 25th of December, 855, having then completed the fifteenth year of his age. The commencement of his misfortunes originated in the invasion of the Danes, who at length deprived him of his kingdom and his life. In 865, these barbarians proceeded southward from Yorkshire, in a torrent which destroyed every vestige of civilization. In 870, they appear to have reached East Anglia, where Ingvar gained possession of Thetford, King Edmund's capital. The latter collected his forces and marched to oppose the invaders. The hostile armies met near Thetford, and after an engagement maintained for a whole day, with the most determined courage and great slaughter on both sides, victory remained undecided. The pious king was so extremely affected by the death of so many martyrs, who had shed their blood in defence of the Christian faith, and the miserable end of so many unconverted infidels, that he retired in the night to Eglesdene. Hither he was soon followed by an embassy from Ingvar, who was soon after the battle joined by his brother Hubba, with ten thousand fresh troops. The Danish chieftain proposed, that he should become his vassal, and divide with him his treasures and dominions. Bishop Humbert earnestly recommended his compliance with this imperious command; but Edmund returned for answer, that he would never submit to a pagan. At the same time, out of tenderness for his subjects, he resolved to make no farther resistance, and accordingly surrendered without a struggle to the superior force sent against him by Ingvar and Hubba. Still refusing to accede to the terms of the conquerors, he was bound to a tree, his body was pierced with arrows, and his head cut off, and thrown contemptuously into the thickest part of a neighbouring wood. Bishop Humbert suffered at the same time. The Danes retired; and "the East Angles, prompted by affection to their late sovereign, assembled to pay the last duties to his remains. The body was soon discovered and conveyed to Hoxne, but the head could no where be found. His faithful subjects then divided themselves into small parties, to explore the adjacent wood. Here some of them, being separated from their companions, cried out, 'Where are you?' The head immediately replied, 'Here! here! here!' and Lydgate tells us, that it

— Never ceased of al that longe day,
So for to crye tyl they kam where he laye.

Arriving at the spot whence the voice proceeded, they found a wolf, holding the head between his forefeet. The animal politely delivered up his charge, which, the moment it came in contact with the body, returned so exactly to its former place, that the juncture was not visible except when closely examined. The wolf remained a harmless spectator of the scene; and, after gravely attending the funeral at Hoxne, peaceably retired to his native woods. This happened about forty days after the death of the saint. The arms of the town still commemorate the brute protector of the royal martyr's head; which also furnished ancient artists with a favourite subject for the exercise of their talents. For thirty-three years the body of the king, buried in the earth, lay neglected in the obscure chapel of Hoxne. At length various miracles were reported to have been performed at Edmund's grave. Sweyn, King of Denmark, burnt and plundered Bury in 1010; but, previously to this, Ailwin, fearful lest his sacred charge should suffer insult and injury from the Danes, conveyed the body of the



Thomas Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, was discovered here by some
as perfect as in the day of his dissolution

saint to London, where it remained three years. Sweyn's sudden death happening soon afterwards, it was represented as a punishment, inflicted by the angry saint. Being surrounded one evening by his nobles and officers, he suddenly exclaimed: "I am struck by St. Edmund!" and though the hand which inflicted the wound was not seen, he languished only till the next morning, and then expired in torments. The report of this miraculous interposition was highly advantageous to the convent; the people imposed on themselves a voluntary tax of four-pence for every carucate of land in the diocese, which they offered to the honour of the saint and martyr, as an acknowledgment of their gratitude and devotion. Canute is said to have been so terrified by the vengeance of Edmund, that to expiate his father's crimes, and propitiate the angry saint, he took the monastery of Bury under his special protection. Ailwin, in 1020, consecrated Bishop of Hulm, ejected the secular clergy from this convent, and supplied their places with twelve Benedictine monks. The following year the bishop laid the foundation of a magnificent church, the expenses of which were defrayed by the voluntary tax upon land above-mentioned, and by the contributions of the pious. In 1032, the new church being finished, was consecrated by Athelnorth, archbishop of Canterbury. The body of the royal martyr was deposited in a splendid shrine, adorned with jewels and costly ornaments; and Canute himself repairing hither to perform his devotions, offered his crown at the tomb of the saint. Edward the Confessor granted to the abbot and convent the town of Mildenhall, with its produce and inhabitants, the royalties of eight hundreds, together with the half hundred of Thingoe, and also those of all the villages situated in those eight hundreds and a half, which they previously possessed. He likewise conferred the privilege of coining at a mint established within the precinct of the monastery. Leland says, "a city more neatly seated the sun never saw, so curiously doth it hang upon a gentle descent, with a little river on the east side; nor a monastery more noble, whether one considers its endowments, largeness, or unparalleled magnificence. One might even think the monastery alone a city; so many gates it has, some whereof are brass: so many towers and a church, than which nothing can be more magnificent; as appendages to which there are three more, of admirable beauty and workmanship, in the same church-yard." The abbey church was 505 feet in length, the transept 212, and the west front 240. This last had two large side-chapels, St. Faith's and St. Catherine's, one on the north-west, and the other on the south-west, and, at each end, an octagon tower, thirty feet each way. The shrine of the saint was preserved in a semi-circular chapel, at the east end; and on the north side of the choir was that of St. Mary, eighty feet long, and forty-two broad; and St. Mary in cryptis was 100 feet in length, eighty in breadth, and supported by twenty-four pillars. Besides the dome, there was a high west tower over the middle aisle, and the whole fabric is supposed to have been equal, in some respects, in grandeur, to St. Peter's at Rome. We must not close our sketch of this famous monastery, without mentioning the singular ceremony of the procession of the white bull. "The sacrist of the monastery, as often as he let the lands near the town, then and still called Haberdon, annexed this condition, that the tenant should provide a white bull, whenever a matron of rank, or any other should come out of devotion, or in consequence of a vow, to make the oblations of the white bull, as they were denominated, at the shrine of St. Edmund. On this occasion, the animal, adorned with ribbons and garlands, was brought to the south gate of the monastery, and led along Church-gate, Guildhall, and Abbey-gate streets, to the great west gate, the lady all the while keeping close to him, and the monks and people forming a numerous cavalcade. Here the procession ended; the animal was conducted back to his pasture, while the lady repaired to St. Edmund's shrine to make her oblations, as a certain consequence of which, she was soon to become a mother.

BURY ST.
EDMUNDS.Miraculous
interpo-
sition.Canute's
devotions.City beau-
tifully situ-
ated.Grandeur of
building.Ceremony of
the white
bull.

BURY ST.
EDMUNDS.Numerous
chapels.Violent
storm, Aug.
1, 1766.Sudden
death by
lightning.Atrocious
attempt to
commit
murder.

As foreign ladies, desirous of issue, might have found it inconvenient to repair hither in person, to assist at these ceremonies, they were certain to prove equally efficacious, if performed by proxy." Previously to the dissolution, Bury contained an inferior monastic establishment of Grey friars, or Franciscans. At the reformation there were in Bury five hospitals, St. Saviour's at North-gate, St. Peter's at Risby-gate, St. John's at South-gate, St. Stephen's and St. Nicholas' at East-gate; one college, called Jesus College, in College-street, consisting of a warden, and six associates, and the following chapels, whose names and situations are yet known, though the buildings have long been demolished: St. Mary's, at East-gate bridge, another at West-gate, and a third at Risby-gate; St. Michael's, in the Infirmary; St. Andrew's, in the cemetery of the monks; St. John's, in the hill; and St. John's, ad fontem; St. Anne's, in cryptis; St. Thomas's, near St. Saviour's; St. Lawrence's, in the court-yard; St. Gyles's, near the nave of the church; St. Petronilla's, within the South-gate; St. Botolph's, within South-gate street; St. Edmund's, or Round chapel in the church-yard; and St. Denis's, besides the hermitage at West-gate, and thirteen other chapels, the sites of which are unknown. During the prosperity of the abbey, it comprehended within its precincts, besides the conventual church, three others, St. Margaret's, St. Mary's and St. James's. The former has long ceased to be appropriated to religious purposes, and is now used as the town-hall. The others are the churches of the two parishes into which Bury is divided. St. Mary's, first erected in 1005, began to be rebuilt in its present state, in 1424, and was finished about 1433. This church sustained considerable injury from lightning, during a violent storm, on the 1st of August, 1766. St. James's church was originally built about the year 1200. The present structure was not finished till the reformation, when Edward VI. gave £200. to complete it. Constructed of free-stone, it is a fine Gothic building, and the west end is particularly beautiful. The two church-yards, conjoined, are kept in excellent order: an alley of lofty poplars running diagonally across them, forms a pleasant promenade. Nearly in the centre is a small plot of ground inclosed with high iron railing, and planted with trees of different kinds. In this place is the receptacle, provided by the late James Pink, Esq., banker of Bury, for himself and his family. Within the same inclosure, is a plain upright stone, terminating in a pyramid, with the figure of a cross carved upon it, and underneath the following inscription: "Here lies interred the body of Mary Singleton, a young maiden of this parish, aged nine years, born of Roman Catholic parents, and virtuously brought up; who, being in the act of prayer, repeating her vespers, was instantaneously killed by a flash of lightning, Aug. 16, 1785." The remains of the west end of St. Edmund's church, which bound the church-yard on one side, at present exhibit a singular and motley spectacle. One of the octagon towers which formerly terminated each end, is still standing, and has been converted into a stable. Three arches, once the entrances to the three aisles, have been filled up with modern buildings, and converted into as many neat houses, while the intermediate rugged portions of the original massive wall, which is supposed to have been once faced with marble, have braved the ravages of not much less than three centuries. "In the path-way, between the two churches, an atrocious attempt was made, in 1721, by Arundel Coke, Esq. barrister, with the assistance of one Woodbourne, a hired assassin, to murder his brother-in-law, Edward Crisp, Esq., in the hope of possessing his property. He had invited him, his wife, and family, to supper, and at night, on pretence of going to see a mutual friend, he led him into the church-yard, where on a given signal, Woodbourne rushed upon Mr. Crisp, and cut his head and face in a terrible manner, with a hedging bill. Leaving him on the ground for dead, Coke returned to the company as if nothing had happened. Mr. Crisp however was not killed, and on

BURY ST.
EDMUNDS.

The plot discovered, and the offenders found guilty.

Grand abbey gate.

An embalmed body found.

The body of the son of John of Gaunt re-interred.

recovering himself, mustered sufficient strength to crawl back to the house of this inhuman relative, where his appearance, so cruelly mangled and covered with blood, excited the utmost horror and amazement, and confounded the author of the barbarous deed. It was not long before he was discovered, and with his accomplice brought to trial, on the statute for defacing and dismembering, called the Coventry act. Mr. Crisp having survived this outrage, Coke was so good a lawyer, and so hardened a villain, as to hope to save himself by pleading that he intended not to deface but to kill. This justification, little inferior in atrocity to the crime itself, availed him nothing; sentence of death was passed upon him, and the partner of his guilt;" and the law took its due course. In the churchyard stands Clopton's hospital, a handsome brick building, with projecting wings, founded and endowed in 1730, agreeably to the will of the late Poley Clopton, M.D., as an asylum for six poor men, and as many women, three of either sex out of each parish. On the same side of the churchyard with the hospital, is a neat new building, the residence of John Benjafield, Esq. On the opposite side stands the shire hall, or sessions house, where the assizes for the county are held. It is a building of modern erection, on the site of the ancient church of St. Margaret, and contains two convenient courts, for criminal and civil causes. The grand abbey-gate opened into the great court-yard, in front of the abbot's palace. It is the only relic now left to attest the former magnificence of this establishment. Upon the destruction of the original entrance to the abbey, in the assault of the townsmen, in 1327, this gate was erected upon a plan, combining elegance with utility. Its form approaches a square, being forty-one feet by fifty, and sixty-two in height. The architecture is of the best period of the Gothic style. This gate, which is eminently entitled to notice, opens into the abbey grounds, still surrounded with the ancient lofty wall, and containing some massive detached fragments of the magnificent edifices, which once occupied part of their site. In the garden, included within this precinct, specimens of various pieces of antiquity have at different times been found. In the conventual church were interred many persons of high distinction; and many celebrated inhabitants of the monastery were also buried here. In 1772, some labourers, employed in breaking up a part of the ruins, discovered a leaden coffin, which had been enclosed in an oaken case, then quite decayed. "It contained an embalmed body, fresh and entire as at the time of interment, surrounded by a kind of pickle, and the face covered with a cerecloth. The features, the nails of the fingers and toes, and the hair, which was brown with some mixture of grey, appeared as perfect as ever. A surgeon examined the body, and made an incision on the breast; the flesh cut as firm as that of a living subject, and there was even an appearance of blood. The skull was sawed in pieces, and the brain, though wasted, was found inclosed in its proper membrane. The corpse was not in the least offensive, but, on being exposed to the air, it soon became putrid. The labourers, for the sake of the lead, removed the body from its receptacle, and threw it among the rubbish. It was soon ascertained, however, that the corpse was the remains of Thomas Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his third duchess, Lady Catherine Swinford, grandson of King Edward III., half-brother to Henry IV., by whom he was created Duke of Exeter, knight of the garter, admiral and governor of Calais, and lord high chancellor of England. On this discovery, the mangled remains were enclosed in a strong oaken coffin, and buried at the foot of the large north-east pillar, which formerly assisted to support the belfry." The Guildhall gives name to the street in which it stands. In the chamber over the entrance, the archives of the town are kept. Here the town sessions are held, &c. Abbot Sampson, in 1198, erected a school-house, and settled a stipend on the master, who was required to give gratuitous instruction to forty poor boys. This building

BURY ST.
EDMONDS.

Lancas-
terian
school.

Good public
library.

Ruins of St.
Saviour's
hospital.

stood near the present shirehall, and the street received from it the name of School-hall-street, which it still retains. The free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., seems to have been a revival of the former institution. Its original situation was in East-gate-street; but a new school-house was erected in North-gate-street by public contribution. The bust of the founder stands over the door, in the front of the building. There are forty scholars on the foundation, and it is free for all the sons of towns-people or inhabitants. The number of pupils of the latter class amounts to about eighty. A school on the plan of Mr. Lancaster was opened in 1811, in College-street, and about 200 poor boys were admitted. The theatre, built in 1780, on the site of the old market cross, not being found sufficiently large or commodious, a piece of ground was bought, in the winter of 1818, for the purpose of building a new one, which is now in progress. On the Hog-hill, or Beast-market, stands the common bridewell, formerly a Jewish synagogue, in old writings, called Moyse Hall. At the upper side of the market are the Wool-halls, where great quantities of wool used to be annually deposited, when that article was the principal source of employment of the poorer inhabitants of Bury, and its vicinity. In Churchgate-street is a meeting-house for the Dissenters, and in Whiting-street another for Independents. The Quakers have a neat place of worship in the Long Brakeland. At the south side of the Angel-hill, stand the assembly-rooms, of simple exterior, erected some years ago. The ball-room is well proportioned, seventy-six feet in length, forty-five in breadth, and twenty-nine feet high. Adjoining to it is an apartment, used as a card and supper-room, thirty-seven feet by twenty-four; and the building contains also a subscription news-room. The Suffolk Public Library, formed by the union of two libraries, the one instituted in 1790, and the other in 1795, is situated in Abbey-gate-street. The Angel inn, one of the most conspicuous buildings in the town, stands on the west side of the Angel-hill. The vaults underneath it are supposed to have formerly belonged to the abbey, and to have once had a subterraneous communication with that establishment. A mile from the centre of the town stands the new gaol, which, in Mr. Buxton's very popular pamphlet on prison discipline, is spoken of in terms of the highest praise, for situation, construction, and management. "This gaol, which has a neat stone front, wrought in rustic, was completed in 1805." In the vicinity of Bury, an elegant seat was built in 1773, by John Symonds, LL.D., professor of modern history and languages, in the university of Cambridge, who gave it the appellation of St. Edmund's-hill, from the beautiful eminence on which it stands. A little to the southward of the town, a brick edifice, with two small detached buildings was erected subsequently to the commencement of the late war, as a magazine for arms and ammunition. Bury had five gates till about fifty years ago, when they were all taken down to afford a more convenient passage for carriages. At each of these gates was formerly an hospital, or some religious foundation. Beyond the north gate, on the east side, and contiguous to the Thetford road, are the ruins of St. Saviour's hospital, the most celebrated in Bury, which must have been a very extensive building, if, as it is said, the parliament assembled here in 1446. Not far from the east gate of the abbey stood St. Nicholas' hospital, some remains of which are yet to be seen, converted into a farm-house. Just without the South-gate was the hospital of St. Petronilla; the chapel of which, still pretty entire, is now used as a malt-house. At the West-gate formerly stood Our Lady's chapel, and a hermitage, now a cow-house. Close to Risby-gate was formerly a chantry, now the Cock public-house. At a small distance is an octangular stone, the pedestal of a cross. About the year 1677, the cavity at the top being filled with water, the country people who resorted to Bury-market, then held without Risby-gate, because the small pox raged in the town, were accustomed to wash their money lest it should convey the infection to the

BURY ST.
EDMUNDS.Charter of
incorpora-
tion, 1606.Queen of
France
visited the
fairs.Bloody en-
gagement.Royal de-
votional
visit.

neighbouring villages. A religious establishment called Jesus College, in College-street, was founded by Edward IV. It is now converted into a work-house. The Vine-field, eastward of Bury, commands a charming view of the town. This spot derives its name from the vineyard belonging to the abbey, which was situated on this declivity. The river Larke has been rendered navigable to within a mile of Bury; but the inhabitants derive little benefit from it in proportion to what they might receive from its extension. James I. in 1606, granted this town a charter of incorporation, with numerous extensive privileges. The donations for public and charitable purposes are very considerable. The September fair usually continues three weeks. Its charter was granted to the abbot in 1272, and it was formerly one of the most celebrated marts in the kingdom. It was then held, as it is now, on the Angel-hill, where rows of booths were assigned to the manufactures of Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, London, &c. and even to some foreigners, especially the Dutch. On this occasion the abbot kept an open table; while those of inferior rank were entertained in the refectory by the monks. The widowed queen of France, sister to Henry VIII., came every year from her residence at Westhorpe, with her noble consort the Duke of Suffolk to attend this fair, where she had a magnificent tent for the reception of the numerous people of rank, who resorted thither to pay their respects to her, and a band of music for their diversion. Bury was frequently honoured with the presence of Edward the Confessor. In 1132, Henry I. returning to England after his interview at Chartres with Pope Innocent III. was overtaken by a violent tempest. As soon as he had landed, he repaired to Bury to perform his devotions at the shrine of St. Edmund. Soon after the treaty concluded by Stephen, with Henry, son of Maud, by which the latter was acknowledged his successor, Stephen's son, Eustace came to Bury, and demanded of the abbey and convent considerable supplies of money, &c. On the refusal of the abbot, the prince ordered the granaries of the monastery to be plundered, and many of the farms belonging to it to be ravaged and burned. In the midst of these proceedings, he was seized with a fever, and expired at Bury on St. Lawrence's day, 1153, in the eighteenth year of his age. During the contest in which Henry II. was engaged with his sons, a considerable army was assembled at Bury, to support the cause of the sovereigns; and, at Fornham St. Genoveive, on the 27th of October, 1173, a bloody engagement took place, and terminated in the total defeat of the rebels. In this engagement the sacred standard of St. Edmund was borne before the royal army, which now made Bury its head quarters. In this reign the Jews, who were very numerous at Bury, had a synagogue there. In 1179, having, as it is said, murdered a boy of this town, named Robert, in derision of Christ's crucifixion, and committed the like offences in other parts of England, they were banished the kingdom. Richard I., previously to his departure for the Holy Land, paid a devotional visit to the convent and shrine of St. Edmund; and on his return he offered up the rich standard of Isaac, King of Cyprus, at the shrine. The foundation of Magna Charta is known to have been a charter of Henry I. A copy of it having fallen into the hands of Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, was by him communicated to the principal nobles of the kingdom, a meeting of whom was convened at Bury to deliberate on the subject. On this occasion, each of the persons present went to the high altar of the church of St. Edmund, in which the assembly was held, and there swore, that if the king should refuse to abolish the arbitrary Norman laws, and restore those enacted by Edward the Confessor, they would make war upon him until he complied. The king, on his return from Poitou, in 1214, met his barons at Bury, and with the utmost solemnity confirmed this celebrated deed; binding himself, by a public oath, to regulate his administration by the grand principles which it established. Henry III. paid several visits to Bury. In

**BURY ST.
EDMUNDS.**

Royal adora-
tions to
the shrine of
St. Edmund.

Henry VI.
celebrated
Christmas
here, 1433.

Execution
of heretics.

Awful con-
flagration.

1272, he held a parliament here, and then proceeded to Norwich to punish the authors of a violent insurrection against the prior and monks of that city. He returned to this town, where he was seized with the disorder, which soon afterwards terminated his reign and life. In 1296, Edward I. held a parliament at Bury. In the reign of Edward II., his queen Isabella, being dissatisfied with the conduct of the Spencers, favourites of that monarch, obtained the assistance of the Prince of Hainault, and landed with a force of 2700 men, furnished by him at Orwell haven; on which she marched to this town, where she continued some time to refresh her troops, and collect her adherents. Edward III. and Richard II. visited Bury, and paid their adoration at the shrine of St. Edmund. In 1381, soon after the insurrection of Wat Tyler, the people of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Jack Straw, committed excessive devastations. Proceeding to Cavendish, they there plundered and burned the house of Sir John de Cavendish, the lord chief-justice, whom they seized and carried to Bury; where they struck off his head, and placed it on the pillory. They then attacked the monastery. Sir John Cambridge, the prior, endeavoured to escape by flight, but being taken and executed near Mildenhall, his head was set up near that of the lord chief-justice. Sir John Lakenhythe, the keeper of the barony, shared the same fate. The insurgents then plundered the abbey, carrying off jewels to a considerable amount, and doing much mischief to the buildings. In 1433, Henry VI. celebrated Christmas at the monastery of Bury. In 1446, a parliament was held in this town, at which that monarch presided. Another parliament met at Bury, in 1448; and in 1486, the town was honoured with the presence of Henry VII., in his progress through Norfolk and Suffolk. In 1526, an alarming insurrection of the people of Lavenham, Hadleigh, Sudbury, and the adjacent country, was quelled by the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk who met for that purpose at Bury, whither many of the ringleaders were brought and appeared before those noblemen in their shirts, and with halters about their necks, when they received the royal pardon. On the death of Edward VI. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, having procured Lady Jane Grey to be declared the heir to the crown, marched with an army into Suffolk, and made Bury the rendezvous of his troops. Mary was meanwhile proclaimed queen by the council, who ordered the duke to return to Cambridge. During the reign of Mary, Bury witnessed several of those scenes, which disgraced various parts of the kingdom. James Abbes, was here burned for a heretic on the 2d August, 1555; Roger Clarke, of Mendlesham, in 1556; and Roger Bernard, Adam Forster, and Robert Lawson, on the 30th June, the same year. In like manner, John Cooke, Robert Miles, Alexander Lane, and James Ashley, suffered for the same cause, shortly before the queen's last illness; and Philip Humphrey, and John and Henry David, brothers, were here brought to the stake only a fortnight before Mary's death. Elizabeth, in her journey through Norfolk and Suffolk, in 1578, paid a visit to this town. During the reign of her successor, this town experienced a destructive calamity, thus recorded by Stow:—"In the year 1608, April 11th, being Monday, the quarter sessions was held at St. Edmund's Bury, and by negligence, an out malt-house was set on fire; from whence, in a most strange and sudden manner, through fierce winds, the fire came to the farthest side of the town, and as it went, left some streets and houses safe and untouched. The flame flew clean over many houses, and did great spoil to many fair buildings farthest off; and ceased not till it had consumed 160 dwelling houses, besides others; and, in damage of wares and household stuff, to the full value of £60,000." King James, who was a great benefactor to the town, contributed vast quantities of timber towards rebuilding it. In 1636, the plague so depopulated the town, that the grass grew in the streets. Four hundred families lay sick of that distemper at the same time, and were maintained at the public charge, which is said to have amounted to £200.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.		
4	Buscott	pa Berks	Farringdon . . .	4	Lechdale	1	Bampton	7	75	416
35	Bushbury	pa & to Stafford	Wolverhampt 3		Brewood	5	Walsall	6	125	1275
23	Bushby	ham Leicester . . .	Leicester	4	Houghton	2	Billesden	4	94	86
25	Bush Hill	ham Middlesex . .	Enfield	3	Edmonton	2	E Barnet	1	8	...
18	Bushy *	pa Herts	Watford	1	Rickmansw. . . .	5	St. Albans	8	14	158
42	Bushley	pa Worcester . . .	Tewkesbury 1		Upton	4	Evesham	12	105	312

a week. In the seventeenth century, when James I. had excited the popular zeal against the imaginary crime of witchcraft, Bury exhibited some disgraceful instances of this persecuting spirit. In 1644, one Matthew Hopkins, of Manningtree, in Essex, who styled himself, witchfinder general, and had twenty shillings allowed him for every town he visited, was, with some others, commissioned by parliament to perform a circuit for the discovery of witches. By virtue of this commission, sixteen persons were hanged at Yarmouth, forty at Bury, and others at different parts of the country. Mr. Lawes, an innocent aged clergyman, of Brandeston, a cooper and his wife, and fifteen other women, were all condemned and executed at one time at Bury. Hopkins used many arts to extort confession from suspected persons, and when these failed, he had recourse to swimming them, which was done by tying their thumbs and great toes together, and then throwing them into the water. If they floated they were guilty of the crime of witchcraft, but their sinking was a proof of their innocence. This method he pursued, till some gentlemen, indignant at his barbarity, tied his own thumbs and toes, as he had been accustomed to tie those of other persons, and when put into the water, he himself swam, as many had done before him. By this expedient the country was soon cleared of him. Bury, however, witnessed another execution for witchcraft, on the 17th March, 1664, when two poor widows were tried before Sir Matthew Hale, and sentenced to die, Sir Matthew, far from being satisfied with the evidence, proceeded with such extreme caution, that he forbore to sum it up, leaving the matter to the jury, with a prayer to God, to direct their hearts in returning a verdict.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, Oct. 2d, for three weeks, for butter, cheese, and millinery; Dec. 1, for cattle.—*Mail* arrives 4.27 morning, departs 9.23 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Edmund Squire, draw on Barclay and Co.; Brown, Bevan, and Co., on Barclay and Co.—*Inn*, the Angel.

* **BUSHY.** A small village near Watford, rendered worthy of note from the unfortunate fate of its ancient owners. Its first Norman possessor Geoffrey de Mandeville, having incurred the displeasure of the pope, was obliged at his death, to be suspended in lead upon a tree in the neighbourhood of the Temple, Christian burial being inhumanly denied to persons under those circumstances. Edmund Woodstock, another of its owners, was beheaded through the machinations of Queen Isabella and her paramour, Mortimer, on a suspicion of intending to restore his brother, Edward II. to the throne, and so greatly was he beloved by the people, that he stood from one till five in the afternoon before any one could be found to undertake the office of executioner; and then an out-law from the Marshalsea performed the detested duty. Thomas, Duke of Surrey, was beheaded at Cirencester, for rebellion against Henry IV. Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, after obtaining considerable renown in the campaigns in France with Henry V., was killed by a splinter of wood being driven into his face by a cannon ball, at the siege of Orleans. Richard the stout Earl of Warwick, another possessor, was killed at Barnet. George, Duke of Clarence, was drowned in a butt of malmsey. Richard III. its next owner, died on the battle plain; and Lady Margaret de la Nole, at the advanced age of seventy-two, was beheaded by the cruel policy of Henry VIII., in revenge for a supposed affront by her son the cardinal. In this parish, also lived Colonel Titus, the author of the celebrated pamphlet, entitled "Killing no Murder."

BURY ST.
EDMUNDS.

Matthew
Hopkins,
witch-finder
general.

Tried by his
own test

Execution
of two poor
widows for
witchcraft.

Denial of
Christian
burial.

Death of the
Earl of Sa-
lisbury.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.	
25	Bushey Park *	Middlesex	Richmond	4	Kingston	1	Hounslow	4	13	...
24	Buslingthorpe	Lincoln	M. Raisen	4	Spittal	8	Wragby	6	149	62
34	Bussex ham	Somerset	Bridgewater	4	Otheroy	2	Taunton	10	137	...
9	Bustabeck	Cumberland	Penrith	12	Newmarket	4	Ireby	5	300	237
29	Buston, High	Northumb	Alnwick	5	Lesbury	3	Long	8	306	92
29	Buston, Low	Northumb		5	Felton	3	Rothbury	9	303	102
34	Butcombe	Somerset	Axbridge	8	Bristol	9	Pensford	7	127	242
29	Buteland	Northumb	Hexham	5	Bellingham	11	Bingfield	2	290	...
34	Butleigh	Somerset	Glastonbury	4	Somerton	5	Bruton	9	122	952
39	Butlers Marston	Warwick	Kineton	1	Stratford	9	Shipston	8	84	332
21	Butland ham	Kent	Canterbury	2	Faversham	9	Monkton	7	57	...
7	Butley	Chester	Macclesfield	3	Wimslow	3	Knutsford	8	170	808
34	Butley Wootton ham	Somerset	Glastonbury	3	Bridgewater	13	S. Mallet	9	124	...
36	Butley	Suffolk	Woodbridge	6	Orford	3	Ipswich	14	82	350
16	Buts Ash	Hants	Southampton	6	Titchfield	9	Fawley	2	82	...
13	Butsfield	Durham	Durham	11	Harperly	3	Wolsingham	3	253	285
13	Butterby ham	Durham		2	Croxdale	1	Sedgefield	7	257	...
43	Butter Crambe	N. R. York	York	10	Malton	8	Bassall	2	210	176
29	Butterlaw	Northumb	Newcastle	5	Corbridge	9	Newburn	1	281	30
11	Butterleigh	Devon	Tiverton	2	Collumpton	3	Bampton	8	164	141
17	Butterley	Hereford	Bromyard	3	Leominster	8	Pencombe	1	128	...
9	Buttermere † to & chap	Cumberland	Keswick	7	Cockermouth	9	Whitehaven	12	297	81
41	Buttermere	Wilts	Hungerford	5	Bedwin	5	Luggershall	8	70	137
35	Butterton pa & to	Stafford	Leeke	5	Warstow	1	Longnor	5	156	381
13	Butterwick to & pa	Durham	Durham	11	Sedgefield	1	Stockton	7	251	38

* **BUSHEY PARK.** A royal park, situated in the parish of Teddington, and hundred of Spelthorne, comprising all the enclosures belonging to the palace of Hampton, excepting the Home Park. It occupies 1100 acres, and is ornamented by long avenues of elm and chesnut trees. His present majesty, William IV., was for many years ranger of this park, prior to his succession to the throne, and resided in the lodge, a square substantial brick building, erected by the Earl of Halifax, and much improved by its royal possessor. A right of passage through this park was established some years ago by the exertions of a humble but spirited individual of the vicinity, who instituted a suit at law for that purpose, and succeeded. George IV., when residing at Bushey Park, had a part of the fore-mast of the Victory, against which Lord Nelson was standing when he received his fatal wound, deposited in a temple in the grounds, from whence it was afterwards removed, and placed at the upper end of the dining room, with a bust of Lord Nelson upon it. A large shot had passed completely through this part of the mast, and whilst it stood in the temple, a pair of robins had built their nest in the shot hole. It was impossible to witness this little occurrence, without reflecting on the scene of blood and strife of war, which had occurred to produce so snug and peaceful a retreat for a nest of harmless birds.

† **BUTTERMERE.** The small cluster of cottages composing this hamlet was so inconsiderable at one time that in all probability its existence would scarcely have been heard of, beyond its immediate neighbourhood, had it not been the scene of an affair, which, at the time of its discovery, created much interest in all parts of the kingdom. Its situation is at the extremity of the picturesque lake of Buttermere, over which hangs some of the loftiest steepes of the Cumbrian mountains. The surrounding scenery possesses an aspect of almost savage wildness; the partial exclusion of the sun, the deep hue of the waters, and its apparent distance from all human habitation, gives it an air of gloomy solitude. In the principal dwelling of this obscure hamlet, resided an individual who kept an inn for the accommodation of travellers; his daughter, a fine young woman, then about eighteen years of age, filled the office of waitress, in which situation she was first introduced to the notice of a young and dashing visitor, who had taken up his residence for a short period at the inn. His ostensible object was to avail himself of the opportunity such a spot afforded for char-fishing; but the event proved he had otherwise disposed of his time, for ere long the fair and unsuspecting beauty of Buttermere

Fore-mast of Lord Nelson's ship, the Victory, deposited here.

Interesting anecdote.

Stupendous mountains.

The beauty of Buttermere.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation	
12	Butterwick	ti Dorset	Sherborne . . .	4	Stalbridge . . .	8	L. Burton . . .	3	116	....
24	Butterwick	pa Lincoln	Boston	4	Wainfleet . . .	12	Donnington . .	11	120	504
24	Butterwick, West . .	to Lincoln	Glandford Br	11	Burton	10	Kirton	8	154	....
24	Butterwick, E., pa & to	Lincoln	Gainsboro' . .	11	.....	9	.....	8	153	326
40	Butterwick	vil Westmorlnd	Orton	10	Barton	5	Bampton	1	284	....
43	Butterwick	pa N. R. York.	New Malton .	6	Pickering . . .	4	Middleton . . .	4	224	56
43	Butterwick	pa E. R. York.	Gt. Driffield	10	Foxhole	3	.....	9	206	100
22	Butterworth	to Lancaster . .	Rochdale . . .	4	Tadmerden . .	8	Burnley	15	202	5648
14	Buttesbury	pa Essex	Chelmsford . .	6	Billericay . . .	3	Danbury	7	26	515
56	Buttington	pa Montgomery	Welchpool . .	2	Montgomery . .	8	Guilsfield . . .	3	178	....
38	Buttolphs	to Sussex	Steinyng . . .	2	Shoreham . . .	2	Arundel	10	51	81
36	Buxhall	pa Suffolk	Stow M. . . .	3	Ixworth	10	Needham	6	80	466
36	Buxlow	chap Suffolk . . .	Saxmundham	2	Framlingham	9	Aldboro'	4	88	....
38	Buxted	pa Sussex	Uckfield . . .	1	Lewes	10	Mayfield	7	51	1642
10	Buxton *	chap Derby	Derby	33	Ch. le Frith . .	5	Tideswell . . .	7	162	1211

(such was she styled) bestowed upon the stranger her hand. It is said they were united in the chapel belonging to the hamlet, which is unquestionably the smallest in all England. For a short time the stranger and his beautiful bride hovered around the neighbourhood, sometimes visiting Keswick, where his first arrival in his travelling carriage had given rise to many conjectures until his visiting cards put an end to them, by announcing him the Honourable Augustus Hope. It was in the midst of these halcyon hours that the thunder-storm of detection burst over the head of the unsuspecting mountaineers; officers of justice appeared—the attempted flight of the stranger was intercepted, and he was conveyed to Carlisle on a capital charge—the assizes came—he was tried for forgery—found guilty, and accordingly suffered an ignominious death. It appeared from the papers found in his possession that he had practised the same detestable deception upon several young females who, with the children he had deserted, were famishing for want, whilst he, the base author of their sufferings, was entering into new villainies, and enjoying all the pleasures of a quiet town. The beauty of Buttermere now became an object of interest to all England; in the theatres of our metropolis dramas were acted, founded upon her unfortunate story, and the lake near which she resided was no longer known as the secluded spot it had hitherto been.

* BUXTON. The village of Buxton, so celebrated for its medicinal springs, is a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, in the hundred of High Peak. The surrounding country is mountainous and sterile; but the bowels of the earth are replete with various kinds of minerals; and the smiles of the Goddess of Health, who presides here, renders the cheerless spot where her favours issue, delightful to the eye and the heart. Dr. Gale was of opinion that its warm springs were known to the Romans, which is evident from various concurring circumstances. Several ancient roads concentrate at this spot, particularly one called the Bath-way, on Bathen-gate, which commences at Brough, the Roman station just mentioned, and was traced by the late Mr. Pegge. Specimens of Roman workmanship have also been discovered here at different times. Bishop Gibson mentions a well, cemented with Roman plaister, close by St. Anne's Well, where are the ruins of the ancient bath. This well was taken down in 1709, when Sir Thomas Deloë, of Cheshire, in memory of a cure which he had received from the waters, erected a small stone alcove over it. Some capacious leaden cisterns, and different articles apparently Roman, were then found in digging the foundation. The shape and dimensions of the ancient bath, which was about eighteen feet from the present bath-room, were discovered when the building of the Crescent commenced in the year 1781. The spring was situated at the west-end; and at the east might be plainly perceived a flood-gate, by means of which the water was let out. The wall had been built with limestone, covered on the outside with a strong cement; the floor consisted of a composition of lime, mixed with coarse

BUTTER-MERE.

Fatal deception.

Discovery and execution of the perpetrator

Medicinal springs.

St. Anne's well.

Ancient bath discovered.

BUXTON

Resorted to
by all ranks
for its
waters.

Excellent
baths.

One of the
seven won-
ders of the
Peak.

Crescent,
colonnade,
&c.

sand, saturated with blood. The remote appropriation of the Buxton waters is apparent; but neither the Saxon nor Monkish annalists furnish any testimony, as to their having been in use in the middle ages; and, though it seems probable, that they were never entirely deserted, there are no certain records of their having obtained a high degree of reputation till the sixteenth century, when Dr. Jones gave them celebrity by a treatise on their beneficial qualities. The first convenient house for the reception of visitants, was erected a short time previously to Dr. Jones's publication, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the site of the building now called the hall, a part of which belonged to the old fabric. This building occasioned the waters to be much more resorted to than heretofore by all ranks of people. Mary, Queen of Scots being at that time in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, was brought along with him and his wife Elizabeth, in one of his visits to this place. It appears that the number of visitors who sought health or recreation at these springs continuing to increase, the hall became insufficient for their accommodation, and most part of it was taken down about the year 1670; when a new and enlarged edifice was erected on the spot by William, third earl of Devonshire. This building, having undergone various subsequent alterations to render it more convenient, is still the principal hotel for the reception of company. Within it are the baths, which are five in number: they adjoin to each other, but are in distinct apartments. The gentlemen's bath is in a close room, thirty feet in length, and sixteen wide: along one end and side is a stone bench, for the use of bathers; and at each corner are steps leading into the bath. On the south-east side is a stratum of black limestone, through which the two principal springs rise; but the water also bubbles up in various smaller springs, through the chinks between the stones with which the bath is paved. In the bath for ladies, and in that appropriated to the use of the poor, the water issues through the crevices of the floor. The two other baths are private. It has been calculated that the springs throw up about sixty gallons of water every minute. It requires two hours and fifty minutes to fill the baths. The almost invariable temperature of the water, as it rises in the baths, in 82 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; but sometimes, it has been one quarter of a degree lower. The water is usually drunk at St. Anne's well, a modern, but elegant little building in the antique style. The water is conveyed thither into a white marble basin, from the original spring, through a narrow grit-stone channel, so nicely adjusted, that its temperature, on issuing into day, is never more than three quarters of a degree lower than in the baths. This well is regarded as one of the seven wonders of the Peak; chiefly from the circumstance that both hot and cold spring water may be obtained within twelve inches of each other, from a double pump, situated on the opposite side of the building to that which contains the basin. The crescent is a very magnificent range of buildings, erected by the Duke of Devonshire, from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. Carr. It consists of three stories; the lowest rustic, forming a beautiful colonnade, extending the whole length of the front, seven feet wide within the pillars, and eleven feet high. The divisions between the windows above are formed by Ionic pilasters, extending to an elegant balustrade which skirts the whole front, the span of which is 257 feet. In the centre are the arms of the Cavendish family, neatly carved in stone, but surmounted with a pair of natural stag's antlers. Each extremity of the crescent contains an hotel: and in the intermediate space are several private lodging-houses, the lower rooms of which form a series of shops. In the larger hotel is the ball-room, an elegant and well-proportioned apartment, with a rich projecting cornice, and various appropriate and beautiful ornaments. The length of this room is seventy-five feet and a half; the width thirty feet two inches; and the height thirty feet. The number of windows in the whole crescent is 378. It is built with grit-stone obtained

BUXTON

Extensive
range of
stabling, &c.

Fruit and
provisions
expensive.

Buxton dia-
monds.

Hunting,
shooting,
and fishing.

Benefit fund
for the poor.

Peole's
Hole.

near the spot, and faced with fine free-stone, procured from a quarry about two miles distant. At the back of the crescent, on a rising ground, at the distance of a hundred yards, are the stables, an extensive pile, forming on the outside, an irregular polygon, but having a circular area, within 180 feet in diameter. Round this is a covered gallery or ride, where the company exercise on horseback, when the weather renders shelter necessary: near the stables, on one side, is a spacious repository for carriages. These buildings, as well as the crescent, were constructed at the charge of the Duke of Devonshire, who is said to have expended on them the sum £120,000. Besides the hall, and the hotels in the crescent, two other spacious inns—the White Hart and the Eagle and Child—are open for the reception of company; but those persons who reside in the houses belonging to the duke have the privilege of bathing first. To those who are able to join in society, there is something extremely agreeable in the mode of living here: no ceremony is necessary farther than to preserve decent respect; and the mind may be often gratified by the various charms of conversation. Lodgings in private houses, are however generally indifferent; and great inconvenience is experienced from having no common market here. Fruit and provisions, not being the produce of this neighbourhood, but brought from some distance, are consequently expensive. The principal, and indeed sole dependance of the inhabitants, is on the expenditure of its visitors. Several shops for the manufacture and sale of fluur and alabaster ornaments are established. About two miles south-west of this village is a waste uneven piece of land, called Diamond-hill, from its being the place where the crystals, known by the appellation of Buxton diamonds, are found. From June to the end of October, the amusements of Buxton are generally carried on. In these months three assemblies are held weekly, on Monday, Friday, and Wednesday, the two former for an undress, the latter for a dress ball. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, a small theatre, neatly fitted up, is opened, frequented by a respectable company of performers. Adjoining the ball-room, is an elegant card-room open every evening. A pack of harriers is also kept here by subscription. The country is well adapted for hunting. Gentlemen also amuse themselves in shooting moor game and grouse, and in fishing for trout and grayling. Those who have a taste for botany and mineralogy may of course meet with abundance of gratification. The libraries are small; but, as dissipation is not prevalent here, they are well attended. As the chapel at Buxton is much too small for the company, prayers are daily read during the season in the hall. The minister is paid by subscription. Formerly a lecture was delivered after the prayers; but on account of the objection of the rector, this was discontinued; and, for the better accommodation of the visitors, the Duke of Devonshire erected a new church at a little distance, in a neighbouring parish. The poor of any part of England who resort to Buxton, are permitted to partake the benefit of a fund, formed by a collection of one shilling from every visitor who resides here above a day. This is appropriated to the purchase of necessary medicines, and supplying fourteen indigent persons, (who vouch their being proper objects of charity, by bringing a certificate from the minister of their parish and their medical attendant,) with six shillings weekly for one month, and permission to bathe free of expence. Opposite the crescent is the eminence of Stain, or Hans-cliff, on the top of which is a very pleasant walk. "Here is a low, or barrow, of a different shape from any in Derbyshire. It is long, narrow at the top, and slants off at the sides and ends: the length at the bottom is about fifteen yards, and the breadth six yards; its height is above two yards. This barrow is encompassed by a ditch nearly six yards wide; and has a cavity about six yards in diameter, and one in depth, at each end, near the south-west and north-west corners. About a mile from Buxton is a cavern or fissure called Peoles Hole. The entrance to

Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
27	Buxton .....pa	Norfolk	Cottishall ...3	Aylsham ... 3	Reepham ....8	118	610
48	Bwlch	Brecknock ..	Brecon .....9	Crickhowel .7	Skythrog ....4	164	....
55	Bwlchy Buarth	Merioneth ..	Bala .....7	Ffestiniog ..8	Llanwchllyn .6	200	....
13	Byer's Green.....to	Durham	Bish Aukland 1	Durham .....8	Sedgefield .10	249	207
28	Byfield .....pa	Northamp ..	Daventry ....7	Banbury ....9	Brackley ....12	74	952
37	Byfleet* .....pa	Surrey	Cobham .....3	Chertsey ....5	Ripley .....3	21	510
17	Byford .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ....7	Kington ....12	Weobly .....7	142	187
18	Bygrave .....pa	Herts	Baldock ....3	Ashwell .....2	Roystone ....6	39	145
17	Byletts .....ham	Hereford ...	Kington ....6	Presteign ...6	Wignore ....7	148	....

BUXTON.

which is so low and narrow that persons visiting it are obliged to stoop; but it gradually enlarges into a spacious cavity, from the roof of which depend the spiral masses, called salactites, produced by droppings of water, impregnated with calcarious matter. A very considerable mass of this substance called the Queen of Scots' pillar, owing to the unfortunate Mary having once penetrated thus far into the cavern, usually terminates the progress of the visitor. A stream of water runs through the middle of the cave, and falling among the rocks to a considerable depth, adds by its noise to the gloomy horrors of the place. Some aged women act as torch-bearers and guides to the spectators of this great natural curiosity, which is deemed the second wonder of the Peak, and traditionally receives its name from a celebrated robber called Poole, who is said to have made it his abode and retreat.

Queen of Scots' pillar.

* BYFLEET or Byflete is a village adjoining Walton-upon-Thames, situated in the hundred of Godley. This manor was given by Edward II. to his favourite—Piers Gaveston. There was a palace, or some other residence here at a very remote period, for Henry II. dated his letters for arresting the Knight Templars, December 20, from Byfleet. Byfleet Park contains an old mansion, now converted into a farm-house, reported to have been the residence of Edward the Black Prince, but in reality the remains of a large house, built by Sir Anthony Brown, in the reign of Edward VI. upon a more ancient foundation; it was afterwards enlarged by Sir James Fullarton, the favourite of James I.; it is called Byfleet-place, and stands on a knoll, at the foot of which flows the river Wey. Henry VIII. is reported to have been nursed at this place. Among the customs of the manor is an order "that hogs should be pegged, with two pegs in their noses," and mention is made of rothering cattle; and in the Chapter-house of Westminster, in a bag of Surrey deeds, are some of the bailiffs' accounts of the profits of the manor, amongst which are "a pound and a half of wax, eight horse-shoes, and 1s. 1d. for a pound of pepper, all paid for chevage, *i.e.* for licence for a villain (bondman) to go out of the manor." The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is an ancient structure of rough stone, plastered, and having a small wooden tower at the west end, surmounted by a slender spire of the same materials; on the south wall of the chancel are two seats under pointed arches, and another of these arches appears in the south wall of the nave. Stephen Duck, a self-taught poet of some eminence, was rector of this parish. He was originally bred a day-labourer, but at length having been brought into notice by some gentlemen who saw a few scattered pieces of his writings (one of the earliest of which was called the "Thresher's Labour"), Queen Caroline became his patroness, gave him an annual allowance, and appointed him keeper of her select library called Merlin's Cave. In 1733, he was made one of the yeomen of the guard, but he had applied himself with such success to Latin, and other branches of literature, that he was considered qualified to take upon himself holy orders, which he did in 1746. In August, 1751, he was made preacher of Kew chapel, became an able and popular preacher, and the next year was presented with the living of Byfleet, which he enjoyed but four years, when he drowned him-

An old man- sion converted into a farm-house.

Stephen Duck, a self-taught poet.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
29	Byker to	Northumb .	Newcastle . . 1	Shields 5	Wallsend . . . 2	275	5176
44	Byland Abbey . . . to	N. R. York .	Helmesley . . 7	Thusk 5	Aldboro' . . . 9	220	365
43	Byland, Old pa	N. R. York .	. . . . . 5	Moorside . . . 7	Scewton . . . 2	227	163
27	Bylaugh pa	Norfolk . .	E. Dereham . 5	Reepham . . . 5	Foulsham . . 4	105	92
7	Byley to	Chester . . .	Middlewich . 1	Northwich . . 5	Knutsford . . 8	167	123
45	Byrom to	W. R. York .	Ferry Br. . . 1	Brotherton . 1	Pontefract . 4	181	84
13	Byshottles to	Durham . . .	Durham . . . 4	Rrancepeth . 1	Wolsingham 9	255	. . .
24	Bytham Castle . . . pa	Lincoln . . .	Corby 5	Bourne 10	Grantham . . 12	67	781
24	Bytham, Little . . . pa	Lincoln . . .	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 8	Stamford . . 8	98	233
19	Bythom pa	Huntingdon .	Kimbolton . 6	Brington . . . 2	Huntingdon 12	71	317
17	Byton pa	Hereford . .	Presteigne . 4	Kineton . . . 6	Leominster . 9	146	155
29	Bywall vil	Northumb .	Hexham . . . 8	Corbridge . . 3	Newcastle . 13	283	. . .

self at Chertsey in a fit of despondency, 1756. The Rev. Joseph Spence, a gentleman well known in the literary world, and the author of "Polymetis," was rector here; he was fellow of New College, Oxford, and first became known in 1727, by an "Essay on Pope's Odyssey." Mr. Pope was so little offended with his criticisms, that he not only sought his acquaintance, but planted the foundation of a lasting friendship; and Dr. Warton, professor of poetry at Oxford, informs us that he was indebted to Mr. Spence for most of the anecdotes relative to Pope in his life of that author. In 1736, he published his "Gorboduc." In 1742, he was presented with the rectory of Horwood, in Buckinghamshire, and became professor of modern history at Oxford in 1742; the same year he published his "Polymetis," or an enquiry concerning the agreements between the works of the Roman poets, and the remains of the ancient artists. He also composed the life of his friend, the late Stephen Duck. In 1754, he became prebendary of Durham, and closed his literary career with remarks and dissertations on Virgil. He was found drowned in his own fish-pond, into which he is supposed to have fallen while under the influence of a fit, on the 20th August, 1768. It is rather a remarkable as well as a melancholy coincidence, that these two literary gentlemen and friends should have come to the same untimely end.

BYFLEET.

Rev. Jos. Spence.

Found drowned, 1768.

RIVERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>
Bache	Montgomery	Dungum.	† Beaulieu . .	Hants	English Channel.
Bannon . . .	Pembrokesh.	Annisson.	Bechan . . .	Montgomery	Severn.
Bardop . . .	Northumb.	Read.	Bidder . . .	Cardigansh .	Ayrn.
Barle	Somersetsh .	Exe.	Biga	N. Wales . .	Severn.
Barley . . .	Devonshire .	Dunsbrook.	Birkin	Cheshire . . .	Bollen.
Barney . . .	Yorkshire . .	Swale.	Birthin . . .	Monmouthsh	Uske.
Barron . . .	Westnored	Burbeck.	Blackbrook .	. . . . .	Stour, Leicestershire
Bawdest . .	Durham . . .	Tees.	Blackwater .	Dorsetshire .	Stour.
Beale	Sussex & Kt	Medway.	Blackwater	Essex	Blackwater Bay.
* Beane . . .	Hertfordshir.	Lea.	Blengow . .	Cumberland	Irt.

* BEANE (The) rises near Cromer, in the hundred of Odsey, and taking a southerly course flows past Watton, and through Woodhall Park; thence continuing its direction, it meets with the Lea at Hertford. This river is sometimes called the Benefician.

† BEAULIEU (The) rises amongst the unwooded heaths of the New Forest in Hampshire; but winds a mere brook until it arrives at the village from which it takes its name, when it suddenly widens into an important stream, highly picturesque, and richly wooded for about five miles, when it falls into the English Channel, a few miles from the Isle of Wight.

‡ BLACKWATER (The) of Essex rises near Saffron Walden, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and flows toward the south-east, making a con-

Richly wooded scenery.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>
* Blythe	Staffordshire	Frome.	Brane	Brecknock..	Uske.
Blysoog	Pembrokesh.	Tawy, in Cardigansh.	† Brandon ..	Suffolk	Ouse.
Blyth	Warwicksh.	Tame.	Brant	Anglesea ...	Menai.
Blythe	Northumber	Sea, at Blythe.	§ Brent	Herts	Thames.
Bixth	Suffolk	German Ocean.	|| Brent	Somerset ...	Sea.
Boldre	Hants	Sea.	¶ Brit	Dorsetshire ..	English Channel.
† Bollin.....	Cheshire....	Mersey.	Broadwater.	Cumberland	Irish Sea.
Borne		Tame.	Brusketh ...	Cumberland	Eden.
Bourne	Warwicksh.	Tame.	** Brue	Wiltshire ..	English Channel.
Bow	Salop	Warren.	Brue	Somersetsh ..	British Channel.
Bowbent	Northumber	Till.	†† Bure	Cumberland	Derwent
Bradfield ...	Salop	Tame.	†† Bure	Norfolk	Yare.
Bradford ...	Derbyshire..	Lochkell.	Burn	Norfolk	
Brane	Carmarthen	Towv.			

BLACK-WATER.	considerable turn at Braintree to the east, and then to the south-west, after which it proceeds nearly southward to Maldon, where it unites with the Chelmer, with which from its origin near Thaxted, it has pursued nearly a parallel course, after the union of these sister streams, the very considerable estuary is formed where they fall into the sea below Maldon.
Unites with the Chelmer.	
	* BLYTHE (The) is a very considerable river in this county, rising from the Wetley moor in the northern district, flowing in a south eastward direction from the town of Leek till it meets the Dove near Rochester, its line of direction is nearly parallel to the Trent.
	† BOLLIN (The) has several heads in Macclesfield Forest; and after a course of about twenty miles it falls into the Mersey, at Rixton. This little river runs through the lower part of the town of Macclesfield, and is generally called the waters. The inhabitants are also supplied with water from the fountain upon the common to the east of the town, for which every housekeeper pays a small yearly sum to the mayor.
Called the waters.	‡ BRANDON or Little Ouse. This stream has its origin near Botesdale, Suffolk, and passing Thetford and Brandon falls into the Ouse, eight miles south of Downham, Norfolk; throughout its course it divides that county from Suffolk.
	§ BRENT (The) rises in Hertfordshire, enters Middlesex near Finchley, and crossing the centre of the county falls into the Thames at Brentford.
	|| BRENT (The) rises in Selwood Forest, and after receiving various smaller streams, falls into the sea near Bridgewater.
	¶ BRIT (The). Two branches of this river unite below the town of Bridport, and falling into the English Channel, form a harbour which, by recent improvement, under the authority of an act of parliament, passed in 1822, has been rendered capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons burthen.
Good harbour.	** BRUE (The) rises in Selwood Forest, and flows through Wilts by Bruton and Glastonbury. At first it flows south, and then to the north-west, meeting the British Channel near the mouth of the Parret in Bridgewater Bay.
	†† BURE (The) rises near Dunmail Raise, and after forming the lake of Thirlmere, at the base of Helvellyn, pursues a rapid course along through the vale of St. John, and soon contributes its waters to form the Greta, which rushes along a narrow glen, passes Keswick, and falls into the Derwent.
Navigable at Aylesham.	‡‡ BURE (The) takes its rise on the north side of the county, near Hindolweston, and running by Blickling, becomes navigable at Aylesham. Having received some tributary streams, it passes the site of St. Bennet's Abbey, at which place it is joined by the Ant. Further on, it meets the Thone, flowing thence under Acle-bridge, and increased by the superfluous waters of the marshes, it joins the Yare on the north of Yarmouth. Its length is about forty-two miles.

C.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
21	Cabourne pa	Lincoln	Castor 2	Gt. Grimsby 8	Glandford B 11	157	173
22	Cabus to	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ... 7	Garstang ... 3	Preston 15	231	267
11	Cadbury pa	Devon 8	Crediton ... 6	Collumpton . 8	Chumleigh . 15	167	256
34	Cadbury, North... pa	Somerset ...	Cas. Cary ... 3	Bruton 7	Wincanton . 6	112	1109
34	Cadbury, South * pa	.....	Wincanton . 6	Cas. Cary ... 3	Sherborne . 6	117	231
3	Caddington... pa & to	Bedford	Luton 2	Dunstable ... 4	Woburn 11	34	....
23	Cadeby pa	Leicester ...	M. Bosworth 2	Ashby de la Z 10	Leicester ... 11	105	361
24	Cadeby ham	Lincoln	Louth 7	Gt. Grimsby 10	Castor 12	155	....
45	Cadeby to	W. R. York ..	Doncaster ... 4	Tickshill ... 5	Bawtry 9	163	....
34	Cad Green ham	Somerset	Ilminster ... 2	Taunton 9	Chard 6	131	....
55	Cader Idris Mountain †	Merioneth ...	Dolgelly 1	Llanfachredd 4	Barmouth ... 8	212	....
16	Cadland ham	Hants 5	Southampton 5	Lymington . 10	Titchfield ... 4	76	....
11	Cadley pa	Devon 4	Tiverton 4	Bampton ... 8	Crediton ... 5	166	312
16	Cadnam ham	Hants 4	Lyndhurst ... 4	Southampton 9	Romsey 6	80	....
24	Cadney pa & to	Lincoln	Glandford Br 3	Castor 8	Barton 15	157	334
54	Cadoxton pa	Glamorgan...	Neath 1	Swansea 8	Bridge End 17	206	4536
54	Cadoxton, near Barry, p	.....	Cardiff 8	Cowbridge ... 9	Llandaff ... 5	165	285

* CADBURY (South). The neighbourhood of South Cadbury is remarkable for its peculiarly grand and picturesque scenery. Near the village are the remains of one of the most remarkable fortifications in the kingdom. Leland supposes it to have been once a famous tower or castle; it is on a hill, to which there are two very steep ascents; the area at top contains more than twenty acres, inclosed by four deep ditches, and as many mounds or banks disposed between them. Many gold, silver, and copper coins of the Roman empire, chiefly of Antoninus and Faustina, have been found, and a silver horse-shoe mentioned by Leland and Stowe. A high work, within the fortifications, is called King Arthur's palace. Various camp utensils, and other remains of military equipage, have been discovered at the top, near the spring called King Arthur's well. Writers are not unanimous in their opinions respecting the origin of the place. Camden thinks it may be the Cathberghion of Nennius, where Arthur overthrew the Saxons; and Stukely attributes it to the Romans. Both may be right: the high work at the top might have been the pretorium, and have also been occupied by Arthur.

Remains of
a fortifica-
tion.

King
Arthur's
palace.

† CADER IDRIS is a remarkable mountain in Merionethshire, about 1,000 feet in height from its base, and 2,850 feet above the green at Dolgelly. According to an ancient tradition, the name has been derived from an enormous giant. But the Bardic writings represent him rather great in mind than in stature. He is said to have been a poet, an astronomer, and a philosopher. Cader, or Cadair Idris, the seat of Idris, is thought to imply that he had an observatory on the summit of this mountain. The remarkable appearance of this stupendous mountain attracted the attention of Mr. Donovan about the year 1801; and he was led to consider from a variety of circumstances, that its original form has undergone very material alterations, occasioned, as he conceives, by the effects of a volcanic explosion, and since that period he has proceeded to a more complete examination, particularly in the summer of 1807, when he was at leisure to devote some time to this interesting subject of enquiry; and his observations, in the latter instance, tend entirely to confirm the idea first suggested. In support of this opinion Mr. Donovan added to his museum abundant examples of different kinds of lava, pumice, and other volcanic matters of the most unequivocal character, collected by himself from the sides and base of the mountain; and also a suite of the remarkable and singularly formed columnar crystals of basalt, which are scattered in profusion about the loftiest summit and cliffs surrounding the crater. The general aspect of

Name de-
rived from a
giant.

General
aspect.

CADER IDRIS.	<p>this crater is exactly that of Mount Vesuvius, except that one of its sides is broken down, by which means the abyss of this funnel-shaped excavation is more completely disclosed ; and it is this side of Cader Idris which affords the most illustrative examples of porous stones, forming immense beds on the declivities, a few inches only, in many instances, below the surface of the earth. A considerable number of these stones exhibit evident marks of strong ignition and vitrification, and some are reduced to the state of slags, while others have all the cellular appearance and lightness of pumice. It is true the agency of water may have contributed materially to effect the changes which have taken place : but with respect to the crater itself, it appears very clearly to have derived its origin from the violence of an explosion upwards, in which a very considerable portion of the highest eminence was torn from its native bed of rocks, and thrown over the other parts of the mountain. In confirmation of this suggestion it should be stated that the summit of the mountain is covered with an immense wreck of stones, ejected, as it is presumed, from the crater at the time of the explosion. It would be difficult otherwise to account for the vast profusion of those stones scattered in all directions round the loftiest elevations, and which, from the confused manner in which they are dispersed, must have been thrown into their present situation by no small violence. Myriads of these stones have borne a regular crystallized form, though from their great bulk and weight they have generally suffered material injury in the general convulsion. The usual length of the crystals is from three to six or ten feet in length ; some even measure sixteen or twenty, and one in particular, which Mr. Donovan saw, was twenty-two feet three inches long ; they are a kind of basalt. Mr. Aikin proceeded to the examination of this mountain on a fine morning after breakfast, and having arrived at a small lake on the road to Towyn, began his ascent from that place. When he had surmounted the exterior ridge he descended a little to a deep clear lake, which is kept constantly full by numerous tributary torrents falling down the surrounding rocks. From this station he climbed to a second still higher chain, up a steep but not difficult tract, over numerous fragments of rock, detached from the higher parts, and came to a second and more elevated lake, named Llyn y Cae, clear as glass, and overlooked by steep cliffs, in such a manner as to resemble the crater of a volcano. The water of this lake did not appear to differ in any respect from the purest rock water, though it was tried repeatedly by the most delicate chemical tests. A clear, loud, and distinct echo, repeats every shout which is made near this lake, the waters of which cover an extent of fifty acres, abounding with trout and other fish. He now began the last and most difficult ascent up to the summit of the mountain. Loose columnar stones were here seen lying in all directions, assuming in many places so regular an appearance, that they might be mistaken for Druidical remains : some stand erect, like Maen Hivion, and one is dignified with the title of Llech Idris. Nearer the summit, numerous masses of its regular figures present themselves, and gaining this ascent, a small plain forms the base to two eminences or rocky heads, of nearly equal height, one lying toward the north, called Tyrvan Mawr ; the other to the south, named Pen y Gader ; the latter, which appeared the most elevated was preferred, and the tourist, after an ascent of three hours, seated himself on its highest pinnacle. He now found himself above all the eminences within a vast expanse, and as the clouds gradually cleared away, caught some grand views of the surrounding country. The huge rocks, before looked up to with astonishment, were now far below his feet, and many small lakes appeared in the valleys between them. To the north Snowdon and its dependants shut up the scene ; on the west the whole curve of the Bay of Cardigan appeared bounded at a great distance by the Carnarvon mountains, and nearer, dashing its white breakers against the rocky coast of Merioneth. The southern horizon was</p>
Origin of the crater.	
Mr. Aikin's examination of the mountain.	
Remarkable echo.	
Elevated prospects.	

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
53	Caergurley *to	Flint	Wrexham ... 5	Mold 7	Hawarden ... 7		187	.....
50	Caerhun †pa	Carnarvon ..	Llanrwst ... 5	Aberconway 5	Llanglynyn . 3		321	1117

bounded by Plinlimmon, the Bay of Swansea, the channel peeping through the openings of the Brecon mountains; and on the east, the eye glanced over the lake of Bala, the two Arenning mountains, the two Arrans, and the long chain of the Ferwyn mountains to the Breddin hills, on the confines of Shropshire; and dimly in the distant horizon was beheld the Wrekin, rising alone from the plain of Salop. Having satisfied his curiosity, and being thoroughly chilled by the keen air of these elevated regions, Mr. Aikin began to descend down the side opposite to that by which he had ascended. The first stage led to another beautiful mountain lake, the cold clear waters of which discharge their superabundance in a stream down the side of the mountain. All these lakes abound with trout, and in some is found the gwyniad, a fish peculiar to rocky Alpine lakes. Following the course of the stream, he came upon the edge of the craggy cliffs which overlook Tallyllyn lake; a long and difficult descent conducted at last to the borders of Tallyllyn, and to the Dolgelly road.

CADER
IDRIS.

Extensive
and divers-
sified pros-
pects.

Etymology
of the
name.

Roman
remains.

Medicinal
springs.

* **CAERGURLEY**, or Caergwrle. The village of Caergwrle is contained in the parish of Hope; and, conjunctively with that place and Flint, forms a prescriptive borough, which deposes one member to the British parliament. The etymology of its name, which signifies the camp of the gigantic legion, is a sufficient ground to suppose its occupation by the Romans; and this is confirmed by indubitable remains of that people. A Roman hypocaust, or vapour bath, was discovered by a gardener while digging, some tiles of which were inscribed **LEGIO XX.**; and this legion is known to have been long stationed at Deva, in the neighbourhood. Large beds of scorïæ, the remains of Roman smelting works; and the vestiges of two roads have also been discovered. Hence Caergwrle appears to have been one of the outposts to Deva. A castle was built here, upon a lofty hill, prior to the reign of Henry II.; but it was burned down by accident, in that of Edward I., while he and his queen, who had recently visited it, were at Carnarvon. It was probably rebuilt in 1307, as the manor was granted to John de Cromwell, upon the express condition that he should repair the fortress. In its present state it is highly picturesque: consisting of a mutilated circular tower, and a few fragments of walls; but it was never large, and it depended for security on the precipitous nature of its site rather than on its own strength. On the demesne, called Rhyddyn, close to the river Alun, are two springs, the waters of which are strongly impregnated with muriate of soda, and are resorted to by scorbutic patients, to whom they are very serviceable. In the parish also are extensive lime quarries, in which are frequently found a species of the fossil called *entrochi*, in shape somewhat cylindrical, about one inch long, and formed of a number of sound joints.

Fairs, Shrove Tuesday, May 16th, August 12th, and Oct. 22d, for cattle.

† **CAERHUN** or **Caer Rhun**. This pleasing village, situated in the vale of Conway, was once no less distinguished for its importance, than it now is for its beauty. It was the site of the ancient Conovium; of which many vestiges still exist: as weapons, domestic utensils, and architectural remains. Among other relics, was a brazen shield, of circular form, faced with embossed rings, and studded with numerous pins, from the circumference to the centre, whence projected a sharp piece of wrought iron, five inches long. The vale, particularly distinguished for its variety, is in this place remarkable for the assemblage of cataracts from the neighbouring mountains; and for the numerous bridges of Alpine construction, thrown across fearful chasms.

Ancient
Conovium.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
26	Caerleon*.....m. t.	Monmouth..	Monmouth..17	Pont y Pool..7	Newport ....2	146	1071

The Isca
Silurum of
the an-
cients.

The for-
tress.

Metropoli-
tan see of
the Britons.

Subterra-
neous build-
ings, baths,
&c.

The round
table.

* CAERLEON, the Isca Silurum of the ancients, and the chief station of the Romans in the Silurian territory, is at present an inconsiderable town, upon the western banks of the Usk. Caerleon lays claim to high antiquity. The British city is supposed to have been to the westward of the present town, and situated on the sides of a hill in Lantarnam Park, on which are the remains of a fortress. Of its occupation by the Romans, and being their principal station in this part of the island, there is not the smallest reason to doubt. The vestiges of walls and public works, the numerous pavements, altars, statues, stones, coins, and other antiquities which at various times have been brought to light, furnish sufficient evidence of its having been a great Roman city; the bricks and tiles which have been dug up, having in relieve LEG. II. AVG. indicate also that it was a station of the second Augustan legion of the Roman army. During the continuance of the Romans in this land, it was the seat of government for the division of the county denominated Britannia Secunda; and in that period it continued long the theatre for the display of luxury and magnificence. Caerleon being the only fortress from Chepstow to Caerdiff, it became for a long period the object of perpetual contention between the English and the Welch, until it was at length permanently possessed by the English under Edward I. After having been long in the possession of the crown, it came to the family of Morgan, of Lantarnam, and is at present the property of Mr. Blanning. In the annals of learning and religion, Caerleon has been represented as no less pre-eminent, than in ancient military importance. It is mentioned upon the authority of Geoffry of Monmouth, and Alexander Elsibensis, that at the time of the Saxon invasion, the university of this place contained two hundred philosophers, who studied astronomy and other sciences, and taught them to others. St. Julius and St. Aaron, two zealous evangelists, suffered martyrdom at this place. When christianity had taken root in the country, Caerleon became the metropolitan see of the Britons. Of its splendour in the twelfth century, Gyraldus Cambrensis gives us a lively picture: "Many remains," says he, "of its former magnificence are still visible; splendid palaces, which once emulated with their gilded roofs the grandeur of Rome; for it was originally built by the Roman princes, and adorned with stately edifices; a gigantic tower, numerous baths, ruins of temples, and a theatre, the walls of which are partly standing. Here we still see, both within and without the walls, subterraneous buildings, aqueducts, vaulted caverns, and what appeared to me most remarkable, stoves so excellently contrived, as to diffuse their heat through imperceptible pores." Few vestiges, however, of its once flourishing state are now visible. The fortified part of the town was not large; but the suburbs were extensive. Many parts of the walls are standing. They are constructed of lime-stone, imbedded in cement, some of which appears to have been tempered with pounded brick. Four gates, one in the centre of each wall, opened to the roads leading to the stations in the other parts of the district. The whole was environed with a foss. The particular period at which this fortress was erected, has not been determined, but there are strong grounds for the conjecture that it originated in the time of Severus, who built the walls after he had completed his wall on the northern parts of the isle. In the midst of this fortress, is a concave space, vulgarly denominated King Arthur's round table. A variety of conjectures have been hazarded by different authors respecting this; some imagining it to have been the site of a magnificent temple, while others think that an amphitheatre occupied the spot. Most of the Roman antiquities that have been discovered at Caerleon, have been removed to other places. The vestiges of antiquity found at

CAERLEON.

Extensive manuf-
acture of iron
and tin.

Consider-
able en-
campment.

Remains of
Castell
Tregrey.

Wild and
beautiful
environs.

Curious cir-
cumstance.

different times consist of structures, or parts of structures, sculptured and inscribed stones; medallions, coins, rings, &c. To these may be added several baths, and tessellated pavements in the neighbourhood of the town. At the church of Tredynog is preserved a monument, still entire, of a soldier belonging to the Augustine legion. Quantities of bricks and tiles have been repeatedly dug up, bearing upon their faces, Leg. II. Aug.; the poor inhabitants of this place find it a profitable employment during the winter to dig in search of antiquities. Here was an abbey for Cistercian monks, the remains of which are visible. In the vicinity of this place are some very extensive tin-works, which are capable of manufacturing annually 20,000 boxes of tin plates, each containing from 200 to 300 plates. Iron plates are rolled, also patent iron rods, ship bolts, and square iron bars. The machinery is wholly of iron; the two fly-wheels, with the water-wheel, and their combined powers, weigh seventy-five tons, and make forty-five revolutions in a minute. The gardens and orchards of Caerleon are strewn with immense quantities of cinders, which contain much iron. They are called Roman cinders, and are doubtless the remains of ore, imperfectly smelted by the Romans in their open bloomeries. On an eminence, just above the Avon-Lwyd at Penros, is an encampment in the form of a parallelogram, with five bastions, one at each angle, and one nearly in the centre of the south side. But the most considerable encampment is that called the lodge, in Lantarnam Park, which bears marks of a period anterior to the Roman invasion. Its shape is elliptical, comprising an area of about 120 yards in diameter at its greatest breadth, and 280 in length: the entrenchments, which are in some places thirty feet deep, consist of a double foss and vallum; the entrance on the west side is defended by a tumulus, nearly forty feet in height, placed in the inner ramparts. Near the Roman road, which passed by Penros from Caerleon to Usk, now denominated the upper road, in the parish of Langebby, stand the remains of Castell Tregrey. These consist of a square tower, in a dilapidated state, fragments of walls and foundations which inclosed a large, oblong area, now converted into an orchard. From the style of architecture, it was probably constructed in the early Anglo-Norman era. During the civil wars, it was of some importance as a fortress, and in the possession of Sir Trevor Williams became formidable to Cromwell. In contemplating the present insignificant appearance of this town the mind can scarcely conceive an idea of its former magnificence. It was anciently the see of a bishopric, and adorned with splendid palaces, stately edifices, baths, temples, and a gigantic tower, many of the ruins of which are still visible. There can be but little doubt that King Arthur held his court in this city. The king's uncle was the last bishop of Caerleon; he removed the see to St. David's. The castle stood between the south side of the Roman wall and the river, and at a little distance is a high artificial mound, the site of the ancient citadel. From the summit of this eminence the wild and beautiful environs are beheld to the greatest advantage. The principal objects are the town rising at the extremity of an oval vale; the bridge supported by lofty and slender piles; the rapid river flowing through fertile meadows; the sloping hills, richly clothed with wood, and Christ Church towering like a cathedral upon the brow of an overhanging eminence. A curious circumstance is related at Caerleon, that on the night of a great flood which carried away the old bridge, an old woman crossing it at the time, with a lighted lantern in her hand, was to her great consternation and alarm, borne on a fragment of it out at the mouth of the Usk into the Severn, and from thence up the river Wye as far as Newport, where she was relieved by a boatman; many of the present inhabitants remember the incident. The church, a very handsome edifice in the pointed style, is dedicated to St. Cadog. There is also an excellent charity school for thirty boys and twenty girls.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 21, July 20, and Sept 21, for cattle, &c.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
54	Caerphili * m. t.	Glamorgan..	Castellwen .3	Cardiff7	Llantrisant .10	160	....
56	Caerseddryn to	Montgomery	Machynlleth .6	Llanbr nmain4	Darowen1	200	475	
26	Caerton Ultra Pon- teim ham }	Monmouth..	Caerleon1	Newport2	Langston1	146	357	
26	Caer Went pa	.....	Chepstow6	Caerleon7	Usk7	142	444

Magnificent ruins of the castle.

Dilapidated towers.

Ancient architectural magnificence.

The leaning tower.

Dreadful explosion.

* CAERPHILI. This little town contains no regular street, but is formed of straggling houses disposed agreeably to the caprice or the convenience of the proprietors. Amongst numbers of indifferent cottages, are some respectable erections, occupied by tradesmen and manufacturers. It anciently occupied a considerably larger space than it does at present ; as the foundations of buildings, occasionally discovered in the adjacent fields, fully testify. It has some works for the manufacture of blankets, Welch shawls, &c. The chief attraction which it holds out to the traveller is its castle, the magnificent ruins of which are thought to surpass every thing of the kind in the kingdom. Leland describes the place as " sette emonge marishes;" which is not strictly correct. The castle occupies a station moderately elevated, near the middle of a level tract, hemmed in on the north and south by lofty hills, but stretching on the east and west into a valley of some extent, terminated on one side by the Romney, on the other by the Taf. The adjacent grounds are not marshy ; there being every where a sufficient fall to allow of their being effectually drained. On entering the castle enclosure by the barbican, from the eastward, a long range of buildings which formed the barracks of the garrison, stretch on the right, under the boundary wall. Immediately in front are two large towers, in a dilapidated condition, which formed the grand gateway. Within this entrance were a moat and drawbridge, the former of which yet remains. On the opposite side of the area is another gateway, having several apertures for portcullises : this leads to the principal court, which comprehends a space of about 201 feet in length, by about 120 in width. On the south side of this court is the great hall of the castle, a magnificent apartment seventy feet long, thirty broad, and seventeen high. In the middle of the north side of this apartment is a large fireplace, displaying considerable architectural elegance ; and on each side of it are two grand windows, with pointed arches, ornamented with double rows of trippled-leaved knobs, with a small fruit in the centre. Altogether, this room must have been exceedingly sumptuous and elegant. On this side of the castle is a grand Gothic archway, with the remains of the situation of a drawbridge, which formed an entrance from the westward. Near the south-east angle of the central or main buildings, is a round tower, called the Mint ; and close by it stands the leaning tower, which forms so conspicuous a feature of this castle. This consists of about one-half or semi-circumference of a round tower, which was ruptured from top to bottom, one portion being probably demolished, while the other was forced into its present position. The fragment remaining is nearly eighty feet in height, and leans between ten and eleven feet out of the perpendicular. As it projects beyond its centre of gravity, it is supported by the strength of the cement, and its firm hold in the ground. Dr. Malkin states, that there was under this tower a furnace for melting iron, which, in the time of the younger D'Espencer, was thrown in its fluid state on the besiegers, when the castle was invested by the queen's troops, in the reign of Edward II., and that as soon as the queen's forces gained possession of it, they let out the burning mass, and throwing water upon it, created such a power of steam as produced a dreadful explosion, and ruptured the tower. From the mint is a passage into a long gallery in the wall of the inner enclosure, which afforded communications with all the chambers, and is yet in a very entire state. The whole of the building, with a large space of open ground, was surrounded by a lofty wall of immense thickness, strengthened by buttresses, and protected by square towers.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
53	Caerwys* . . . m. t. & pa	Flint	St. Asaph . . . 6	Hollywell . . . 4	Denbigh . . . 6	212	985
24	Cainby pa	Lincoln	M. Raisen . . . 6	Lincoln . . . 11	Gainsboro' . . 13	146	176
15	Cains Cross ham	Gloucester . . .	Stroud 2	Painswick . . . 4	M. Hampton 6	101	...
33	Cainham pa	Salop	Ludlow 3	Cleobury M. 10	Tenbury . . . 5	137	1005
54	Caera pa	Glamorgan . . .	Cardiff 3	Cowbridge . . . 8	Llandaff . . . 3	163	77
24	Caistor † . . . m. t. & pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 22	Glandford Br 9	Gt. Grimsby 11	156	1525

which communicated with each other by means of an embattled gallery. Beyond this wall were outworks of great extent, consisting of earthen moats and bastions. The garrison was furnished with water from a copious stream, which runs through the middle of the enclosure. The early history of this castle is involved in considerable uncertainty, neither the date of its foundation, nor the person by whom it was first raised, having been ascertained. On its surrender to the queen's forces, there are said to have been taken here 2000 fat oxen, 12,000 cows, 25,000 calves, 30,000 fat sheep, 600 draught horses, 2000 fat hogs, besides 200 beeves, 600 sheep, and 1000 hogs, salted; 200 tons of French wine, 40 tons of cyder, and home-made wines; and a sufficient quantity of wheat to furnish bread for 2000 men during four years. The castle after this was allowed to go with the lordship of Glamorgan; and Owen Glyndwr, in his invasion in 1400, took it, and garrisoned it for some time. The hundred of Caerphili is one of the most prosperous and populous districts in the principality.

CAERPHILL.

The castle.

Taken
by Owen
Glyndwr.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, April 5th, June 6th, July 19th, August 25th, October 9th, November 16th, and Thursday before Christmas, for cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, yarn, and stockings; Thursday before January 25th, first Thursday in March, and first Thursday in May, are great markets.

* CAERWYS, or Caergwys. Many copper coins of the empire have been discovered here; and in a field near the town lately stood an upright stone, four feet six inches high, inscribed: "HIC JACET MULIER BO ——— OBIIT ———," the monument, probably, of some heroine who fell in battle, as many tumuli are scattered around. In after ages, Caergwys was the scene of Eisteddfod, or the session of bards and minstrels; contests in which these personages, previously to inauguration, were to prove their skill before constituted authorities. The judges conferred suitable degrees and rewards, with permission to the bards to exercise their talents before the princes, nobility, and gentry of the principality; and they were themselves appointed by a commission from the prince, or, after the Conquest, from the English kings. Without a licence from this court, no person was allowed to follow the profession of a bard or minstrel. In 1568, a commission was issued by Queen Elizabeth for the holding of Eisteddfod. A meeting was held May 29, 1798, and another sometime in the year 1818, in consequence of notices published by the gentlemen of the Gwyneddigion or North Wales society in London. On these occasions the town-hall was prepared for the reception of a numerous and respectable company; the subjects were chosen by the Gwyneddigion; and the number of bards who attended was about twenty. There were also many vocal performers and harpers. The productions were animated and of great merit; and the musical performances were so excellent as perhaps never to have been surpassed in such contests.

Antiquities

Eisteddfod.

Gwyned-
digion.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, May 16th, last Tuesday in April, Trinity Thursday, first Tuesday after July 7th, September 9th, and November 5th, for cattle, &c.

† CAISTOR TOWN is well watered by four springs, issuing from a greystone rock; they are named, the Cyper-well, the Pigeon-spring, Stot's-well, and the Spa. The three first uniting on the west of the town, flow into the river Ancholme, which the Spa also enters on the north: the Kelsey canal joins the new navigation here in its course to Glandford-bridge. The ancient castle of Caistor is said to have been built by Hengist the Saxon, after he had subdued the Picts and Caledonians; this fortress

United
springs.

<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
33	Cakemore. ham	Salop	Hales Owen . 1	Stourbridge. . 4	Dudley 4	116	.....
27	Caistor	Norfolk	Yarmouth . . 2	Gt. Ormsby. . 2	Blodfield . . . 12	125	864	
27	Caistor, St. Ed., * pa	.....	Norwich . . . 4	Bungay . . . 11	Wymondham 8	104	193	

CAISTOR TOWN.

Singular ceremony.

Good fairs and well attended.

Two fortresses.

Castle supposed to be one of the oldest brick mansions in the kingdom.

and its demesne lands having originally contained as much as could be encircled by an ox's hide cut into small thongs, it was on that account named Thongcaistor. Lands here are holden by a singular ceremony, which takes place on Palm Sunday. The holder of this estate, or his agent, attends here on the appointed day, and cracks what is called a large horse-gad or whip three times, in the north porch of the church, while the clergyman is reading the first lesson in the morning service; after which he wraps the thong or lash about the stock, and passes to the minister, to whom he bows, and takes his seat in the chancel. When the minister begins the second lesson, the performer of this ceremony kneels on one knee in the aisle opposite to him, and waves the gad three times over his head; when the lesson is finished, he rises, bows, and retires to a pew, where he remains till the service is ended. The gad is made of three stems of an ash, bound together with a thong of white leather, and at the top of these the lash is fastened, together with a purse, in which are a few pieces of silver coin. There are numerous traces of Roman antiquities in this neighbourhood; and a little to the east of the town are the remains of a monastery. The markets are good and the fairs well attended.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 11, May 16, June 1st and 6th, October 7th, and Saturday after Old Michaelmas-day, for horned cattle and sheep.

* CAISTOR, in Doomsday-book, written *Castre*, derives its name from an ancient encampment formerly here, but which has been nearly obliterated by the plough. Spelman and Parkin place the *Gariononum* of the Romans at Caistor; but Camden, Ives, and others, describe it at Burgh. "A tradition, however, corroborated by an ancient chart of the mouth of the Yare, supposed to be drawn about A.D. 1000, shows that the river had formerly two channels; one to the north by Caistor, and the other to the south, by Gorleston. The site of the present Yarmouth, was, at that period, a large sand bank, and called *Cerdic-shore*; from a Saxon prince of that name having first landed there, A.D. 495. That this was the case, appears probable from the notice, in records, of the sea having overspread all the marshes on the banks of the Yare, and flowed, as delineated in the chart, up to Norwich. Two fortresses, therefore, erected, one at the entrance of each channel, for the defence of a particular port, might be designated as one station. The river Yare is called *Gariensis*, by Ptolemy, and the two stations on it, might receive the appellation of *Gariononum*. In a similar manner, two fortresses, one on each side of the river Avon, near Bristol, are included in the station, *Abone*." About two miles west of the ancient fortifications are the remains of Caistor castle, supposed to be one of the oldest brick mansions in the kingdom. Grose, however, thinks it is not of earlier date than the year 1449, when it is said to have been erected by Sir John Fastolf. No reference to this place is made in our general histories; yet after it came into the possession of Sir John Paston, knight, in the reign of Edward IV. it was twice besieged; once by the Duke of Norfolk, and again by the Lord Scales. It appears, from the description of William of Worcester, to have been a noble castellated mansion, forming a rectangular parallelogram, and was entered by a drawbridge over a moat, which, through a creek, at that time communicated with the sea. An embattled brick tower, one hundred feet high, is still standing at the north-west corner, and the west and north walls also remain; but the south and east sides are levelled to the ground. Eastward of the castle stood a college, the buildings of which formed three

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
29	Castron to	Northumb.	Alnwick . . . 18	Rothbury . . . 8	Morpeth . . . 13		310	43
16	Calbourn pa	Hants	Newport . . . 5	Carisbrook . . 4	Thorley 4		94	844
24	Calceby pa	Lincoln . . .	Alford 3	Hornecastle . 10	Burgh 9		139	54
24	Calceuthorpe pa	Lincoln . . .	Louth 6	M. Raisin . . . 9	Wragby . . . 10		152	72
24	Calceworth wap	Lincoln . . .	Alford 2	Louth 8	Saltfleet . . . 9		141	10266
33	Calcot ham	Salop	Shrewsbury . 1	Wellington . 11	Ch. Stretton . 14		154	....
21	Calcott Common . . ham	Kent	Canterbury . 2	Faversham . 10	Ramsgate . . 12		57	....
9	Caldbeck* pa	Cumberland	Wigton 8	Hesket N. M. 1	Penrith . . . 13		295	1758

sides of a spacious square. Sir John Fastolf was born at this place, in the year 1377, and adopting the profession of a soldier, he served with some distinction in Ireland, under Sir Stephen Scrope, deputy to the lord-lieutenant of that kingdom. That officer dying in 1408, Fastolf married his widow, an heiress of the Tibtot family, whose rich estates in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire he seized and kept in his own possession, to the prejudice of his step-son, who in vain endeavoured to recover them after the death of his mother. Exalted by this acquisition of property, Fastolf not only obtained the honour of knighthood, but also the order of the garter. He is said to have been wounded at the battle of Agincourt, and to have been rewarded for his bravery on that occasion, by the grant of territorial property in Normandy. In 1429, he defeated a body of 6,000 Frenchmen, at the head of only 1,500, and brought relief to the English army before Orleans. But the same year he shamefully tarnished his laurels at the battle of Patay, by fleeing panic-stricken from the celebrated Joan of Arc. The Regent Duke of Bedford deprived him of the garter for this misbehaviour, but soon restored it to him in consideration of his former services. His death took place in 1469, and he left in the hands of his confessor, Thomas Howes, a Franciscan friar, the sum of £4,000. to be expended in the repair of churches, religious houses, &c. The preceding narrative shows that the private character of Sir John Fastolf was not irreproachable; and though it affords no positive evidence that Shakspeare had him in view in his delineation of Falstaff, it at least renders the supposition not improbable.—*Biog. Brit. Sir John Fenn's Paston Letters. Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire*, vol. iii.

CALISTOR.

Sir John
Fastolf
born here.Panic-
struck by
Joan of
Arc.

* CALDBECK is in the ward of Allerdale. Long after the conquest, this parish was either forest or waste land, the high road to the western coasts passing through it from Westmoreland and the eastern part of the county. Villainy was favoured by the recesses of the forest, and the unfortunate traveller was frequently way-laid, maltreated, and plundered. Ranulph, chief forester of Inglewood, although unable to prevent these depredations, wished to relieve the persons who might suffer by them; and accordingly obtained a license to build an hospital for the relief of the ill-fated travellers, who might either be ill-used by the banditti, or detained by bad weather on the road. Thus originated Caldbeck: the hospital was first built, and soon after, anno 1112, as appears from a date connected with a half effaced inscription above the window at the east end of the sacred pile, the church was erected; some portion of the present structure seems, however, more modern. These buildings being completed, the place became peopled: the part nearest the church, situated on elevated ground, was called Caldbeck-upper-Town; and that contiguous to the mountains received the appellation of Caldbeck-under-Fell, to which ancient divisions another, termed the East-end, has been since superadded. "Two-thirds of the parish of Caldbeck," observes the author of the history of Cumberland, "is supposed to consist of mountains and moors; these being estimated at not less than 13,000 acres. Even the bleakest and most bare of these wastes, however, is not wholly useless: they afford a good summer pasture to between 7 and 8,000 sheep, whose yearly produce of lambs is estimated at upwards of 2,000. In several of the estates, the flock of sheep

Lawless
banditti.Origin of
the place.Moun-
taneous
country.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
43	Caldbridgeto	N. R. York.	Middleham .3	Masham . . .9	Askrigg . . .9	223	107
3	Caldecot, Lower, ham	Bedford . . .	Biggleswade .2	Baldock . . .9	Sheffield . .6	47	...
3	Caldecot, Upper . . .	Bedford . . .	Bedford . . .2	. . . . .9	. . . . .6	47	...
7	Caldecotto	Chester . . .	Chester . . .11	Malpas . . .5	Tarporley . .7	170	75
19	Caldecotpa	Hunts . . .	Stilton . . .2	Connington .3	Huntingdon 12	72	...
32	Caldecotpa	Rutland . . .	Uppingham .4	Dry Stoke . .2	Rockingham .1	84	266
6	Caldecotepa	Cambridge . .	Caxton . . .4	Cambridge .10	Huntingdon .8	51	...
39	Caldecotepa	Warwick . . .	Atherstone .3	Hatford . . .2	Shipston . .6	88	...
39	Caldecoteham	Warwick . . .	Southam . .4	Shuckburgh .1	Uston . . .7	78	106
28	Caldecoteham	Northamp. . .	Towcester .2	Northamp. .8	Abthorpe . .4	61	...
5	Caldecottham	Bucks . . .	Newport . .1	Olney . . .5	Stratford . .5	49	...
28	Caldecottham	Northamp. . .	Higham . .2	Thrapston .5	Thringdon .5	67	...
18	Caldecottpa	Herts . . .	Baldock . .3	Ashwell . .2	Royston . .8	40	30
19	Caldecottham	Hunts . . .	St. Neots .3	Eltesley . .3	Waresley . .3	54	48
9	Calderham	Cumberland .	Egremont .4	Whitehaven .9	Beckermont .4	290	...
22	Calderbrookto	Lancaster . .	Rochdale . .4	Bury . . .9	Bolton . .15	202	...
7	Caldeyto	Chester . . .	Gt. Neston .7	Liverpool . .8	Gt. Bebington7	214	...
9	Caldfellham	Cumberland .	Wigton . .8	Hesketh . .8	Ireby . . .6	298	...
26	Caldicotpar	Monmouth . .	Chepstow .5	Caerleon . .8	Usk . . .9	140	11349
26	Caldicothun	Monmouth . .	. . . . .6	. . . . .8	. . . . .6	141	583
11	Caldwellpa & to	Derby . . .	Burton on T.3	Ashby . . .8	Litchfield .10	121	...
44	Caldwellto	N. R. York .	Greta Br. . .5	Barn. Castle3	Darlington .6	240	204
23	Caldwellto	Leicester . .	M. Mowbray5	Broughton .6	Waltham . .2	110	...
21	Calehillhun	Kent . . .	Maidstone .11	Charing . .8	Ashford . .8	44	...
11	Calkepa	Derby . . .	Ashby . .4	Derby . . .8	Kegworth . .8	120	...
29	Callaleyto	Northumb. .	Alnwick . .10	Rothbury . .5	N. Bewick . .8	308	303
29	Callerton, High . . .to	Northumb. .	Newcastle .6	Morpeth . .12	Heddon W. .2	270	136

CALDBECK.

Curious custom.

The "Howk," a singular natural curiosity.

The "Fairy Kettle," and the "Fairy Kirk."

is considered as a sort of heir loom, being sold and bought along with the land ; and also leased out with it, when the land is let ; the tenant being bound to deliver, on the termination of his lease, as many sheep as he receives, and of the same kind, age, and quality." The population of Caldbeck appears to be considerably on the increase. There is a free-school in the parish ; and the Quakers, who have been settled at Caldbeck almost as early as in any part of the kingdom, have three meeting-houses. George Fox, their founder, resided here, at Woodhall, when actively employed in the establishment of the sect. Caldbeck manor formerly belonged to the lords of Allerdale, who continued to enjoy it through the descents of the Lucys, till an heiress of that family conveyed it by marriage to the Percys. By Henry Percy, sixth Earl of Northumberland, it was transferred to Henry VIII., who soon afterwards sold Caldbeck-Upperton to Thomas Dalston, Esq., and Caldbeck-under-Fell to Thomas, Lord Wharton, created a baron for the victory which he obtained over the Scots at Solway-moss. The influence possessed by this nobleman as Warden of the West Marches, induced Mr. Dalston to dispose of his portion of Caldbeck to his lordship, in whose family the whole remained till the time of the profligate Duke Philip, who was obliged to alienate this and his other estates for the payment of his debts. Charles, Duke of Somerset, became the purchaser ; and, in his representatives, the Earls of Egremont, it still remains. It has been remarked by a modern writer that, "in the bed of the river Caldew, somewhat more than a quarter of a mile west of Caldbeck, is a singular natural curiosity, called the "Howk," a word seldom used as a substantive, but frequently as a verb ; it being the common northern term for scooping out, or making a hole. This is a waterfall in a narrow glen, in which the stream rushes through the narrow arches of a bridge of limestone rock, with vast impetuosity, and dashing over irregular masses of other rocks, empties itself into a large bason, where it boils up in foaming eddies. A few feet from this bason is a curious excavation, called the "Fairy Kettle," about six yards in diameter, and scooped out in nearly the shape of a huge cauldron, with an inside as smooth as if polished by a statuary. Several smaller excavations are near it. Not far distant is a cascade formed between two perpendicular rocks, about eighteen or twenty yards in height ; and a little to the right of this, is a cavern called the "Fairy Kirk," where the roaring of the cataract, heard without being visible, has a pleasing effect."

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu. lation.
33	Callerton ham	Salop	M. Wenlock 1	Madely 7	Bridgenorth .7	146	....
29	Callerton, Little ... to	Northumb. .	Newcastle .5	Newburn ... 2	S. Shields ..14	271	36	
8	Callington,* mt. bo. & p	Cornwall ...	Liskeard ... 7	Launceston .11	St. Germans 7	215	1389	
35	Callingtonwood ham	Stafford	Burton on T. 3	Bromley 5	Litchfield.... 8	121	....
11	Callow to	Derby	Wirksworth 2	Ashborn 6	Winster 6	137	101	
17	Callow pa	Hereford	Hereford 4	Ross 11	Allensmoor .2	135	148	
14	Callow Green ham	Essex	Malden 4	Chelmsford .6	Billericay .. 8	33	....
15	Calmsden ti	Gloucester ..	Cirencester .6	Northleach .5	Chedworth .. 1	84	....
41	Calne † bo. pa. & m. t	Wilts	Salisbury .. 30	Marlboro' ..12	Melskhem 7	87	4876	

* CALLINGTON, formerly Kellington, is a borough and market-town in the middle division of the hundred of East. It has four fairs, the first of which has been recently established. The market was granted by Henry III., with a fair at the festival of the nativity of the Virgin Mary: the latter has been discontinued; but the former is still kept for corn and provisions. The petty sessions are holden in this town. Frogwell is the only village in the parish. The earliest mention of this town occurs in the reign of Henry III., who, as already observed, granted the privilege of a market to Reginald de Ferrars, then lord of the manor. From this family it passed by marriage to Sir Alexander Champernowne, knight, whose grand-daughter married Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Broke, installed knight of the garter by Henry VII. This nobleman died about the year 1502, at Newton Ferrars, but was buried in a small chapel, on the north side of the chancel in Callington church, where his figure, arranged in the habit of the garter, was placed on the tomb erected to his memory. The daughter of Robert, his successor, married Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, from whose family, in the reign of James I., this manor descended by marriage to the Rolles. The town was constituted a borough in the twenty-seventh year of Elizabeth, when it obtained the privilege of sending two members to parliament; but was disfranchised by the late reform bill. It is governed by a portreeve, chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; but it does not possess any charter of incorporation. The situation of Callington is low and unpleasant; and its buildings, with the exception of the church, are mostly mean and insignificant. It is, however, of considerably more importance than many of the Cornish boroughs, for its manufactory of cloth furnishes employment to many poor people. Its market and fairs are also respectably attended. Callington being only a chapelry, or a member of the parish of South-hill, has a chapel of ease within the precincts of the town, but the parish church is at the latter place. It is a spacious and towering fabric, and was almost entirely re-built, about the middle of the fifteenth century, by Nicholas de Isheton, serjeant at law, who lies buried under an ancient marble tomb in the chancel. In the church-yard is a shaft of an ancient cross, having a representation of the crucifixion carved on the top. The houses are chiefly disposed in one broad street. Near Callington, on the highest part of Hengeston Downs, stands St. Kit's-hill, which is composed entirely of granite, and partakes of the mountainous character, from the massive craggs which project from its sides. A shaft on the top has been sunk for digging tin: the quartz which seems to adjoin the lode is impregnated with wolfram. The prospect from the summit of this hill embraces a vast extent of country, comprehending both banks of the Tamar, the Hamoaze, Mount Edgecumbe, &c.

First mentioned in the reign of Henry III.

Low and unpleasantly situated.

St. Kit's-hill.

Fine prospects.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, first Tuesday in March, May 1st, September 19th, and November 12th, for provision, hardware, &c.—*Inn*, New Inn.

* CALNE, a market-town and borough by prescription, though a place of high antiquity, is remarkable for no historical event of importance, except an accident which occurred, on the convocation of a synod, by Edward the Martyr, in 977, when the beams of a hall, giving way, precipitated all the members, except the president Dunstan, into the room be-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lution.		
39	Calndon...ex. pa. lib.	Warwick	Coventry	3	Bedworth	3	Binley	4	94	....
11	Calow.....to	Derby	Chesterfield	3	Bolsover	3	Dronfield	8	148	569
8	Calstock.....pa	Cornwall	Callington	5	Saltash	7	Launceston	12	214	2328
41	Calstone Willington, pa	Wilts	Calne	2	Marlboro'	10	Devizes	5	86	32
23	Calthorpe.....pa	Leicester	Lutterworth	4	Cottesbach	3	Swinford	2	85	199
27	Calthorpe.....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham	4	Holt	8	Cromer	7	122	206
35	Calton.....to	Stafford	Leek	2	Warstow	4	Longnor	7	152	55
44	Calton.....to	W. R. York	Settle	7	Ashbottom	3	Linton	4	228	79
7	Calveley.....to	Chester	Nantwich	6	Tarporley	5	Middlewich	6	171	170
10	Calver.....to	Derby	Middleton	1	Bakewell	4	Tideswell	6	156	616
33	Calverhall.....chap	Salop	Wem	4	Drayton	8	Whitchurch	8	170	3222
11	Calverleigh.....pa	Devon	Tiverton	2	Bampton	6	Collumpton	8	163	91
45	Calverley*.....pa & to	W. R. York	Bradford	4	Otley	4	Leeds	5	198	16184
5	Calverton.....pa	Buckingham	S. Stratford	1	Buckingham	8	Winslow	9	52	425
0	Calverton.....to	Nottingham	Nottingham	7	Southwell	9	Mansfield	9	131	1196
35	Calwich.....to	Stafford	Ashborne	3	Leek	10	Cheadle	7	142	136
15	Cam.....pa	Gloucester	Dursley	1	Berkley	4	Wootton	4	110	2071
37	Camberwell †.....pa	Surrey	Beckenham	6	Croydon	8	Dulwich	4	3	28231
46	Camblesforth.....to	W. R. York	Snaith	3	Selby	3	Howden	6	178	260

CALNE.

The trade.

The church an ancient structure.

neath, with fatal consequences to several. The corporate body consists of twenty-four capital burgesses, who elect two constables from their number annually; and these latter are the returning officers, whilst the elective franchise belongs to the burgesses only. The trade of the place, arising from a manufacture of broad cloths and kerseymeres, is facilitated by a branch of the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal. The church, an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a square tower nearly 100 feet high, is adorned without with foliated pinnacles, and internally the roof is beautified with richly carved wood-work. The pillars and door-ways are alike interesting for their curious and varied mouldings. In the cemetery is a large monument in honour of Investo Bowsell, commonly known by the title of King of the Gypsies. Calne lately much improved by wholesome regulations for cleanliness, &c. contains a town-hall and a free-school, well endowed by John Bentley, Esq., for thirty boys, seven of whom are qualified to become exhibitors at Queen's College, Oxford. In the vicinity of this place have been found many curious and beautiful fossils.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, March 6, for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese; July 22d, for pedlery and toys.—Mail arrives 5.48 morning, departs 8.56 afternoon.—Bankers, King and Co., draw upon Spooner and Co.—Inns, Lansdowne Arms, and White Hart.

* CALVERLEY is in the wapentake of Morley. The hall was the residence of an ancient family of that name. The representative of whom, Walter Calverley, in 1604, in a violent fit of distraction and jealousy, produced by his own reckless gaming and dissipation, murdered his three children, and seriously wounded his wife. Refusing to plead, he was pressed to death, by which means avoiding a conviction, his estate was saved to his youngest son. This catastrophe is the story which gave rise to the drama of the Yorkshire tragedy, improperly attributed to Shakspeare.

Yorkshire tragedy.

Dr. Lettsom.

† CAMBERWELL. At Camberwell, on the summit of Grove-hill, is the residence of the late Dr. Lettsom, a plain structure, with low wings, and a front adorned with figures, emblematical of Liberality and Plenty. The library contained 6,000 choice volumes, and a valuable cabinet of shells, insects, minerals, and other subjects of natural history. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are finely embellished with classical designs, and curious productions of an elegant imagination, perfected by art. Among these, in a circular temple, which commands a view of the metropolis, are the designs in cork, of Du Bourg. A rural cottage is supported by the trunks of eighteen oak trees, which form a colonnade, entwined with evergreen. A spring, supplying a canal and fountain, in which is a statue of Venus, by Locatelli, gave name to the village, and is celebrated as the place where George Barnwell, the hero of Lillo's tragedy, perpetrated the murder of his uncle. John

George Barnwell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE



EXPLANATION

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| City as | ELY |
| County Town | CAMBRIDGE |
| Market-Towns | Wisbeach |
| Villages hamlets &c. | Girton |
| Seats & Parks | |
| Canals | |
| Turpentine Woods | |
| Cross Roads | |
| Rail Roads | |
| Rivers & Watercourses | |
| Woods & Plantations | |
| Tolling Places | + |

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Boundary of Boroughs | ..... |
| Ditto Hundreds | ..... |
| Ditto County | ..... |
| Ditto | ..... |
- Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.

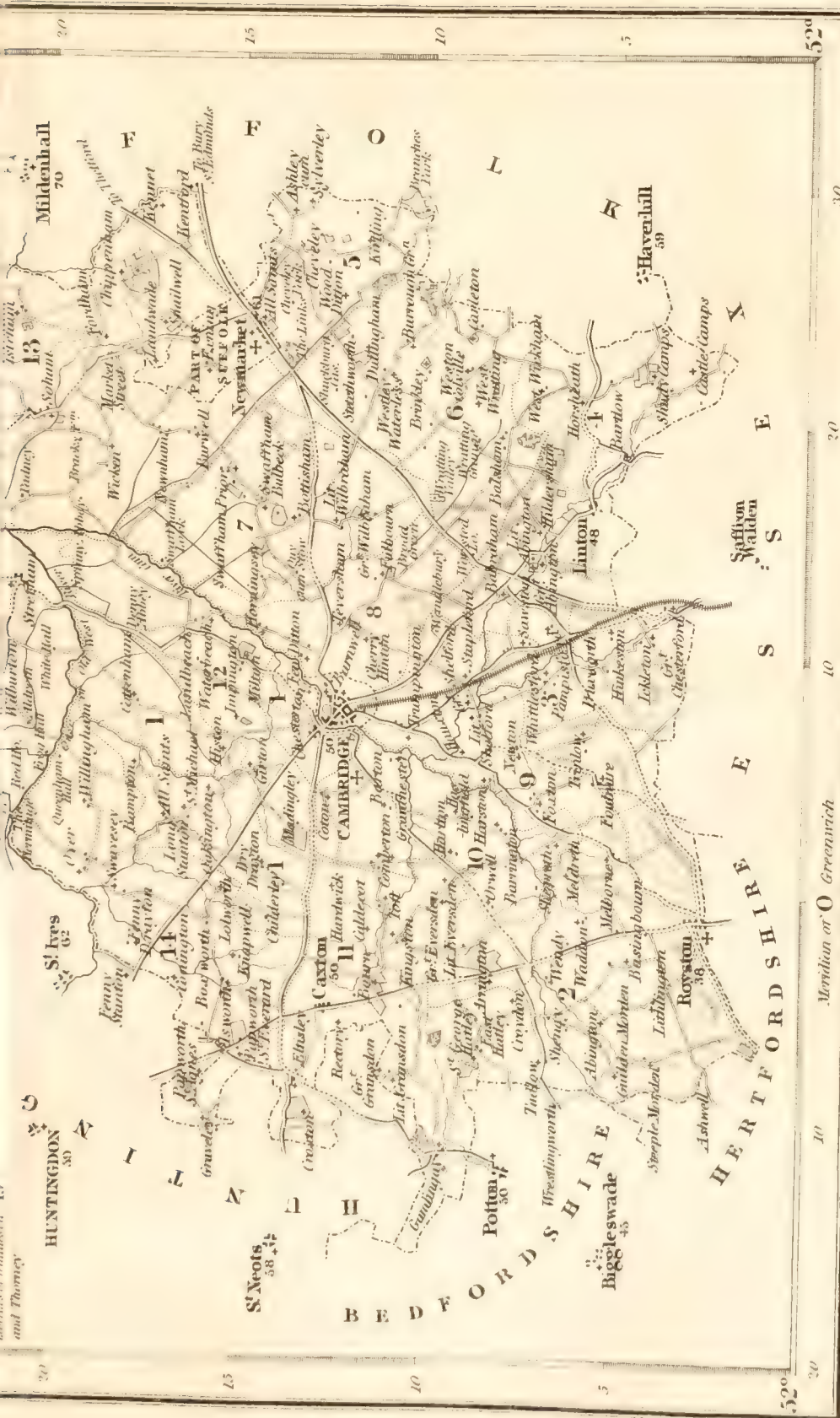
NON PETEBOROUGH

HUNDREDS

- 1 Chesterton
- 2 Armingford
- 3 Whittesford
- 4 Chilton
- 5 Chevely
- 6 Bulbich
- 7 Sharn
- 8 Floodich
- 9 Tringlow
- 10 Wedderley
- 11 Long View
- 12 Stow
- 13 Stapher
- 14 Papworth
- 15 Ely

Rainsey 60





Drawn & Engraved by Christopher Fennell, London.

Engraved for Douglas England and Wales Indirectly.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Camboe to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ... 2	Newcastle . 14	Rothbury .. 12		288	108
2	Cambois to	Northumb ..	..... 7	N. Shields . 12	Blyth 3		290	.....
8	Camborne * .. in. t. & pa	Cornwall ...	Redruth ... 4	St. Ives ... 9	Helston 8.		266	7699
6	Cambridge, County of, †						.....	143955

Coakley Lettsom, an ingenious physician and medical writer, born in the island of Little Vandyke, near Tortola, in the West Indies. His relations were of the Society of Friends; and at an early age he was sent to England, and placed under the tuition of a Mr. Thompson, near Warrington, where Dr. Fothergill, who had a summer residence in the neighbourhood, superintended his studies. He was then apprenticed to an apothecary at Settle in Yorkshire, after which he attended for two years at St. Thomas's hospital. His father having died while he was young, and having also lost his elder brother, he returned to the West Indies, to take possession of some property which had devolved to him. It consisted in part of negro slaves, whom he liberated; after which, he settled as a medical practitioner at Tortola. Ere long he re-crossed the Atlantic, visited the great medical schools of Paris, Leyden, and Edinburgh, and at Leyden he took the degree of M.D. He then settled in London as a physician, and having married a lady of considerable fortune, he obtained a very lucrative share of medical practice. In 1769 he was admitted a member of the College of Physicians, the next year elected F.S.A., and the year succeeding F.R.S. His writings are numerous. Besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and the collections of medical societies, he published "The Natural History of the Tea-tree," 1772, 4to.; "The Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion," 1774, 8vo. 3rd edition, 1800; "Medical Memoirs of the General Dispensary," 1774, 8vo.; "Hints on Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science," 1801, 3 vols. 8vo. "Memoirs of Dr. Fothergill;" and several smaller pieces. He died at his house in Sambrook-court, London, November 1, 1815, aged seventy-one. A collection of his works was published, with his Life by Mr. Pettigrew.—*Univ. Mag. Annals of Medicine.*

CAMBERWELL.

Studies of Dr. Lettsom.

His death in 1815.

Fair, August 12, for three days, for amusement and toys.

* CAMBORNE. The market of this town, which was established only in the year 1802, is well supplied with butchers' meat, and other provisions. Lord de Dunstanville (whose manors of Nancekuke and Tehidy, in Illogan, extend over great part of this parish) was at the expense of building the market-house. Here also are holden the petty sessions for the hundred. Camborne parish, comprising the villages of Berippa, Penpons, Trewithan, Tucking-mill, &c. is almost entirely inhabited by miners. Camborne church contains several memorials of the Pendarves family, lords of the manors of Pendarves and Tresbothan. The monument of Sir William Pendarves presents his bust in armour, decorated with a flowing peruke. The pulpit is highly enriched with carved ornaments, amongst which are the royal arms, symbols of the crucifixion, &c. apparently executed in the early part of the sixteenth century. The altar-piece, erected about sixty years ago, by Samuel Percival, Esq., is of Sienna marble. There is a school for teaching twelve boys and eight girls reading, writing, and arithmetic. It was founded by Mrs. Percival, wife of Samuel Percival, Esq. and sister of Sir William Pendarves, the last male heir of his family. According to Borlase, there were formerly several chapels in this place: he mentions St. Margaret's, St. Anne's, St. Derwe's, St. Ye's, and St. James's. He also mentions the walls of a chapel on the tenement of Trewn: it stood a few paces from a well, called Fentoner, which was celebrated for its medicinal virtues.

Several memorials of the Pendarves family.

Altar-piece of Sienna marble.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 7th, Whit-Tuesday, June 29th, and Nov. 11th.—*Bankers*, A. Vivian, draw on Glyn and Co.—*Inn*, The Commercial.

† CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland county, is bounded, on the north-

**CAM-
BRIDGE-
SHIRE.**

The limits
and bound-
aries.

William
of Malms-
bury's ac-
count.

Fenny
country.

Farmers ex-
posed to
great da-
mage.

west, by Lincolnshire; on the east, by Suffolk; on the south, by Essex and Hertfordshire; and, on the west, by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and a point of Northamptonshire. The limits of Cambridgeshire, in its northern half, are rivers and their communicating branches, so intermixed as with difficulty to be traced. The southern half has an indented and undistinguished boundary line on the adjacent counties. Cambridgeshire is divided into two parts by the river Ouse. The northern part is chiefly comprised in the Isle of Ely, a district possessing separate jurisdiction. This is a fenny tract, in which a few elevated spots appear scattered, like islands, in the midst of low and level marshes; on the principal of which the city of Ely stands. All the low grounds are naturally a bog, supposed to have been formed by the stagnation of water from the overflowings of rivers; but, by infinite labour and expence in cutting drains and raising banks, much of them have been rendered either rich meadows, proper for the fattening of cattle, or arable land, covered, in many parts, with some of the finest oats in the kingdom. William of Malmsbury, who wrote about the twelfth century, speaks of this county as of a terrestrial paradise. He describes it as a plain, level and smooth as water, covered with perpetual verdure, and adorned with a variety of tall, smooth, taper, and fruitful trees: "Here," says he, "is an orchard bending with apples, and there is a field covered with vines, either creeping on the ground or supported by poles; in this place also art seems to vie with nature, each being impatient to bestow what the other withholds. The buildings are beautiful beyond description: and there is not an inch of ground which is not cultivated to the highest degree." It is deserving of remark, however, that he was a recluse at Thorney Abbey, which was the dwelling of other solitary devotees like himself. He therefore described a place which he probably never saw, and which his zeal might induce him to mention in the most favourable terms. It must also be observed, that he describes the country as a level, and mentions marshes and fens, though he says the marshes were covered with wood, and the fens afforded the most stable and solid foundation for the buildings that were erected upon them. It should likewise be remarked, that the celebrated Abbo Floriacenses, an historian of the year 970, in a description of the kingdom of the East Angles, says that it is encompassed on the north by large wet fens, which begin almost in the heart of the island; and the ground being a perfect level for more than a hundred miles, the water of these fens descend in great rivers to the sea. These large fens, he adds, make a prodigious number of lakes, which are two or three miles over, and by forming a variety of islands, accommodate great numbers of monks with their desired solitude and retirement. That the flat country might easily be overflowed to a great extent, merely by an accidental obstruction of the rivers through which the water of the fens was carried off, is very evident; and that such an inundation actually happened there is indisputable evidence, yet more authentic than that of any history; for timber of several kinds has been found rooted in firm earth below the slime and mud which lie immediately under the water. In other places a perfect soil has been found at the depth of eight feet, with swaths of grass lying upon it as they were first mowed. Brick and stone, and other materials for building, have also been found at a considerable depth, by the workmen who were employed in digging drains to carry off the water; and in setting a sluice there was found, sixteen feet below the surface, a complete smith's forge, with all the tools belonging to it. In this part of Cambridgeshire the air is damp and unhealthy; and the farmer is often exposed to great damage by heavy rains, and consequent inundation; but in the southern portion of the county, the air is pure and salubrious. It is by far the most pleasant, especially those portions watered by the Cam, which abound in dairy farms, celebrated for the production of excellent butter and cheese. In this part of the county many



<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
6	Cambridge*... bo. & co. town }	Cambridge	Caxton 10	Linton 8	Huntingdon 14	51	20917

calves are reared for the London market. The south-western part of Cambridgeshire is the most agreeable, possessing an elevated surface, and being watered by the Cam, a small river rising in Hertfordshire, which, after washing the town of Cambridge, near which it receives the Granta, falls into the Ouse above Ely. About Linton, Hildersham, and other villages in the valley through which the Granta runs, between Cambridge and Bartlow, there is some pleasing scenery, enriched with a considerable number of elm trees. The views from the upper part of the Earl of Hardwicke's park, at Wimpole, are also very rich; the park is well wooded; as is Sir Charles Cotton's, at Madingley, and the Duke of Rutland's, at Cheveley. The south-eastern part of Cambridgeshire, from Gogmagog-hills to Newmarket, is an open and heathy country thinly inhabited and bleak, being connected with that vast tract of land, which, extending southwards into Essex, and northward across Suffolk, into Norfolk, forms one of the largest plains in the kingdom. It is chiefly appropriated to sheep-walks, and a few of the better portions to the culture of barley. On the south, the ground becomes elevated, and produces fine wheat, barley, and oats; and in the parishes bordering on Essex, considerable attention is paid to the growth of saffron. The rivers abound in fish, and the fens with wild fowl which are caught in decoys that annually supply the metropolis with many thousands. This county is not distinguished for any manufactures, the principal being that of coarse pottery.

CAM-
BRIDGE-
SHIRE.

Gogmagog-
hills.

* CAMBRIDGE, the county town, is situated in the hundred of Flen-dish. It stands upon an elevated ground, on the north-west of the river Cam. Under the same meridian, or a few minutes to the east of it, was anciently a Roman station, of an irregular parallelogramical figure, containing nearly thirty acres, surrounded on all sides with a deep entrenchment, great part of which is yet remaining, towards the south-west side, and in the ground behind St. Mary Magdalen's college, which has been converted into a terrace for the exercise of its fellows. The origin of both the town and university is involved in the mist of very remote antiquity. According to vague tradition, wholly undeserving of credit, Cantaber, a Spaniard, and son-in-law to Gurgunt, King of Britain, built several cities, and among others, Caergrant, now Cambridge, where he established a seminary for the instruction of youth, and appointed teachers from the philosophers and astronomers whom he had sent for to Athens, where he had himself been educated. Anaximander, it is added, and after him Anaxagoras, travelling to this country, became teachers of philosophy at Cambridge, which thenceforth was called the City of Scholars; that Cassivellaunus bestowed on it the privileges of a sanctuary; that Julius Cæsar deprived it of some of its professors, and conveyed them to Rome, where they afterwards were greatly celebrated; that, in the reign of King Lucius, 3,000 of its students were baptized at one time; and that in the days of Dioclesian, according to Cantalupe, in his *Origin and Antiquity of the University*, "this renowned city, the mother of philosophy, beautiful for dwelling-houses, fortified on all sides with towers, and encompassed with walls of square stones," was consumed by fire. Cambridge, there is great reason to suppose, was a British settlement; and the high artificial hill within the bounds of the entrenchments near the castle, is by many persons supposed to be a specimen of British labour. That it was a Roman station is also evident. "The site of the Roman Granta," says Dr. Stukeley, "is very traceable on the side of Cambridge towards the castle, on the north-west side of the river, of an irregular figure, containing thirty acres, surrounded by a deep ditch, great part of

Anciently a
Roman
station.

Three
thousand
students
baptized at
one time.

Site of the
Roman
Granta.

CAM-
BRIDGE
TOWN.R emains
of three con-
siderable
bastions.Situation of
ancient
roadsHobson's
choice.Benevolent
estab-
lish-
ments.

which yet remains on the south-west, and in the grounds behind Magdalen college. At this time the ditch is nearly filled up, but the banks may in several places be discovered; and the Roman agger, in the garden of Magdalen college, which has been converted into a fine terrace for the exercise of the fellows, is in excellent preservation. The river, which from the deeds in the Cottonian library relative to the foundation of St. Giles's church, seems to have bounded the terrace, now flows from 150 to 300 yards eastward. Within the works, which include the north-west end of the town, are the remains of three considerable bastions, which were raised by the orders of Cromwell; the gateway of the castle, now used as the county prison, and the churches of St. Giles and St. Peter. St. Peter's church was repaired some years ago; at which time, many Roman bricks are reported to have been found in the decayed walls. Numerous fragments of urns have also been picked up in the adjoining fields, and many Roman coins of Vespasian and the later emperors." From these circumstances, it seems sufficiently clear, that the Roman Granta was at Cambridge; though some writers have affirmed that that station was two miles distant, at Grantchester, which Dr. Caius, in his "De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiae," conjectures to have extended on the west of the Cam towards Chesterton, "foundations of buildings having been ploughed up between Grantchester and Cambridge;" and which Bede's History represents as a small desolated city, so situated that it was visited in large boats (*navigiis*) by the people of Ely. It is probable, from the latter remark, that Bede's Granta was at Cambridge, as the state of the river seems to render the assertion problematical of its being navigable so far as Grantchester so early as the year 700. The situation of the ancient roads, which crossing from Haverill to Godmanchester, and from Ely to Ashwell, near Baldock, intersect each other at Cambridge, is an additional proof in favour of the opinion; and the derivation of its name from the bridge crossing the river is evident. Sir Simon de Ewes inferred the great antiquity of Cambridge, from the considerable figure that Caergrant makes in the lists of British cities which was given by Gildas and Nennius. Cambridge occupies a perfect level, encompassed by the colleges and their beautiful plantations and gardens on both sides of the Cam. Several of the streets are winding and narrow; but three of them are spacious and airy, and great improvement has been effected during the late years under the provisions of an act of parliament granted for that purpose, and for paving, lighting, and cleansing the town. The market place, which consists of two oblong squares, is spacious and centrally situated. At the upper end stands the shire-hall, where the county assizes are held, at the back of which is the town-hall. Fronting the shire-hall is Hobson's conduit, the gift of a rich hackney-man, in the reign of James I., whose tenacity in letting out his horses in strict rotation, gave rise to the proverb of "Hobson's choice; this or none." The church of St. Sepulchre, or the Round Church, is chiefly remarkable for the singularity of its form, the more ancient part being completely circular. Here are several places of worship for Protestant dissenters, and a free-grammar school. Addenbrooke's hospital, founded by an eminent physician of that name, now enlarged into a general infirmary, is situated in the north entrance to the town. There are several charity-schools, and minor establishments for the relief of the poor. There is no manufacture meriting description; but some trade is carried on in corn, oil, and iron. The butter, for which the vicinity is celebrated, is rolled up into such a form as to sell by the yard, which is equivalent to the weight of a pound. Barnwell, a populous village about a mile north-east of the town in the out-parish of St. Andrew the Less, was once celebrated as the seat of a priory of Augustine canons; some vestiges of which are still traceable. It has suffered several times by fire; and in the year 1731 the entire village was nearly consumed. A fair is annually held on a common called



CAM-
BRIDGE.Sturbridge
fair.Sir John
Cheke, an
eminent
literary cha-
racter.Tutor to the
Prince of
Wales.Gave of-
fence to the
Catholic
zealots.

Midsummer Green; which is proclaimed on Midsummer-eve by the heads of the university and the mayor and corporation, and lasts three days. It is usually called the Pot fair, owing to the articles for sale, formerly consisting chiefly of earthenware. At a short distance to the east of Barnwell, is also held the celebrated fair called Sturbridge or Sturbitch fair, in a field bounded by the Cam on the north, and the Sture on the east; the origin of it is involved in uncertainty, but it appears to have been granted by King John in aid of an hospital of lepers who had an ancient chapel here, which is still existing. It was ultimately granted by Henry VIII. for 1000 marks to the magistrates and corporation of Cambridge; and it is proclaimed in form on the 18th September, by the vice-chancellor, proctors, and officers of the university, and afterwards by the mayor and aldermen of the town. Its legal duration is fourteen days, and the chief articles for sale are wool, hops, leather, hardware, and on one day (September 25th) horses. The business once transacted was very extensive, but like similar ancient marts, it is yielding to the effect of improved communication. A court of *pied-poudre* is held during the fair for the prompt administration of justice by the mayor or his deputy. Sir John Cheke, an eminent English statesman and cultivator of classical literature in the 16th century, was born at Cambridge in 1514, and received his education at St. John's College in the university of that place. After having travelled on the continent, he returned to Cambridge, and was made regius professor of Greek, in which office he distinguished himself by introducing improvements in the pronunciation of that language. Bishop Gardiner, chancellor of the university, opposed these innovations, and a literary correspondence took place between the professor and the chancellor, which was sometime after published at Basil, by Cælius Secundus Curio, with the following title—"Joannis Cheki Angli de Pronuntiatiōne Græcæ potissimum linguæ Disputationes cum Stephano Wintoniensi Episcopo, septem contrariis Epistolis comprehensæ, magna quadam et elegantia et eruditione referta," 8vo. In 1544, Cheke was appointed tutor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI.; and he appears likewise to have assisted in the education of the Princess Elizabeth. On the accession of Edward, his preceptor received a pension of 100 marks, was made provost of King's College, Cambridge, and obtained grants of considerable landed property. He soon after married; and in 1547, he retired from court to the university in consequence of some disappointment, but he was soon recalled, and remained a great favourite with the king to the end of his reign. In 1550, he was made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, the next year he was knighted, and in 1553, he obtained the post of Secretary of State, and he was also a privy counsellor. The death of his royal patron occasioned a revolution in his fortunes. Cheke was a sincere Protestant, and was deeply involved in the measures adopted for the reformation of the church of England; and having had the imprudence to engage in the scheme for raising Lady Jane Grey to the crown, he was, on its failure, committed a prisoner to the Tower. After a few months however he was set at liberty, and having obtained from Queen Mary permission to travel, he went into Italy, and thence to Strasburg in Germany. His conduct while abroad gave offence to the Catholic zealots in England, who procured the confiscation of his estates, on the pretext of his having exceeded the leave of absence which had been granted him. He was then obliged to support himself by giving lectures on the Greek language. In 1556, having been induced to visit Brussels, (probably through the contrivance of his enemies,) he was there arrested by order of Philip II. then sovereign of the Netherlands, and sent prisoner to England. Powerful means were adopted to convert him to popery. The fear of death prevailed over his constancy, and he was induced to make a public abjuration of his former faith. His estates were not restored, but he received an equivalent for them from the queen; and he was much caressed by the heads of the

CAM- BRIDGE.	<p>Catholic party, who however, with cruel policy, obliged him to sit on the bench at the trials of the unfortunate Protestants. It is a circumstance honourable to his character, that he appears to have keenly felt his degraded situation, and he died of grief not long after in September, 1557. Sir John Cheke published several small treatises, original and translated, chiefly relating to theology. He was also the author of many works preserved in manuscript. Among these is an English translation of the gospel of St. Matthew, intended to exemplify his plan for the reformation of the English language, by banishing from it all words but such as are of Saxon origin.—<i>Strype's Life of Cheke. Biog. Brit.</i> Jeremy Taylor, a very eminent divine and prelate of the Irish church, was born in the year 1613 at Cambridge, where his father exercised the calling of a barber. He was educated at Perse's free-school in his native place, and entered in 1626 a sizar in Caius College, where he continued until he had graduated M. A. Entering into orders he occasionally lectured for a friend at St. Paul's cathedral, where he attracted the attention of Archbishop Laud, who procured him a fellowship of All Souls College, Oxford, although his election was scarcely compatible with the statutes. He also nominated him one of his chaplains, and in 1640 obtained for him the rectory of Uppingham, on which he quitted his fellowship, and married. In 1642, he was created D. D. at Oxford, at which time he was chaplain in ordinary to Charles I., whom he attended in some of his campaigns, and aided by several writings in defence of the church of England. After the parliament proved victorious, his living being sequestrated, he retired into Wales, where he was kindly received by the Earl of Carbery, of Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, under whose protection he was allowed to exercise his ministry, and keep a school for the maintenance of his family. It was in this obscure situation that he wrote those copious and fervent discourses, which, with respect to fertility of composition, eloquence of expression, and comprehensiveness of thought, have rendered him one of the first writers in the English language. He lost in this retreat three hopeful sons within a short period of time, which rendering a change of place necessary for the restoration of his tranquillity, he removed to London, and officiated, not without danger, to private congregations of royalists. At length he accepted an invitation from Lord Conway to reside at his seat in Ireland, where he remained until the Restoration, when he came to England; and in the promotion of January, 1660-1, was elevated to the Irish see of Down and Connor, with the administration of that of Dromore. He was also made a privy counsellor for Ireland, and chosen vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin. He conducted himself on his advancement with all the attention to his duties, public and private, which had ever distinguished him in humble situations. Piety, humility, and charity were his leading characteristics; and on his death, which took place at Lisburne, August 13, 1667, he left but very moderate fortunes to his three daughters. This eminent prelate possessed the advantages of a comely person and a melodious voice, which were farther set off by the most urbane manners and agreeable conversation. Bishop Taylor was a voluminous writer, his works having been printed in four, and also in six volumes folio, a great part of which consists in sermons and devotional pieces. There are likewise several distinct treatises upon various subjects, one of the most remarkable of which is entitled "Theologia Eclectica, a Discourse of the Liberty of Prophesying (Preaching), showing the Unreasonableness of Persecution to other Men's Faith, and the Iniquity of persecuting different Opinions," 4to. 1647. This work, which was written while he was one of the vanquished party, pleads eloquently and strenuously for liberty of conscience, and treats the damnatory clause of the Athanasian creed with a degree of freedom that put honest Anthony Wood to the trouble of inventing a theory to prove that he was not in earnest, and only intended to produce schism among the opponents of the church. It is unnecessary to</p>
Death of Sir John Cheke, 1557.	
Jeremy Taylor.	
His elo- quent com- positions.	
Made Bishop of Down and Connor.	
Liberal opinions.	

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
6	Cambridge University *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

dwell upon the absurdity of such a supposition in reference to a divine of the pure and earnest character of Bishop Taylor. Of the other writings of this prelate, the most generally known and approved are his "Golden Grove, or Manual of Daily Prayers;" his "Treatises on Holy Living and Dying;" and his "Ductor Dubitantium, or Rule of Conscience." Of these the two former are peculiarly admired for fervour of devotional feeling, beauty of imagery, and illustrative and copious impressiveness of eloquence. At the same time, like almost all men of genius and imagination, the author has sometimes hazarded passages which savour more of fancy than of judgment. The English prose of Bishop Taylor is by many thought to surpass, in strength and elegance, that of all preceding writers.—*Biog. Brit. Grainger. Life by Bonney.*

Markets, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—*Fairs*, June 21th, and October 6th.—*Mail* arrives 2.11 morning; departs 12.35 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Hollick and Co., draw on Hoare and Co.; F. D. Barker, on Sir W. Lubbock and Co.; Fisher and Sons, on Curries and Co. Foster and Co., on Prescott, Grote, and Co.; Fosters, on Prescott, Grote, and Co.—*Inns*, Black Bull, Hoop, Red Lion, and Sun.

* CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY is generally believed to have been founded by Sigebert, King of East Anglia, who about the year 631 instituted a school for the instruction of youth, which most authors have agreed to place at Cambridge. This, however, should rather be considered as a grammar school than as a classical and learned seminary. How long the institution lasted is unknown; but it is probable that it had been destroyed, or had fallen to decay, before the burning of the town by the Danes, in the year 871. Little doubt, indeed, can be entertained, that Saxon divisions, and Danish ferocity, had succeeded in banishing all knowledge from this part of Britain before the accession of Alfred, whose complaint, that he could find no teachers when he had youth and leisure to be instructed, seems to be a proof that the university was not then in existence. Edward the Elder erected halls for the students, and chairs and seats for the doctors, at his own charge; he also appointed professors; and seems generally to have attended to the most necessary measures of securing the stability of the university, of which he may be considered as the restorer. In the year 1010, Cambridge was again plundered, and destroyed by fire by the Danes, but had in some degree recovered its ancient splendour at the period of the survey, in the reign of William I. It then contained 373 houses, 27 of which were shortly after removed, to make room for the castle erected by the conqueror; or, rather, as Fuller observes, "re-edified." This castle is generally supposed to have been erected partly on the site of a Danish fortress. "It was a stone building," says Camden, "and had a magnificent hall. Only the keep and gate remain, and two bastions, with part of a third, cast up in the civil war. The gate now standing was built in the reign of Edward I., or Henry III., who made a ditch round the town called the King's Ditch. In 1291, Edward I. lay two nights in Cambridge castle, as before that time, says Stowe, never any king had done that could be remembered. He had at that time a great stable of horses at Barnwell: Adam de Kiston being master thereof. Edward III. employed part in re-building the King's-hall, now part of Trinity college. The stones and timber of the hall were begged of Henry V., by the master and fellows of King's-hall, towards building their chapel. Mary gave the other materials to build Trinity Hall chapel; and Sir John Huddleston, who built therewith his house at Sawston." In this fortress he soon afterwards received the submission of the monks of Ely, whose resistance to his power appears to have been the principal inducement for erecting it. In the year 1088, in the reign of William Rufus, the town and county of Cambridge were ravaged with

CAM-
BRIDGE.

Great piety
and learn-
ing.

Founded by
Sigebert,
King of East
Anglia.

Plundered
and des-
troyed, 1010.

King
Edward I.
slept two
nights here
in 1291.

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY.

Great increase of students and scholars.

Merciless destruction by fire.

Differences between the scholars and townsmen.

Squabbles for distinct rights.

fire and sword by Roger de Montgomery, in revenge for an affront which he had received from the king. The university was for some time abandoned: but to repair the damage, and induce the wandering students to return, Henry I. invested the town with several valuable privileges. In the year 1101, he exempted it from the power of the sheriff, and made it a corporation, on payment to the Exchequer of 100 marks annually, the same sum which the sheriff had paid when he possessed the jurisdiction. The ferry over the river was now also fixed near Cambridge; a circumstance which, it is said, occasioned some additional trade to the town. The university, however, continued in a very languid state, till Joffrid, Abbot of Croyland, "sent to his manor of Cottenham, near Cambridge, Gilbert, his fellow monk and professor of divinity, who, with three other monks, that had followed him to England, and were well versed in philosophical theorems, and other primitive sciences, repaired daily to Cambridge, and having hired a public barn, made open profession of their sciences, and soon collected a great number of scholars. The second year after their coming, the number was so increased, as well from every part of the county as the town, that the largest house, barn, or church, was insufficient to contain them. They consequently separated; and at different quarters of the town, and different hours of the day, taught grammar, logic, and rhetoric, with divinity on Sundays and holidays. "Thus out of this little fountain, increased to a great river, we see how the city of God has become enriched, and England rendered fruitful by the many masters and teachers going forth from Cambridge as from Paradise." The prosperity of the university was again doomed to be retarded; as, in the year 1174, it was consumed by a fire, so merciless, says Fuller, "that it only stopt for want of fuel to feed its fury." Most of the churches, as well as the houses, which were then of wood, were partly burnt; and Trinity church was entirely consumed. During the contest between the barons and King John, in 1214, the town of Cambridge was plundered by the former, and the castle taken by assault; and in the following year it was again pillaged by the forces of the king, under the command of William, Earl of Salisbury, and Fulco de Brent. Tournaments were about this time frequently holden at Cambridge; and as this was a species of amusement which suited the warlike genius of the age, the assemblies were so numerous that the scholars who then had neither colleges nor endowments, were much straightened both for provision and lodging. To remedy this inconvenience, Henry III. forbade tournaments to be kept within five miles of the town; and Ralph de Kamois was soon afterwards fined a considerable sum for violating this edict. About the year 1249, some serious differences arose between the scholars and the townsmen; and, in 1261, the peace of the university was again interrupted by some high disputes, which divided the students into parties, denominated the Northern and the Southern men. Much rioting, and some bloodshed, ensued, which occasioned a commission to be issued, to try and punish the principal offenders, between twenty and thirty of whom were found guilty, and condemned, but were afterwards pardoned by the king. Many of the students at this time quitted Cambridge, and associating with some Oxford scholars, who had left that town on a similar occasion, commenced a university at Northampton; but this institution was of short continuance; for Henry, fearful that it might injure the university of Oxford, recalled the students to Cambridge in the year 1265. Soon afterwards, intending to fortify the town, he had two gates built; and a ditch, connected at each end with the river, was made to encircle the principal buildings on the east side. The gates have been long destroyed; but part of the ditch bearing the name of the King's Ditch, still remains. From this period till the reign of Richard II., the annals of Cambridge present little that is remarkable, excepting the establishment of various colleges, and the frequent squabbles which arose between the townsmen

and the university respecting their distinct rights. In the year 1281, these disputes terminated in open war. The towns-people assembled at their hall, and having chosen John Grantceter, as their leader, compelled him to swear that he would execute whatever the bailiff and burgesses should command; after which, they went to Corpus Christi College, and breaking open the doors, carried away all the charters and other papers; then proceeding to the house of the chancellor, they obliged him, as well as all other persons whom they met with him, belonging to the university, to renounce under pain of death, all the privileges which had ever been granted to them, and also to deliver up whatever letters patent were in their possession. They then broke open the university chest in St. Mary's church, and taking out all the records, burnt them in the market-place, together with the papers which they had before collected. Many other acts of violence accompanied these proceedings. A proclamation was issued by the mob, to deprive the bedell of the university of life, after having destroyed his house by fire. They also did great damage to the priory of Barnwell; and, to secure their own safety, when the tumult should be allayed, and the civil power in a condition to notice these infringements on the public peace, they compelled the officers of the university to sign a bond, which vested its entire future government in the burgesses of the town; and which contained an acquittance from all actions which might be brought against them on account of the present tumults. This usurped power was soon afterwards wrested from their hands by Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who casually entered Cambridge with some soldiers. Several of the principal leaders of the disturbances were imprisoned during life; the mayor was deprived of his office; and the liberties of the town, which were declared to be forfeited, were bestowed on the vice-chancellor, in whom they remained till the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., when the corporation was restored. Several of its former privileges, however, were retained by the university. In the year 1388, Richard II. held a parliament in Cambridge, from its being the most conveniently contiguous place to the eastern counties, which were at that place in a state of insurrection. In this parliament a statute was made against wanderers, or students of either university, who traversed the country begging alms without license, a very common practice at that period. The university renounced the supremacy of the pope, on the 2d of May, 1534, and, the next year, surrendered all its charters, statutes, and papistical muniments, into the hands of the Lord Cromwell, whom the king had appointed to receive them. These records were restored in about a twelvemonth, and the university reinstated in the full exercise of its privileges. From the death of Henry VIII. till the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Cambridge was in almost continued commotion. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and chancellor of the university, was arrested at Cambridge, whither he had advanced with an army with the intention of seizing the Princess Mary; and, on the execution of that unfortunate nobleman, Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, was made chancellor. About six years after the commencement of Queen Elizabeth's reign, that princess visited Cambridge, continued there five days, inspected all the colleges, and was entertained with various dramatic exhibitions besides orations, disputations, &c. When she left the town, the queen, in an elegant Latin speech, recommended the university to make the result of their studies public; lamented that the gifts of her predecessors had so provided them with splendid buildings, that she was placed in the situation of Alexander, who was grieved when he had no more provinces to bestow; but promised to retain their interest in her memory till circumstances admitted of her making a provision for them adequate to her wishes and their merit. In the year 1576, through the influence of Sir Thomas Smith, principal secretary of state, an act was passed, by which the revenues of the two universities were essentially benefited. According to this act, one-third of the rents of all leases granted by the colleges, was in future

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY.Great
tumults and
oppression.Suppressed
by Henry
Spencer,
Bishop of
Norwich.Parliament
held in
1388.Queen
Elizabeth
visited the
University,
and continued for five
days.

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY.Visited
with the
plague in
1630.Irish
political
measures.The thirteen
colleges.

to be paid in corn, or in money proportioned to the market prices; the wheat then being at six and eight-pence, and the barley at five shillings a quarter. In 1604, James I. conferred the privilege of sending two members to parliament from the university; the right of election being vested in the doctors and masters of arts. His majesty, some years afterwards, visited Cambridge, and during his stay resided at Trinity college, which had also the honour of entertaining Charles I. and his queen. In 1630, Cambridge was visited by the plague, which occasioned the business of the university to be wholly suspended, all the students having liberty to retire to their respective homes. The number of persons who fell victims to its ravages, amounted to between three and four hundred. During the continuance of the malady, the summer assizes were holden at Royston, the commencement was postponed to October, and there was no Sturbridge fair. In the civil wars of Charles I., the university very early declared themselves on the side of the king, and sent their plate to be converted into money for his use, a few days before the erection of his standard at Nottingham. These proceedings occasioned the arrest of many of its members; and the remainder were ordered to contribute towards the support of the parliament; but refusing to comply, some of them were imprisoned, and a general measure of expulsion determined on, the execution of which was entrusted to the Earl of Manchester. Thus, every person who refused to take the covenant was expelled, and commanded to leave the university within three days, by a formal writ of expulsion, in the following words:—"Whereas by ordinance of parliament, entitled an ordinance for regulating the University, &c. power is given to me to eject such fellows of colleges as are scandalous in their lives and doctrines, or such as have forsaken their ordinary places of residence within the said university, or that do, or have opposed the proceedings of parliament: By virtue of which authority, I do hereby eject Mr. Chandler, Mr. Wycherley, and Mr. Whitehead, Fellows of Queen's College, for refusing to come and take the solemn league and covenant, and for other misdemeanors, 1st of June, 1644. Manchester." Cowley the poet, Dr. Isaac Barrow, Sir Charles Scarborough, and Seth Ward, the mathematician, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, also suffered upon this occasion. These proceedings necessarily caused a great change among the residents of the colleges, as the students turned out equally with the masters; but, on the restoration, many of the exiled members were restored to their offices. The most material events transacted at Cambridge, since the period here mentioned, are connected with the description of the colleges, to which we shall now proceed.

The thirteen colleges at Cambridge are—1. St. Peter's College, the most ancient, founded in 1257, by Hugh de Balsham, subprior and afterwards Bishop of Ely. It is the first on entering the town from London, and consisted of two courts, separated by a cloister, the innermost of which is neatly cased with stone; but a third court has been recently erected. The chapel, a handsome structure with embrasures and pinnacles, was erected in 1632.—2. Corpus Christi, or Benet College, was established in 1344, by the union of the two religious guilds or fraternities of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin, and completed by Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster. Having fallen into decay, it has been almost entirely rebuilt in its original Gothic form. The first stone of the new quadrangle was laid by Lord Hardwick, high steward of the University, July 2d, 1823. The chapel, a beautiful structure in the pointed English style, with two turrets, terminating in spires, highly ornamented and finished, is much admired. Here is an excellent library, with a curious collection of valuable manuscripts on ecclesiastical matters, bequeathed by Archbishop Parker.—3. Gonville and Caius College, founded in 1348, by Edmund Godville, a divine, and subsequently much enlarged by John Caius, physician to Queen Mary. It stands in the middle of the town, north of the

senate house, and possesses a small but valuable library.—4. King's College, was erected by Henry VI. in 1441, who endowed it for a provost and seventy fellows or scholars, to be supplied in regular succession from Eton College, also founded by the same sovereign. The chapel of this college has long been deemed one of the most beautiful and perfect specimens of Gothic architecture in England. The capacious arched roof, with its beautiful carved work, unsustained by a single pillar, is strikingly impressive, and seems to hang in air; it is 304 feet long, 73 broad, and 91 feet high. In the gardens of this college, which has a noble appearance from the field, is a stone bridge across the Cam.—5. Queen's College, was founded in 1448, by Margaret of Anjou. It is situated south of King's College, and consists of two courts, and the inner, which is furnished with cloisters, extends to the banks of the river, which divides the pleasant and extensive gardens, containing a fine grove of majestic elms.—6. Jesus College, founded in 1130, and subsequently more amply endowed by Malcolm, King of Scotland, is situated a little distance from the town in the east, and the principal front is 180 feet in length. It is built on the site of an ancient Benedictine nunnery, and the chapel, from its appearance, seems to have been part of the ancient conventual church.—7. Christ's College, founded by William Bingham, a London divine, in 1442, but removed to its present site by Henry VI., and further endowed by Margaret, mother of Henry VII. The ancient buildings have been cased with stone, and behind them is a more modern pile, erected by Inigo Jones. In the garden is a mulberry-tree, planted by the poet Milton, once a student here.—8. St. John's College, founded in 1130, by Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge, but, like Christ's College, owing much to the bounty of Margaret, Countess of Richmond. The buildings are disposed into three courts, and a spacious library was erected by Williams, Archbishop of York, in 1603, which contains a very valuable collection of books. Very extensive additions have recently been made to this foundation by the erection of magnificent edifices on the west side of the river.—9. Magdalen College, which occupies the site of a priory of canons regular, founded by a Norman baron, in 1092. It is the only college on the north of the Cam, and consists of two courts, and possesses two libraries, one bequeathed by Samuel Pepys, secretary of the admiralty.—10. Trinity College, the richest and most extensive of the whole, occupies the site of several hostels, as also those of the two societies of St. Michael's and King's Hall. It was erected and endowed by a charter, granted by Henry VIII., dated December 19, 1546, and further benefited by the bounty of his daughter Mary. The buildings enclose three spacious quadrangular courts, on the north side of the first of which is a chapel built in the pointed style, erected by the sister queens, Mary and Elizabeth. The architect of the library, the interior of which is peculiarly ample and noble, was Sir Christopher Wren. The names of Bacon, Newton, Lord Brooke, Dryden, Marvell, Coke, Cowley, Bishop Wilkins, Barrow, Ray, Gale, Bently, Middleton, and the dramatist Lee, are in the list of distinguished persons who have studied at this college.—11. Emanuel College, erected on the site of a Dominican priory, by Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth in 1584. It has been recently in a great part rebuilt, and is now a handsome structure. The chapel, commenced under Archbishop Sancroft, in 1688, is deemed very elegant.—12. Sussex College, founded in 1590 by the Lady Frances Radcliffe, Countess of Sussex, on the site of a monastery of Grey Friars. It possesses a good hall, library, and chapel.—13. Downing College, of recent erection, pursuant to the will of Sir George Downing, who died in 1749. He devised several valuable estates for the purpose, in the event of the decease of his relation and successor and three sons, without issue; which contingency occurred, and after a long period of litigation the will was established. The first stone was laid on the 18th of May, 1807, since which period the building

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY.Description
of the
colleges.Milton's
mulberry-
tree.Trinity col-
lege, the
richest and
most exten-
sive.Sir George
Downing.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
34	Camely	pa	Somerset . . .	Pensfold 4	Bath 9	Frome 11	115	658
24	Cameringham	pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 8	Gainsboro' . . 10	M. Raisin . . . 11	141	134
34	Camerton	pa	Somerset . . .	Bath 6	Frome 9	Pensford . . . 6	112	1326
45	Camerton	to	W. R. York	Wakefield . . . 5	Pontefract . . 4	Barnsley . . . 6	177	...
9	Cammerton . . . pa & to	Cumberland	Workington . . 3	Ireby 11	Maryport . . . 3	302	927	
15	Campden, Broad, ham	Gloucester..	C. Campden.. 1	Stow 9	Eversham . . . 8	89	262	
15	Campden Chipping * } m. t. & pa }	Gloucester..	Gloucester.. 25	Eversham . . . 8	Winchcomb. 11	90	2038	

Richard, King of the Romans, who granted the burgesses a weekly market and a fair. The corporation consists of a mayor and eight burgesses or aldermen incorporated by charter, 1673. The town-hall was re-built in 1806, at the expence of the Duke of Bedford. The seal of the borough bears the representation of a camel passing through a ford of water, which is the arms of the town. Lanteglos is distant about a mile and a half south-west of Camelford. A deer-park at Lanteglos, which was disparked by King Henry VIII., is held by lease under the duchy of Cornwall. Fentonwoon in this parish was formerly the seat of the family of Wallis. At St. Siths, or Michaelstow Beacon, are vestiges of an encampment of considerable antiquity, and the neighbourhood is supposed to have been the site of a battle between King Arthur and his nephew Mordred, in which the latter was killed on the spot, and Arthur received his mortal wound. Camelford is also supposed to have been the Gavelford, or Gafulford of the Saxon Chronicle, where King Egbert had a battle with the Britons in the year 823. It formerly sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the late reform act.

CAMEL-FORD.

Vestiges of antiquity.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs,* Friday after March 10th, May 20th, and June 17th and 18th.

* **CAMPDEN CHIPPING.** The market and borough town of Campden, anciently Campedene, is situated in a fertile valley, surrounded by cultivated hills and hanging woods. The Saxon kings assembled here in the year 687, to consult on the mode of carrying on the war with the Britons. In the 14th century it became a principal mart for wool, and the residence of many opulent merchants. After the establishment of the cloth trade in England, and the more general diffusion of the wool business, Campden was gradually deprived of its consequence; and both the manufactures and merchandise of early days are now totally lost. The corporation, which consists of two bailiffs, twelve capital and twelve inferior burgesses, a steward, &c. is extremely defective. By the charter, granted by James I., the bailiffs and steward were empowered to hold a court of record every fourth Friday, and to take cognizance of all pleas of trespass, debt, contract, and fraud, within the borough; provided the respective actions were for sums not exceeding £6 13s. 4d. The buildings of this town are principally ranged in one street, nearly a mile in length; about the middle of which are the court and market houses. The former is an ancient structure; probably of the commencement of the 15th century, or earlier: the latter was erected, by Sir Baptist Hickes, in the year 1624. A capacious mansion, yet remaining, of nearly the same age as the court-house, is said to have been a dwelling of one of the wool-merchants. Campden manor, which, at the period of the Domesday Survey, was held by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, was purchased, in the time of James I., by the celebrated Sir Baptist Hickes, who was created Viscount Campden, in 1629, with remainder to the noble family of Noel; Edward, Lord Noel, having married Juliana, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Baptist. The late Henry Noel, sixth earl of Gainsborough, in the year 1798, bequeathed the manor, with other estates in this neighbourhood, to his nephew, Gerard Noel Edwards, Esq. who has since assumed the name of Noel. Campden church stands on an easy eminence above the town, in the hamlet of Berrington, said to have received its name from the tumuli, or barrows, raised over the bodies of those who were slain in a great

The corporation

The market-house erected by Sir Baptist Hickes.

The church

CAMPDEN
CHIPPING.Monuments
in the
church.Curious
cope of
crimson
velvet.Benevolent
donations.Eminent
men.

battle, fought here between the Mercians and the West Saxons. The church is an elegant structure, having a tower at the west end, 120 feet high, ornamented in a very chaste style, and finished by battlements, and twelve pinnacles. At the east-end of each side is a chapel; that on the south-side is the burial-place of the families of Hickes and Noel. To the munificence of the wool-merchants it is probable that this beautiful building owed its erection: several of them are here interred, with brass effigies and memorials. From a grey marble flat stone in the church, for William Grevil, who died in 1401, on which he and his wife are represented by brass plates, standing in two niches, adorned with pinnacles, and exactly corresponding with the fine Gothic carved work over the great door and belfry windows at the west side of the tower, it is conjectured that Grevil either built or contributed largely to the building of the latter; and a propitiatory inscription over the north door also renders it probable that the north aisle was partly erected at his charge. Several other monumental brasses are in this church; and in the chapel in the south aisle are some of as fine marble monuments as any in England. That to the memory of Baptist Lord Hickes, Viscount Campden, and his lady Elizabeth, is a very stately altar tomb; on which are recumbent effigies of those personages, in their robes of state and coronets. Another monument records the memory of Edward Lord Noel, and his lady Juliana, whose figures are displayed in Parian marble, as large as life, standing in their winding sheets, within a niche, represented as contained in a cabinet, the folding-doors of which are thrown open, and bear inscriptions. This monument was erected in 1664, at the cost of the Lady Juliana, by Joshua Marshall. Lord Noel died in 1642; his lady survived him thirty-eight years. On a mural monument, in remembrance of Lady Penelope Noel, daughter of the former, is her bust, in a Vandyke dress; the drapery finely executed. This lady died in 1633, at the age of twenty-two. A curious cope of crimson velvet, semée of ducal coronets and etoiles, and having portraits of saints embroidered on the border, is here preserved in an old chest. It was probably used in the Catholic times, when four chantries existed here. Near the church are some remains of a very magnificent mansion, erected by Sir Baptist Hickes, early in the seventeenth century. From an accurate plan and elevation, still extant, it appears to have been an edifice in the boldest style of that day. It is reported to have occupied, with its offices, a site of eight acres, and to have been erected at the expense of £29,000. Its destruction was occasioned by the loyal spirit of Baptist Lord Noel, grandson of Sir Baptist, who, during the civil wars, commanded it to be set on fire, that it might not be garrisoned by the parliament's forces, which he understood were advancing; but, as it afterwards appeared, they did not approach nearer than Warwick. The principal remains are the grand entrance, composed of the two pavilions, connected by a screen and two banqueting-houses, which terminated the terrace. A sameness of style pervades the hospital, and other public buildings, which Sir Baptist gave for the benefit of the inhabitants of Campden; all of which are distinguished by his armorial ensigns. Various donations have been made for the use of the poor, and other useful purposes; particularly by Sir Baptist Hickes, who built the sessions-house, called Hickes' Hall, in Clerkenwell. This munificent person devoted £10,000 during his life to charitable purposes; and among other good deeds, erected an alms-house for six poor men and six poor women, who receive 3s. 4d. a week each. Here are a grammar-school, and two charity schools. Amongst the remarkable persons to which the town of Campden has given birth may be mentioned Dr. Robert Harris, a celebrated preacher in the interest of the parliament, and president of Trinity college, Oxford, during the interregnum, (born in 1758, and died in his eightieth year;) and Mr. George Ballard, author of *Memoirs of British Ladies*. The latter was one of those singular compo-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
45	Campsall pa & to	W. R. York	Doncaster . . . 8	Pontefract . . 4	Barnsley 8	172	2360	
36	Campsey-Ash pa	Suffolk	M. Wickham 2	Aldboro' 9	Saxmundham 6	82	392	
3	Campton pa & ham	Bedford	Silsoe 3	Shefford 1	Biggleswade 6	40	1212	
57	Canrhos pa	Pembroke . . .	Haverford W. 3	Hook 4	Newgill 6	269	1259	
21	Candlesby pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 3	Burgh 3	Alford 5	136	216	
24	Candleshoe hun	Lincoln	Lincoln 33	Wainfleet . . . 3	Spilsby 1	130	8516	
16	Candover, Brown . . . pa	Hants	N. Alresford 4	Basingstoke . 9	Alton 9	53	284	
16	Candover, Chilton . . pa	Hants	Alresford . . . 5	Basingstoke . 8	Whitchurch 9	52	120	
21	Canesby ham	Lincoln	Glanford B. 10	Burton 2	Barton 12	166	....
14	Canewdon pa	Essex	Rochford . . . 3	Malden 8	Chelmsford 13	36	675	
14	Canfield, Great pa	Essex	Dunmow 3	B. Stortford . 7	..... 11	34	511
14	Canfield, Little pa	Essex . . . . .	..... 2	..... 6	Braintree . . 11	36	277
12	Canford Magna, pa & ti	Dorset	Wimborne . . 3	Pool 7	Spittisbury . 10	102	3100	
12	Canford Parva ham	Dorset	Preston 1	Wimborne . . 4	Cranborne . 10	99	....
12	Cann, St. Rumbold, pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury 1	Gillingham . 6	Stalbridge . . 9	98	435	
34	Cannington pa & ti	Somerset	Bridgewater 3	N. Stowey . . 3	Taunton . . . 10	144	6122	
35	Cannock pa & to	Stafford	Penkridge . . 4	Litchfield . . 8	Stafford . . . 9	128	3116	
35	Cannock Wood lib	Stafford . . . .	..... 4	..... 9	..... 6	131	....
11	Canon Tein ham	Devon	Chudleigh . . 3	Topsham . . . 9	Exeter 10	179	....
17	Canon Frome pa	Hereford	Ledbury 5	Hereford . . . 9	Bromyard . . 9	125	98	
17	Canon-Pyon pa	Hereford	Weobly 4	Leominster . 8	Hereford . . . 7	142	663	
25	Canonbury* man	Middlesex . . .	Hackney 3	Enfield 8	Islington . . . 1	2	..	

sitions, observe his biographers, that shoot forward without culture. Being of a delicate habit, he was apprenticed to a tailor, in which lowly occupation he obtained a knowledge of the Saxon language, when the labours of the day were over, and during the hours which are generally devoted to sleep. Lord Chedworth, and the other gentlemen of the Campden Hunt, offered him an annuity of £100, but this he modestly declined; observing that £60 yearly, was fully adequate to his wishes. On this stipend he seated himself at Oxford, that he might enjoy the advantage of the Bodleian Library; and, after some time, he was made one of the university bedels. His intense application contributed to shorten his life, which terminated in 1755. He left large collections, which yet remain in manuscript. Hearne has mentioned him as a great admirer of Stow; and an account of Campden church, written by him, was read at a meeting of the Antiquarian Society. The Coteswold games, in the reigns of James I. and his successor, were celebrated in the neighbourhood of this town. They were instituted by a public-spirited attorney, of Barton-on-the-Heath, in Warwickshire, named Robert Dover, and, like the Olympic games of the ancients, consisted of various manly exercises. The prizes were distributed by the institutor, who, arrayed in a discarded habit of King James's, superintended the games for many years. The meetings were annually held on Whit-Thursday. Ben Jonson, Drayton, and other poets, wrote verses on this festivity, which were collected into one volume, and published under the title of *Annalia Dubrersia*. These diversions were terminated by the civil wars; but the remembrance of them is preserved by an annual meeting of young persons on Dover-hill, an eminence about half a mile from the town.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, March 4th, April 23d, August 5th, December 11th.—Bankers, Oldacre and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—Inn, The George.

* **CANONBURY** is situated in the village of Islington, which, although formerly a pleasant country town, separated from the capital by numerous fields and meadows, is now distinct from London merely by name. Canonbury house, the most ancient and interesting building in this parish, is so called from having been the country mansion of the prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; to which foundation the manor of Canonbury belonged. The date 1362, yet remaining on a stone in front of a house raised on part of the old premises, may be considered as referring to the period at which a mansion was first constructed here. The greater part of this mansion has been for several years converted into private dwellings; which, with others more recently erected on the same spot,

CAMPDEN CHIPPING.

George Ballard, a singular character.

Coteswold games.

Canonbury house.

CANON-
BURY.

The resi-
dence of
many emi-
nent men.

The resi-
dence of
Sir John
Spencer.

Jack
Straw's in-
surrection.

Elevated
site and ex-
tensive pro-
spects.

compose a cluster of houses, bearing the name of Canonbury-place. From the appearance of these habitations it is evident that the interior of the mansion house was greatly altered, and the whole edifice thoroughly restored by Sir John Spencer, who came to reside here at the close of the 16th century, and whose arms are yet to be seen among the carvings in different parts of the premises. The most striking part of the ancient buildings at Canonbury is a tower of brick, about seventeen feet square, and sixty feet high, with rooms attached, and which, both externally and within, retains much of its original aspect. Goldsmith the poet, Chambers the compiler of the Encyclopædia, and various other literary men, have, at different times, occupied some of these apartments; the building having been for many years used as a lodging-house. At the dissolution, the manor of Canonbury was bestowed on Thomas, Lord Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, with the adjoining manor of Highbury, part of the possessions of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The estate afterwards reverting to the crown was charged with an annuity of £20 payable to the rejected Ann of Cleves during her life. There is some ground to believe that King Henry afterwards made Canonbury a place of occasional residence. It was granted by Edward VI. to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who mortgaged it in 1549 for £1660; but redeemed it in a very short time, and conveyed it back to the king, who subsequently restored it. Queen Mary granted Canonbury to Thomas, Lord Wentworth, who alienated it to John, afterwards Sir John Spencer, knight, Lord Mayor of London, usually styled "Rich Spencer." This gentleman resided at Canonbury-house for several years. His only issue by his lady, Alice Bromfield, was one daughter, of whom there is a tradition that she was carried off from this place in a baker's basket by her lover William, second Lord Compton, to whom, in the year 1594, she was married. From this union the estate has descended in a direct line to the present possessor, the Marquis of Northampton. In the year 1384, during the insurrection under Wat Tyler, a detachment of the rebels, who were engaged in burning and destroying the magnificent priory of St. John's-street, proceeded for a similar purpose to the prior's house at Highbury; and they carried their plan of devastation into complete effect. Jack Straw appears to have headed this mob; and it was from the circumstance of his taking possession of the premises, that the site was afterwards designated Jack Straw's castle, by which name it continues to be known. Since the dissolution, the manor of Highbury has passed through a variety of families; and it is now the property of the Colebrookes. Lands in this manor, as also in that of Canonbury, descend according to the custom of gavel kind; and the custom of Borough English prevails in the adjoining manor of St. John of Jerusalem. Mr. John Dawes, about the year 1781, erected an elegant and commodious dwelling on the spot, formerly occupied by the prior's house. In digging for the foundation of this building, many ancient tiles, &c. were discovered. The premises were afterwards purchased, and occupied for a number of years, by Alexander Aubert, Esq., F.R.S. & F.A.S., whose attachment to the science of astronomy led him to erect, near the house, a lofty and spacious observatory. Highbury-house commands, from the elevation of its site, extensive and fine prospects, which embrace Epping Forest, Hornsey Wood, Highgate, Hampstead, &c. In the gardens is a range of hot houses, seventy feet in length. In a field called the Reed Moat field, on an elevated spot, a little to the north-west of the workhouse, are the remains of a camp, evidently Roman, and thought to be the position occupied by Suetonius Paulinus, previously to his engagement with the Britons under Queen Boadicea. The remains consist of a praetorium, occupying, with its surrounding fosse, a square of 200 feet; the area within the entrenchment forming a quadrangle of about 45 yards. The fosse, which is in part filled with water and overgrown with sedge, varies in breadth from 20 to 30 feet; an irregularity occasioned by en-



CANONBURY TOWER
Islington
MIDDLESEX

Formerly the Residence of

OLIVER GOLDSMITH

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
21	Canons-Ashby pa	Northamp ..	Towcester ..8	Daventry ....8	Banbury ....10		68	31
27	Canterbury * city & co.	Kent	Faversham ..7	Ramsgate ..14	Sandwich ..12		55	14463
27	Cantley pa	Norfolk . . .	Acle5	Yarmouth ..10	Lodden4		116	265
45	Cantley pa	W. R. York	Doncaster ...3	Hatfield . . .5	Bawtry8		159	634

croachments upon its borders. There was also, till lately, a rampart, or breastwork, extending to a considerable length on the western side of the prætorium, and another on the south. The greater part of these interesting remains were destroyed a few years ago, by digging up the field to procure clay and sand for the making of bricks; and still more recently numerous houses have been erected in the immediate vicinity. Here is a tavern and tea gardens. The modern houses on the west of Canonbury-place are very pleasant, their gardens being agreeably bounded by a serpentine bend of the New River.

CANON-BURY.

* **CANTERBURY.** This ancient and interesting city forms a county of itself. So remote is the antiquity of this distinguished station, that its origin is unknown; though there cannot be a doubt of its having been a settlement of the Britons long before the time of the Roman invasion. Its very name, indeed, as latinised by the Romans, is sufficient to indicate that it was in existence before their arrival; for whether the term Durovernum be composed of the words Dwr-whern, a rapid stream; Dwr-avona, the river-water; Dwr-ar-guerne, the water near the fen or marsh; or Dwr-Aber, the mouth or discharge of the water; it must still be admitted to be derived from the ancient language of Britain. Geoffrey of Monmouth carries its antiquity to the time of Rudhudibras, who lived about 900 years before the birth of Christ; but his testimony has been discredited by superior authority. The Glainnaidr, or Druidical beads, are stated to have been frequently found here, as well as the British weapons called celts. In the Itinerary of Antoninus, it occurs by the appellation of Durovernum; and the roads to the Portus Rutupensis, to Dover, and to Lynne, branched off from this city. Many coins and Roman vessels have been dug up here, with remains of buildings and tessellated pavements of curious workmanship: in the city walls, numerous Roman bricks have been found incorporated; and three very fine semi-circular arches, in admirable preservation, formed with the same materials, were standing till towards the latter end of the last century. In the time of Charles I., some Roman arched brickwork was discovered about five or six feet below the ground, in sinking a cellar in Castle-street. At the beginning of the last century, the remains of a foundation of Roman bricks were also found in digging a cellar in the parish of St. Alphage, and several of the bricks, measuring $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by $11\frac{3}{4}$, were taken up whole; and "I am told," says Battely, "of a Roman pavement of mosaic work, whereof I have some of the little square stones by me, found in digging a cellar in St. Margaret's parish." In 1730, a fine Roman vase of red earth, with the inscription TARAGET DE TEVE, was found near this city, with a brass lachrymatory. Hasted mentions another Roman pavement, discovered near Jewry-lane, in 1739, not more than three or four feet below the level of the ground. Canterbury, in the time of the Saxons, obtained the appellation of Cant-wara-byrg, or the Kentish-men's city; and Bede, speaking of it in reference to the arrival of St. Augustine, calls it "the chief place in all the dominion of King Ethelbert." On the conversion of this monarch to Christianity, he relinquished his palace here, and granted it in perpetuity to Augustine and his successors, with the lands which afterwards formed the immediate demesnes of Christ church. The apostle, having procured permission from Pope Gregory, who had invested him with archiepiscopal authority, made choice of Canterbury for the seat of the metropolitical chair, in preference to the city of London, where an archiepiscopal see is stated to have been previously fixed in the Roman

Settlement of the Britons before the Roman invasion.

Remains of tessellated pavements, &c.

Fine Roman vase.

CANTER-
BURY.Besieged
by the
Danes.Merciless
slaughter of
nearly 8,000
persons.Destructive
fires.Saxons first
illuminated
by the light
of Reve-
lation.

times. The vicinity of Canterbury to the isles of Thanet and Shepey, where the Danes usually wintered, was the cause of great calamities. In the year 851, the Danes landed from 350 ships, and laid the city waste : about the year 918, they had again obtained possession, but are recorded to have been besieged, and driven out by the Princess Elfreda, the magnanimous daughter of Alfred : in this siege, the city is stated to have been burnt. In 1009, the inhabitants purchased a short-lived peace of the Danes, at the expense of £30,000. In 1011, the Danes again besieged Canterbury, and during a contest of twenty days, exerted every effort to overpower the inhabitants. The Danes at length forced the gates, and entering the city with loud shouts, and the sound of trumpets, commenced the work of slaughter. The streets were covered with dead bodies, and many were precipitated from the walls. Women were seen dragged by their hair through the streets ; and after being exposed to every insult, were at length thrown into the flames, arising from their own dwellings. The very infants were torn from their mothers' breasts, and either thrown into the air, and caught on the points of spears, or laid under the wheels of carriages, and crushed to pieces. Neither age nor sex was exempted from the sword ; and even when the first impulse of their rage had been satiated, the Danes, by a refinement upon cruelty, obliged the survivors to cast lots, and the tenth person only was suffered to remain alive. Thus perished nearly 8,000 persons ; and the few who escaped were carried captives to the Danish camp at Greenwich. Among these was Alphage, or Elpheg, the archbishop, who was at last barbarously put to death, for refusing to consent to the payment of an exorbitant ransom. The greater part of the city was, on this occasion, burnt to ashes, together with the cathedral to its bare walls. After the death of Edmund Ironside, and the usurped succession of Canute, the kingdom found some repose : the Danish monarch appears to have contributed towards the re-peopling of this city, and, assisted by his munificence, Ægelnoth, who had succeeded to the archbishopric, completed the repairs of the cathedral. Canterbury gradually recovered from the desolated state into which it had been so recently thrown, and at the time of the Domesday Survey, it had again become a considerable city. Stow affirms, that " at the time of the conquest, it exceeded London in its buildings." By whom the castle (mentioned in the Domesday Survey) was erected, does not appear ; yet, as this fortress is not noticed in any former writing now extant, the probability is, that it was built by the conqueror. The remains, which still exist, evince it to be a Norman building. In 1161, Canterbury was consumed by fire ; and in 1174, another fire destroyed great part of the city, together with most of the churches, and the cathedral itself. Ger-vase, a monk of Christ church, notices another fire, by which it was much damaged in the year 1180. In 1247, St. Mildred's church, and great part of the city, were again consumed by fire : and " nowe, lately, and lastly," says Lambard " in the reigne of King Henrie VIII., it was in some partes blasted with flame, wherein (amongst other things) divers good bookes, which a monke of St. Augustine's had brought from beyonde the seas, were brought to ashes." It was in this city, and its immediate vicinity, that the mental darkness of the Saxons was first illuminated by the light of Revelation ; and the barbarism of their character meliorated by the mild tenets of the Christian doctrine. Even in the Roman times, considerable progress had been made in the conversion of the inhabitants. Various Christian churches had been erected in different cities ; even as early, according to some writers, as the second century : of these, St. Martin's, on the east side of Canterbury, is said by Bede to have been built by the " believing Romans ;" or, " in ancient times, whilst as yet the Romans inhabited Britain." This fabric was still standing when Augustine was invited to Canterbury, by King Ethelbert, and was by him again appropriated to the promulgation of the Christian worship. The mission of Augustine, is well known to have originated with Pope Gregory I. Ethel-

bert, King of Kent, then the nominal head of the heptarchy, had married Bertha, daughter of Charibert, King of Paris, and niece to Chilperic, his brother and successor. Ethelbert engaged that the princess should be allowed the free exercise of her religion, and permitted to bring over with her a certain number of ecclesiastics. These circumstances prepared the way for the success of Augustine, who landed at Ebbs Fleet, in the isle of Thanet, in the year 596, with his forty companions; and immediately dispatched a messenger to Ethelbert, to inform him of his coming, and of the purposes of his mission. Ethelbert ordered him to await his attendance on the spot where he had landed; and within a few days, accompanied by his queen, he went into the isle of Thanet, where seating himself in the open air, he commanded the strangers to be brought before him, and asked them "what they had to propose?" Augustine replied with firmness and animation; and in a long harangue, endeavoured to convince him of the truth and utility of Christianity. "Your proposals are noble," said the king, "and your promises inviting: yet I cannot resolve upon quitting the religion of my ancestors, for one that appears to me supported only by the testimony of persons who are entire strangers to me. Since, however, as I perceive that you have undertaken so long a journey on purpose to impart to us those things which you deem most important and valuable, you shall not be sent away without some satisfaction. I will take care that you shall be treated with civility, and supplied with all things necessary and convenient: and if any of my people, convinced by your arguments, desire to embrace your faith, I will not oppose it." He then, at the request of Bertha, invited the missionaries to Canterbury, and gave them permission to explain the principles of their religion in public; and for this purpose the queen assigned to them her own chapel, which is stated to have been that already mentioned as having been erected in the Roman times, and which Luidhard, Bishop of Soissons, who had accompanied Bertha from France, had re-consecrated and dedicated to St. Martin. Ethelbert was ultimately converted; his conversion was the harbinger of complete success; multitudes of his subjects were baptised daily; the Pagan temples were deserted, or re-opened as Christian churches; and these becoming insufficient for the hourly increasing number of votaries, the foundation of a cathedral was laid. Ethelbert, in a pure spirit of devotion, resigned his palace to the use of Augustine, and went and resided with his court at Reculver. So eager were the Saxons to receive the Gospel, that some thousands were in one day baptised in the river Swale. Shortly after the conversion of Ethelbert, Augustine proceeded to Arles, in France, to be consecrated a bishop; and on his return, he sent two of his companions, Justus and Lawrence, to inform the pope of the accomplishment of his mission. Gregory received the accounts of his success with the utmost satisfaction; invested him with archiepiscopal authority; and gave him pre-eminence over all the prelates that either were, or should be established in Britain, during the remainder of his life. The ecclesiastical importance of the place in particular advanced with great rapidity, which was consummated by the murder of Thomas à Becket, whose politic canonization by the pope rendered Canterbury the resort of pilgrims from all parts of Europe. Thomas Becket, or à Becket, an extraordinary person, was the son of a merchant of London, where he was born in 1119. The rudiments of education he received in the monastery at Merton, in Surrey; he then went to Oxford, where he was made chaplain to Archbishop Theobald, after which he completed his studies in the universities of Paris and Bononia. On his return he was received into the family of the archbishop, and after various promotions was made chancellor of England in 1154 or 1155. In this situation he became a great favourite with Henry II.; and by his courteous behaviour that monarch was induced to raise him to the primacy about a twelvemonth after the death of Theobald, though in opposition to the Empress Maud, and the great body of the clergy. The grand

CANTER-
BURY.King Ethel-
bert's inter-
view with
Augustine.Conversion
of Ethel-
bert.Pagan
temples
desertedBaptism of
thousands.Thomas
à Becket
made Chan-
cellor of
England.

CANTER-
BURY.Inflexible
disposition.Attempt to
subvert the
king's au-
thority.Thomas à
Becket's
contumacy.Condemned
for perjury.

and leading feature of his disposition, was soon discovered to be a stern inflexibility; and neither gratitude, nor persuasion, nor danger, had sufficient influence on his mind to induce him to depart from his determination. One of his first acts was to resign the chancellorship, and that even without acquainting the king, who was then in Normandy, with his intention. Henry at length discovered that the late supple courtier was now aiming at rendering his own power independent of all lay authority. Incensed at the arbitrary acts by which à Becket was striving to advance his own supremacy in connection with that of the church, the king determined to enforce the prerogatives of his crown. He accordingly convened an assembly of the lords spiritual and temporal, and proposed a regulation, consisting of five articles, by which, among other things, it was declared, that "no appeal should be made to the court of Rome without the king's license; that no tenant in chief, or any other of the king's officers, should be excommunicated without the king's consent; and that all clergymen charged with capital crimes, should be tried in the king's courts." These articles were readily agreed to by the temporal lords; but à Becket, and the other prelates, steadily refused their consent, unless the words "saving the rights and privileges of God and the church" were added. Irritated at this refusal, the king suddenly quitted the assembly and departed to Woodstock, giving the spiritual lords to understand, that "he would take effectual measures to set bounds to their pride:" à Becket, after much intreaty, was induced to agree to the proposal of sending deputies to inform the king, that himself and his brethren were ready to subscribe to the articles, although the saving clause should not be annexed. Henry was sensible that à Becket would, if possible, recal his consent; and to prevent that, he summoned a parliament at Clarendon, where the articles, matured into a more legal form, were again proposed for acceptance. The lay lords immediately ratified them; and the prelates durst not openly oppose: though it was with the greatest difficulty that à Becket could be persuaded to annex his signature. The pope condemned the articles, as "prejudicial to the church, and destructive of her privileges." Thomas à Becket afterwards declared openly that he repented of his conduct in signing articles so contrary to ecclesiastical rights; and declared that he could hope for no pardon for so enormous a crime, but from the pope's mercy. He therefore suspended himself as unworthy to perform the archiepiscopal duties; but on receiving the pope's absolution, and assurances of support, he resumed the exercise of his functions. The contumacy of à Becket greatly exasperated the king; and in a great council held at Northampton, he caused him to be charged with the capital crimes of converting to his own use, "the revenues of the archbishopric of York, of which he had the custody whilst chancellor;" and of "embezzling £30,000 of the king's money:" his principal reply to these charges was, that "being invested with the first ecclesiastical dignity in the realm, he was not bound to answer before laymen;" nor would he acknowledge the jurisdiction of the assembly. This conduct still more inflamed the indignation of the king, who, after confiscating all the archbishop's moveable effects, ordered him to be accused of perjury and treason. No accusations, however, could move the inflexibility of à Becket, who suffered himself to be condemned of perjury without defence; and when he found that the barons were actually assembled in the presence of the king, to determine on the charge of treason, he went, with his cross in his hand, into the midst of the court, as if in defiance of its authority; and on the Archbishop of York telling him that his sovereign's weapon was sharper than his, he insolently replied, that "it was true, the king's weapon could kill the body; but that his destroyed the soul, and sent it to hell." Henry ordered the lords immediately to pass sentence on the new crime which à Becket had committed; and after a long debate it was declared, that "he deserved to be committed to prison, and punished according to law, for

insulting the king, and coming into the assembly in a manner calculated to raise a sedition among the people." The earls of Cornwall and Chester were then sent to summon him to appear, and receive his sentence; but he refused to comply, alleging, that "the peers had no authority to judge him, and that he appealed to the pope." His danger was now extreme; he felt the importance of his personal safety, and he mounted his horse, and fled. The same night he assumed a disguise, and travelling through unfrequented roads, reached Sandwich, where he embarked for Flanders. Both parties now appealed to the pope; Henry by his ambassadors, and à Becket in person. The peculiar situation of the affairs of the papal see at that period, rendered it necessary for the pope to temporise, and he therefore delayed the hearing of the cause till a more convenient season. Henry, aware of the double game which Alexander III. was endeavouring to play, in the warmth of his resentment forbade all appeals to the court of Rome, under the most severe penalties. He ordered the revenues of all the ecclesiastics who espoused the cause of à Becket to be sequestered; he seized the revenues of the archbishopric; and he commanded the magistrates to punish on the spot, as traitors, all persons who should be taken with any mandates or letters about them, either from à Becket or the pope, which imported the excommunication of any private person, or laid the kingdom under an interdict. The archbishop was equally determined, and immediately excommunicated every one that adhered to the "Constitutions of Clarendon," (the laws agreed to by the parliament, at that place) and, in particular, several lords of the council. Henry, apprehensive that the anathemas of the church would occasion a revolt among his subjects, or induce an invasion of his kingdom by a foreign power, levied an army; a procedure which had a sensible effect on the measures of the pope; but as the king ultimately discovered that his design in sending "legates to England to decide the quarrel," was only to gain time, and as à Becket still displayed the most froward perversity, accommodation was then impossible. At length the king proposed, in the presence of the king of France, at a meeting purposely appointed near Paris, the outline of an agreement with à Becket in these words: "There have been in England kings not so powerful as myself, and archbishops that have been great and holy men: let him but pay me the same regard as the greatest of his predecessors paid the least of mine, and I will be satisfied." Even this the archbishop refused, by an affected appeal to the pope, without whose consent, he said, as the affair was now before him, he could not agree to any thing. Shortly afterwards, Alexander sent notice to the king, that he had given power to the archbishop to revenge, with the sword of excommunication, the injuries done to the church, and to his own person; and à Becket immediately began to shower his anathemas in such profusion, that the king had hardly a sufficient number of the clergy unexcommunicated to officiate in his own chapel. Henry, however, was not yet intimidated; and when he heard soon afterwards that the Archbishop of Sens, who had given protection to à Becket in his own monastery, was soliciting the pope, among other measures, to excommunicate Henry himself as an obstinate heretic, he issued fresh orders to prevent any person from entering the kingdom with mandates either from the pope or archbishop; and declared that, should any letter of interdict be published in England, all that submitted to it "should immediately be hanged as traitors to their king and country." He also suspended the payment of the Peter-pence; and enjoined all absent clergymen to return to their benefices, under pain of forfeiture of their entire revenues. These decided steps made the pope apprehensive, that, if he then proceeded to the extremities he had meditated, England would be wholly lost to him; he again, therefore, sought to gain time, and again left the cause undetermined. In the mean time, Henry convened a general meeting of the chief prelates, the nobility, and all the principal officers of every county and city throughout the kingdom; and

CANTER-
BURY.

Thomas
à Becket's
flight from
England.

Great
commotions.

Attempts to
excommu-
nicate King
Henry II.

The king's
decided
measures.

CANTERBURY.

Thomas à Becket in exile six years.

Royal condescension.

Conspiracy to compel submission or death.

Thomas à Becket's defiance of king's authority.

before this numerous assembly, caused Henry, his eldest son, to be crowned king, by the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Bishops of London and Durham; thus immediately violating one of the most acknowledged prerogatives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. This gave additional umbrage to à Becket, who still continued in exile, most resolutely bent on the maintenance of his claims, but still, from the peculiar situation of the pope's affairs, condemned to launch his thunders with an impotent hand. He had now passed six years an alien from his country; when Henry, in whose mind some scruples had arisen, from the near approach of death in a severe illness, once more determined to seek a reconciliation; and, in a conference held with à Becket at Montmirail, in presence of the King of France, he agreed to almost every thing that the archbishop proposed. Nothing remained to adjust; when à Becket, stepping forward to give him "the kiss of peace;" said that he was "going to salute him to the honour of God." Henry, who was not entirely satisfied with the archbishop's manner, refused his salute, if accompanied by those words which he considered as superfluous; and on this ground the agreement was once more broken off. In another, held shortly afterwards at Amboise, all difficulties were surmounted: Henry, among other engagements, promised to restore the archbishop to the same state which he held before his banishment; and, in testimony of the sincerity of his professions, held à Becket's stirrup whilst he mounted on horseback. Before he quitted France à Becket obtained the pope's license to suspend the Archbishop of York, and to excommunicate the Bishops of London, Durham, and Exeter, who had been the most active against him. These purposes he executed the moment he landed, notwithstanding the intreaties of the young king, who sent messengers to request him to forbear. Shortly afterwards, he solemnly excommunicated two of the king's immediate servants, as though determined to show that his late reconciliation had only been entered into to furnish an opportunity of reviving the dispute. Henry was at this time in Normandy, whither the suspended and excommunicated prelates hastened to inform him of à Becket's injustice. They threw themselves at the king's feet, and complained that the restoration of the archbishop was the cause of new troubles; and the Archbishop of York added, that whilst à Becket was living it seemed impossible that England should enjoy repose. Henry, in a fit of passionate resentment, lamented bitterly, that "no one, among the numbers he maintained, should dare to revenge the insults he was continually receiving from a turbulent priest." These words were not spoken in vain: four of the immediate attendants on the king, whose names were Reginald Fitz-Urse, William de Tracy, Hugh de Moraville, and Richard Brito, bound themselves by an oath, either to terrify the archbishop into submission, or to put him to death. That no suspicion of their intentions might transpire, they quitted the court at different times, and by different routes, proceeded to Saltwood castle, near Hythe, where they met on the same day, (December 29, 1170,) and having settled their plan, they departed on the next morning to Canterbury, with a band of resolute men, having arms concealed under their clothes. These men they stationed in different parts of the city, to prevent interruption from the citizens; and then, with twelve others, they proceeded unarmed to the archiepiscopal palace, where they found à Becket conversing with some of his clergy. After an awful silence, Reginald Fitz-Urse told him that they were sent by the king, to command him to absolve the persons whom he had excommunicated, and afterwards to go to Winchester, and make atonement to the young king, whom he had endeavoured to dethrone. This produced a long and violent altercation, in the course of which they hinted that his life was in danger, if he refused compliance. Still à Becket continued inflexible; and they departed, after charging his servants not to suffer him to flee. "Flee," exclaimed the archbishop, with much vehemence, "I will never flee from any man living." His friends now blamed

CANTER-
BURY.Conspiracy
to destroy
the arch-
bishop.Murder of
Thomas
à Becket.The king's
submission
and en-
durance.

him for the roughness of his answers, which had incensed his enemies to fury, and earnestly pressed him to withdraw; but he slighted their intreaties, and answered "he had no need of their advice; he knew what he had to do." In the afternoon, Fitz-Urse, and his three companions, finding that their threats had been ineffectual, put on their coats of mail, and each taking a battle-axe and sword, went again to the palace, where they sought in vain for the archbishop, who, at the first alarm at their entrance, had been hurried by those around him across the court, and through the cloisters to the cathedral; the sacredness of which edifice, it was presumed, would disarm the conspirators of their violence. They would also have closed the entrance; but à Becket, still undaunted, cried out, "Begone, ye cowards! I charge ye, on your obedience, do not shut the door: what! would you make a castle of a church?" It was now the time of vespers, and à Becket was proceeding up the steps from the north end of the west transept, towards the choir, when the knights entering from the cloisters, the foremost of them exclaimed, "Where is the traitor? Where is the archbishop?" à Becket directly turned back, and answered, "Here is no traitor: but here am I, the archbishop." William de Tracey then seized him as his prisoner; but à Becket, in a scuffle, shook him so violently, as almost to throw him down: on this, de Tracey aimed a blow with a sword at the archbishop, which only slightly wounded his head, the force of it having been warded off by a priest, whose arm was nearly severed in two by the stroke. The weapons of the other conspirators, however, immediately dispatched him; and he fell dead before the altar of St. Benedict. A piece of his skull was struck off by the violence of one of the blows, said to have been inflicted by Richard Brito; and Hugh de Moraville is stated to have scooped out the brains of the dead archbishop with his sword, and to have scattered them over the pavement. Such was the horrible termination of the perturbed life of this prelate, whose courage in death obtained him the admiration even of his enemies, and highly contributed to that hallowed, and almost universal respect, with which his memory was revered for ages. However acceptable the death of the archbishop might be to the king, the circumstances under which it had taken place, gave him inexpressible concern; and he found it necessary solemnly to deny, that he was in anywise a participator in the guilt of the assassins. Notwithstanding this denial, the ambassadors which he sent to justify his conduct to the pope, could with difficulty obtain a hearing, and they were obliged to swear in his name, that "he would submit to whatever penance the church should inflict," before they could prevail on the incensed pontiff to give them an assurance that neither their sovereign nor his kingdom should be laid under interdict or excommunication. The conspirators took refuge for an entire twelvemonth in Hugh de Moraville's castle, at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, which he held in right of his wife; but afterwards going to Rome, they were admitted to absolution, on condition of doing penance for life in the Holy Land. In the year 1172, the legates whom the pope had appointed to inquire into the particulars of à Becket's murder, met the king in Normandy, and after many delays and difficulties, and the examination of numerous witnesses, they permitted him to take a solemn oath, that he "neither commanded, nor consented to, the assassination." They would not, however, absolve him from the crime laid to his charge, till he had bound himself to an almost unconditional submission to the holy see; and engaged to lead an army within three years to the Holy Land. He also, by a private article, obliged himself to walk barefooted to à Becket's tomb, and submit to be scourged by the monks of Canterbury. This last obligation he performed immediately on his return to England; and when at some distance from the city, he alighted, and in the humble garb of a pilgrim, walked barefooted to the cathedral, where, after prostrating himself at the tomb of the new saint, in the deepest sorrow, he retired to the chapter-house,

CANTER-
BURY.

Degrading
humiliation
of the king.

Super-
stitious
accounts of
Thomas
à Becket.

His body
protected by
burial in the
church.

Great reve-
nues derived
from super-
stitious
devotees.

where he was scourged with much severity, by all present, some giving three lashes, others five. The succeeding night he passed with much affliction on the bare ground before the tomb; and after hearing mass the next morning, he departed from Canterbury. This degrading humiliation of a crowned head, gave every degree of publicity to the fame of the archbishop, whose relics, according to the report of the monks, had already wrought many miracles. These were so well attested, to use the language of the time, that the pope scrupled not to admit their validity, and issued his bull for the canonization of à Becket, bearing date March the 13th, anno 1172-3. He also, in the presence of all the bishops and abbots of Campania, celebrated a solemn mass in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr; and he afterwards ordained, by his apostolical letters, that the memory of his passion should be for ever celebrated in all Christian assemblies on the 29th of December. The renown of à Becket's sanctity was thus extended through the world; and his power of working miracles, according to Gervase, became as extensive as his fame. At first, says one author "that power reached only round his tomb; it then extended over all the crypt, next through the whole church, then over all Canterbury; after that, through the entire kingdom of England; and lastly, through France, Normandy, Germany, and in a word, as far as the church of Christ was spread throughout the world." Of the nature and description of his miracles, Matthew Paris has given a kind of scripture summary; he restored, says this historian, "agility to the cripple, hearing to the deaf, sight to the blind, speech to the dumb, health to the leprous, and life to the dead:" nay, "even birds and animals" were re-vivified by his merits. After the confusion which the murder of the archbishop occasioned in the church, and the concourse of people which the tumult of it had brought together, had dispersed, the monks took the body, and carried it to the great altar, where it remained till the next morning, when a rumour prevailing that the assassins would come and take the body away, and throw it without the walls, as a prey to the dogs, and the fowls of the air, the prior and convent, with the Abbot of Boxley, who happened to be present, resolved, after consultation, to bury it immediately. Stripping it, therefore, of the hair-cloth and habit of a monk, which the archbishop always wore underneath, they clothed it in his pontifical dress, and buried him in a new stone coffin, in the crypt, at the east end of the under-croft of the church. After the death of à Becket, the performance of divine worship in Canterbury cathedral was suspended for nearly a year; and the church itself appears to have been left in the same dirty condition to which it had been reduced by the crowds that flocked into it at the time, and after the murder. The suspension was at last taken off by the pope's command, and the celebration of the holy offices was recommenced by the suffragan bishops. The immense multitudes of superstitious devotees of every rank that flocked to the tomb of à Becket, proved a most prolific source of revenue to the church. Even in the earliest years of his renown, the oblations were of great annual value; and in this stage they were as usefully appropriated, as ignorantly offered; for they enabled the monks to re-build the choir, which had been wholly destroyed by the fire in 1174, in a style of increased magnificence. So extensive indeed was the reputation which the memory of à Becket acquired, that in the quaint phraseology of Lambard, "the name of Christ was cleane forgotten;" and the cathedral itself obtained the name of the "Church of St. Thomas the Martyr." The new chapel of the Holy Trinity was completed about the end of the year 1184; and with this was afterwards annexed a small circular building, now called à Becket's crown, (probably from the corona, or top of the skull, which the archbishop's murderers are stated to have cloven off,) which forms the eastern termination of the cathedral. Beneath the whole of this new part of the fabric, an elegant crypt was also built: the entire expences being defrayed, like those of the choir, by the offerings made at

à Becket's tomb. One of the first steps towards the dissolution of the priory of Christ church, in the time of Henry VIII. was to abrogate those festivals or holidays that should occur in harvest time, which was to be accounted from the 1st of July to the 29th of September; by which the high festival of the translation of St. Thomas, annually celebrated on July 7th, was prohibited to be observed otherwise than by the accustomed service, and without the usual formalities customary on high festivals, this being one of those injunctions ordered by the king, in 1536. Two years afterwards, a daring blow was directly aimed at the reputed glory of this church and its venerated saint, St. Thomas, by not only specially prohibiting the observance of the festivals to his memory, but also enjoining the entire omission of the service instituted for his commemoration. Archbishop Cranmer himself disowned all regard to this feast, by not fasting, as was the custom, on the eve of it, but supping on flesh in his parlour with his domestics. In the following year, the king sent forth a new and severe injunction, in the preamble of which, à Becket was declared to have been a stubborn rebel and a traitor to his prince: it enjoined that he should not be esteemed or called a saint; that his images or pictures should be pulled down throughout the whole realm, and cast down out of all churches; that his name should be erased out of all books; and the festival service of his days, the collects, antiphons, &c., should for ever remain in disuse, upon pain of his indignation, and imprisonment at his grace's pleasure. About the same time the shrine of à Becket was despoiled of all its jewels and splendid ornaments, which were taken for the king's use; and the hallowed bones of the saint himself, according to Stow, were, by order of the Lord Cromwell, burnt to ashes upon the spot where they had so frequently adored by superstitious multitudes. In the year 1539, the priory was resigned into the king's hands, its yearly revenues being then estimated at £2489 4s. 9d. a sum apparently far inferior to the real value of its possessions. Many of the English monarchs have made a temporary residence at Canterbury, which was also occupied by Oliver Cromwell in the civil wars, and his troopers made a stable of the cathedral. The civil jurisdiction of this city during the Saxon times was exercised by a prefect. It received a charter from Henry VIII., by whom the government was entrusted to two baillies; many charters, with additional privileges have been granted by succeeding sovereigns, the last of which, bestowed by James I., is that by which the city is now governed. It consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, including a chamberlain, and twenty-four common council men, one of whom is sheriff, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. A court of Burghmote for the business of the city is holden every fourth Tuesday; and a general court of Oyer and Terminer, having power of life and death, pleas of trespass and other privileges is holden in the like manner, as in other cities, which have been constituted counties. The mayor presides as judge, assisted by the recorder, who pronounces sentence; but latterly it has been deemed preferable to refer capital offences to the county assizes. Here is also a weekly court of conscience for the recovery of small debts. Canterbury has been represented in parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I.; the right of election being vested in the freemen resident, and not resident, who obtain their freedom by birth, servitude, or purchase. This city is of an oval shape, and the four principal streets are disposed in the form of a cross, with a great number of smaller streets, lanes, and alleys. It has been considerably improved within the last fifty or sixty years, especially as far as respects lighting, paving, watching, and the removal of cumbrous projections and signs. New and convenient entrances have been constructed both from Ashford and Dover, and a handsome opening has been made from the Hight-street to Palace-street, by which the narrow avenue of the road to the isle of Thanet is avoided. The Guildhall is a handsome structure, and there are elegant and commodious assembly-rooms, a very neat theatre, a

CANTERBURY.

Prohibition of festivals to the memory of St. Thomas.

Thomas à Becket's bones burnt to ashes.

Civil jurisprudence of the city.

Considerable improvements

CANTER-
BURY.Public in-
stitutions.One of the
first hop-
markets in
England.The cath-
edral a
beautiful
structure.The most
spacious
choir in the
kingdom.

public library, a scientific institution, with a museum, and agricultural association. A portion of land, formerly called the Dane John, containing about six acres, with an artificial mount, has within some few years been formed into a city-mall, with spiral walks to the summit; the old rampart having been converted into a beautiful terrace, and its ancient towers ornamented with shrubberies. Extensive barracks have also been erected for cavalry, infantry, and artillery, without the city on the road to Thanet; and a new county gaol, and house of correction, with the Kentish and Canterbury dispensary, both handsome and commodious edifices, occupy a portion of the ancient precincts of the abbey of St. Augustine. The cattle market has been held on the site of the city moat, from time immemorial. The markets for provisions and fish, which are very plentifully supplied, are situated near to the gate of the cathedral. Canterbury was rendered extremely prosperous by its extensive religious institutions, and by the resort of pilgrims, and on that account suffered severely from their expulsion. The asylum afforded here to the persecuted Walloons and to the French Protestants on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, produced something like a revival, by the introduction of silk weaving by those industrious refugees. This business has in its turn given way to the cotton and silk, and cotton manufacture of a description of piece goods, which receive the name of Canterbury and Chamberry muslins, damask, &c. The culture of hops being carried on all round the city, it is rendered one of the first hop markets in England. It has also been celebrated from time immemorial for the excellence of its brawn. Considerable business arises from its situation on the high road to and from France, which has induced many Jews to settle here, where they possess a synagogue. Here are two mineral springs, which are celebrated for their medicinal qualities, with very convenient subscription baths. The Archbishop of Canterbury is primate and metropolitan of all England, and deemed the first peer of the realm after the royal family. He places the crown on the sovereign's head at the coronation, and wherever the court may be the king and queen are deemed his parishioners. The present venerable cathedral is a repair and revival of that built by Langfranc, the first primate after the conquest, the whole of which was nearly destroyed by fire in 1174. It exhibits specimens of the style of every age, from the Norman accession to the dissolution of monasteries, and is not less interesting from its architectural splendor than from the skill and ingenuity displayed in the adaptation of its various parts, the beauty of its ornaments, and the excellence of its monumental sculpture. Its situation is in the north of the city, and with its dependent buildings occupies a very large extent of ground. Its form is that of a double cross, terminating circularly at the east end, with two massive towers at the west end, and a third, which is a very elegant one, 245 feet high, surmounting the intersection of the nave with the transept. It is one of the most chaste and beautiful specimens of the pointed style of architecture in this country, and from its summit commands a most extensive and rich prospect of the whole of Canterbury, and the highly cultivated tract by which it is surrounded. The body of the church measures from the west door to the choir steps 178 feet from north to south, the breadth is 71 feet, and the height, from the floor to the vaulted roof, 80 feet. The choir is the most spacious in the kingdom, being 180 feet in length from the west door to the altar, and the throne of the primate rises to a considerable height, near the middle of it, a little to the south. The altar-piece was designed by Sir James Borroughs; it is of the Corinthian order, and very lofty, with a handsome pediment, supported by fluted columns. The great stained window is deemed the most beautiful in England. Above the elegant Gothic screen at the entrance is the organ. Behind the altar is the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the midst of which stood the gorgeous shrine of Thomas à Becket, the pavement around the site of which is worn into hollows by the knees of



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
48	Cantref. pa	Brecknock ..	Brecon 2	Bwlch 7	Talgarth ... 10	170	211		
22	Cantsfield to	Lancaster ..	K. Lonsdale 4	Hornby 5	Burton 6	218	88		
14	Canvey Island	Essex	Leigh 4	S. Thurrock 11	Rochford ... 7	33	....	
35	Canwell ... ex. pa. lib.	Stafford	Tamworth ... 5	Coldfield ... 5	Birmingham 8	112	24		
24	Canwick pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 2	Horneastle . 17	Wragby ... 10	132	201		
21	Capel pa	Kent 3	Tunbridge ... 3	Tunbr. Wells 3	Maidstone . 10	33	399		
37	Capel pa	Surrey 6	Dorking 6	Ryegate 8	Bramley ... 11	29	915		
36	Capel, St. Andrew, pa	Suffolk 6	Woodbridge . 6	Ipswich 13	Orford 4	82	190		
48	Capel-Coelbren ... pa	Brecknock ...	Brecon 16	Llandewisant 7	Ystradvelty . 6	186	....	
50	Capel-Curig * ... ham	Carnarvon ...	Llanwrst ... 6	Aberconway 14	Bangor ... 10	221	....	

the pilgrims who resorted to it. It contains the episcopal chair, and the interesting monuments of the Black Prince, Henry IV., and his queen, Cardinal Pole, and many more eminent persons, a description of which cannot be rendered compatible with the limits of this work. Beneath the whole building is a spacious crypt, the west end of which is called the French church, from having been appropriated to the religious service of the Walloons and their descendants, who fled from the persecutions in the Netherlands during the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. The churches in Canterbury, eleven in number, some of which are very antique, claim little attention as buildings. The grammar-school, established by Henry VIII. for fifty scholars, has educated many eminent men; and there are various minor ancient charitable institutions, the chief of which, the hospital of Eastbridge, or Kingsbridge, originated with Archbishop Lanfranc, for the maintenance of forty brothers and as many sisters, one half within and one half without the house. Canterbury consequently abounds with numerous remains of antiquity, the most interesting of which are the ruins of the extensive Benedictine monastery of St. Augustine. Many of the buildings and the cloisters attached to the cathedral are likewise venerable for their antiquity. The city walls are going rapidly to decay, except a portion within the precincts of the cathedral; and of the six ancient gates, the west gate alone remains, over which is the city gaol. It is a lofty, spacious, and well-built structure of stone, consisting of a centre, flanked by circular towers. The ruins of the castle are situated on the south-west side of the city, near the entrance from Ashford. They consist chiefly of the keep, the principal walls of which are eleven feet in thickness. It is supposed to have been erected by the Conqueror. Among the celebrated natives of this city were—Dr. Thomas Linacre, physician to Henry VII., and founder of the college of physicians; William Somner, the antiquarian; and the frail, but ingenious Mrs. Afra Behn. Several of the priors and monks, both of Christ church and St. Augustine were eminent men in their day. From the time of Augustine, to the present primate inclusive, there have been ninety-two archbishops of Canterbury, and many of them men of distinguished talents. The Canterbury and Whitstable Railway affords the ready means of communication between that city and the mouth of the Thames. Its length is about seven miles.

CANTER-
BURY.Grammar-
school and
charitable
institutions.Ruins of the
castle.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday: Wednesday market, toll-free for hops.—*Fair*, Oct. 10. for cattle and pedlery.—*Mail* arrives 3.9 morning, departs 11.30 afternoon.—*Inns*, Fountain, King's Head, Rose Inn, and Star.

* CAPEL-CURIG, or Capel Cerrig, in the parish of Llandegai, and hundred of Uchaf, is situated upon the river Llugwy, close by the foot of Snowdon and Moel Siabod mountains, and in one of the grandest passes amongst the Cambrian hills. At a short distance is Rhaidr-y-Wenol, a celebrated cataract, the features of which, particularly the upper part, are unusually grand. Here the water is thrown in a sheet down an almost perpendicular rock; after which it becomes placid and continues its serpentine course between high banks, feathered with oak-birch and creeping shrubs to the very top. Capel-Curig possesses a large, convenient, and well kept inn, and is much visited during the summer season, on account of its proximity to the finest scenery in the principality, and the excellent

Rhaidr-y-
Wenol, a
celebrated
cataract.

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
51	Capel Cynin * . . . chap	Cardigan . .	Lampeter . . . 1	Tregaron . . . 8	Llanbreder . . 2	209	.....
21	Capel-le-Ferne . . . pa	Kent	Folkestone . 3	Dover 4	Canterbury . 13	68	.....	203
52	Capel Foelas, ham & pa	Denbigh . . .	Llanwrst . . . 8	Llanfihangel . 6	Ruthin 16	221	.....
52	Capel Garmon, ham & to	Denbigh . . .	..... . . . . 4	Bellwyscoed . 2	CapelFoelas . 4	232	.....
36	Capel, St. Mary . . . pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh . . . 5	Neyland 7	Stratford . . . 2	64	.....	628
7	Capenhurst to	Chester	Chester 6	Frodsham . . 10	Gt. Neston . . 4	201	.....	159
7	Capesthorne . . . pa & to	Chester	Macclesfield . 3	Congleton . . 3	Bosley 3	165	.....	72
29	Capheaton to	Northumb . .	Hexham 14	Newcastle . . 9	Corbridge . . 10	283	.....	232
49	Cappel-Bettws . . . to	Cardmarthen .	Cardmarthen . 10	..... . . . . 8	Whitland . . . 8	228	.....
27	Carbrook, Great † . . pa	Norfolk	Watton 3	Hingham . . . 4	E. Dereham . . 7	93	.....	789
30	Carburton pa & to	Nottingham .	Worksop . . . 4	East Retford . 8	Ollerton 5	141	.....	143
30	Car Colston pa	Nottingham .	Newark 9	Bingham . . . 2	Southwell . . . 8	126	.....	249
3	Cardeston pa	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 6	Oswestry . . 12	Wem 13	159	.....	314
7	Carden to	Chester	Chester 10	Malpas 4	Tarporley . . . 8	172	.....	207
9	Cardew ham	Cumberland .	Carlisle 6	Wigton 6	Heskett Mar . 7	296	.....
54	Cardiff † to	Glamorgan . .	Cowbridge . . 12	Caerphilly . . 7	Llandaff . . . 4	160	.....	6187

CAPEL CYNIG.
Excellent angling.

angling afforded by the numerous lakes which are at convenient distances all round. The chapel, which is on a very small scale, is dedicated to St. Cring. Lead and copper mines are worked in this part of the parish, but not to any extent.

Fair, September 28th.

* CAPEL CYNIN.—*Fairs, Holy Thursday, and the Thursday after October 10.*

The origin and privileges granted to the knights.

† GREAT CARBROOK. This village was a commandry of Knights Templars, founded by Roger, Earl of Clare, and subsequently given to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, by Maud, Countess of Clare, widow of the founder, who made ample additions to the original endowment. The privileges enjoyed by this order, were an exemption from tithes, taxes, and many customary dues, and the individuals composing it were allowed to fix a cross upon their houses and lands, which secured them against imposts. The knights could extend these privileges to others, by granting their name and the use of the cross. Carbrook church consists of a nave, two aisles, two porches, and a chancel, with a lofty square tower. The screens, which separate the nave from the chancel, have been justly admired. In the latter are sixteen stalls, which point out the number of knights belonging to the commandry at the time of its erection. Here are interred numerous persons of distinction. On digging in the desecrated church-yard of Carbrook Parva, in 1737, a cross of a very singular form was found; the stem, which was of oak, was ornamented with brass bosses, and from the transept hung two chains, suspending two jewels. This evidently belonged to some Knight Templar, and had been brought perhaps from the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

A cross of singular form found.

† CARDIFF or Caerdiff. The market town of Cardiff is situated in the midst of an extensive flat country on the eastern shore of the Taf. Though not the first town in extent or population, it is regarded as the metropolis of the county. Its general appearance is neat and pleasing; the streets are laid out with tolerable regularity; and they contain many good houses. The town-hall, a respectable modern structure, stands in the middle of one of the principal thoroughfares; and near it is the county gaol, built upon Mr. Howard's plan. Since the completion of the canal to Merthyr, the town has received great improvements by the erection of several handsome houses. Neat and commodious buildings on a smaller scale have also been erected for the workmen employed about the wharfs, &c. The river is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, with two smaller arches, one at each end, for the passage of the flood waters. This was built by Mr. Parry in 1796, and was the third raised by him on the same spot, the two former having been swept away by tremendous floods before they were completed. The old bridge was higher up the river, opposite the castle. Here is a manufactory of iron hoops. The trade of Cardiff is considerable, in consequence of the numerous collieries up the vale, and the iron and tin works of Merthyr, Melin Gruffydd, &c. The new

Handsome stone bridge over the river.



cut to the town quays on the canal admits ships of 200 tons, to take in the whole of their cargo: ships of 300 tons occasionally take in part of their loading at these wharfs, and complete their cargoes by means of barges, after they have entered the river at the sea lock. There are regular passage boats for the conveyance of merchandize, &c. twice every week between this place and Bristol: in addition to which, coaches daily from the same place, and every other day from Gloucester, afford important commercial facilities. This is a borough town, and, with the contributory boroughs of Cowbridge, Llantrissant, Kenfig, Aberavon, Neath, Swansea, and Loughor, sends one member to parliament. The corporation consists of two bailiffs, who are the returning officers, a steward, constable of the castle, twelve aldermen, from whom the bailiffs are annually chosen, twelve capital burgesses, and a town clerk. The town was once surrounded by a wall, in which were five gates, one communicating with the old shipping place on the river, and the others with the principal roads into the country. None of the gates remain; but considerable portions of the wall, with a watch tower, are preserved on the eastern side, where the ditch has been cleared out, and used for the bed of the canal. Cardiff contains two parishes, St. Mary's and St. John's. The church of the former, which stood near the river at the south-west extremity of the town, was carried away by a great inundation, in 1607. The church of St. John, near the middle of the town, is a plain Norman structure, supposed to have been erected in the 13th century. The tower, of more modern date than the body of the church, is a lofty square building of great beauty, surmounted at the corners by open pinnacles or lanterns. The interior contains a monument of black and white marble, to Sir William and Sir J. Herbert. In the suburbs, on the north-east side of the town, are considerable ruins of a monastery of Grey-friars; and on the north-west are some traces of a house of Black-friars. There were two other religious establishments at this place. The castle, an interesting object, preserves much of its ancient grandeur. The western front, with its bold octagonal tower, has a remarkably fine appearance from the road in approaching the town on that side. The interior of this part has, however, undergone great changes, having been repaired and modernized some years ago for the residence of Lord Mountstuart. The rooms contain several good portraits of the Windsor family, the ancestors of Lady Bute, and some other pictures by eminent artists. On an elevated circular mound, within the castle enclosure, stand the ruins of the keep, commanding extensive and delightful views. The ditch which formerly surrounded this building has been filled up, and the whole of the ground laid down into a fine level lawn. Adjoining the gate by which the court is entered from the town are the ruins of what is called the black tower, which tradition assigns as the prison of the unfortunate Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, the son of William the Conqueror, who was confined by order of his brother William II. He died here in 1133, after an imprisonment of twenty-six years, having been previously deprived of his sight by his unnatural brother. The first mention of Cardiff castle occurs in the Trueman manuscript, under Morgan Hen, who began his reign in the early part of the 10th century. The only historical event of any importance connected with it, subsequently to the union of Wales with England in the reign of Henry VIII. is the siege it sustained in the time of Charles I. It was garrisoned for the king, but was betrayed into the hands of Cromwell by one of the royalists, who is said to have led his troops into the castle, through a subterraneous passage. The assizes and quarter sessions are held here. The canal from Penarth, the harbour to Merthyr Tydvil, has made this place the connecting link between the great iron works at that place, and the English market.

CARDIFF.

Con-
veniences for
commerce.St. John's
church.The castle
an interest-
ing object.The unfor-
tunate
Duke of
Normandy

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, June 29th, September 13th, and November 30th.—Mail arrives 2.31 afternoon, departs 10.28 morning.—Bankers, Wood and Co., draw on Curtis and Co.; Savory and Co., on Rogers and Co.; and Guest and Co., on Glyn and Co.—Inns, The Cardiff Arms, and The Angel.

CARDIGANSHIRE

SCALE



EXPLANATION

- County Town as CARDIGAN
 Market Towns Aberystwyth
 Villages Hamlets &c. Llandegwy
 Seats & Parks
 Turnpike Roads
 Cross Roads
 Rivers & Watercourses
 Woods & Plantations
 Polling Places
 Boundary of Boroughs
 Ditto Hundreds
 Ditto County
 Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London

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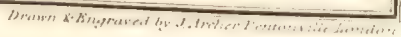
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wastes might be converted into rich and productive forests. From the great inequalities of its surface, the soil of this county, as already remarked, possesses many varieties, particularly in the upland district, the valleys of which are chiefly a stiff clay, with a mixture of light loam. The higher grounds, in the low-land district, are generally a light sandy loam, varying in depth from four or five inches to twelve. The substratum, a slaty sort of rock, produces when judiciously treated, good crops of turnips, potatoes, barley, and clover. The ground in the valleys is very deep; and with some exceptions very dry; yielding good crops of hay for many years, without surface manure, which is scarcely ever thought of, until the land is exhausted and becomes mossy, and then it is turned up. Wheat, barley, and black oats, are the common crops of the county. The prevailing practice of the Cardiganshire farmers, with respect to the variation of crops is of the worst kind; yet the quality of their grain is such, that it is sent to the circumjacent counties for seed corn. Lime is the chief manure; but sea-weed, peat ashes, and farm-yard muck, are also used. The agricultural instruments in general use are of the worst construction; and every where there is a deplorable want of proper drains for carrying off the superfluous moisture. The prices of land vary; but, except in the neighbourhood of the principal towns, it seldom rises above 15s. an acre. In the lower parts of the county, considerable progress has been made in the enclosure of wastes. With the exception of new erections, the farm buildings of this county are generally of a miserable description; and the cottages of the labourers are mostly of mud. An agricultural society was founded here in the year 1784, from which, and from the exertions of Mr. Johnes, and a few other spirited individuals, considerable improvements have been effected. The horned cattle are chiefly of the black kind; but, in some parts, those from Holland have been found to answer better than any other. The sheep are small; but by crossing with the South-down, Leicester and Dorset breeds, they are in a state of progressive improvement. The average weight of a fleece is not estimated at more than two pounds. The wool is coarse, and is manufactured chiefly for home purposes. The horses, though strong and hearty, seldom exceed fourteen hands in height. The farmers, however, are endeavouring to improve them. Coals are scarce in this county. It has long, however, been celebrated for its other mineral treasures. In the northern parts, particularly about Aberystwyth, several rich lead mines were discovered towards the close of the 17th century, some of which yield silver, and the ore frequently appears above ground. Some of the ore has been found so rich in silver as to produce seventy or eighty ounces per ton. As early as the time of Queen Elizabeth, a company of Germans wrought some mines here to great advantage. Sir Hugh Middleton also in the reign of James I. made a large fortune, which he afterwards expended in conveying the New River water to London. For some years he cleared the sum of £2,000 a month out of one silver mine; and after him Mr. Bushel acquired an immense sum by that and other mines in the county. Charles I. allowed him to set up a mint in the castle of Aberystwyth, for the convenience of paying his workmen; he also made him governor of the Isle of Lundy, to secure his shipping. For these privileges, Mr. Bushel, on the breaking out of the civil wars, made a munificent return to his royal benefactor, by clothing the whole of his army, and furnishing him with a loan of £40,000. He also raised a regiment of horse amongst his miners, and maintained it to the end of the contest at his own charge. At a subsequent period, a company of mine adventurers in this county, were, for a time very successful; but some disputes arising among the partners, the prosperity of the concern declined, and has never been fully restored. The mines now in work are numerous, but not upon a large scale. The mountains in the neighbourhood of Plinlimmon are principally composed of argillaceous schistus and slate. The inclination of the strata is various, and irregular.

CARDIGAN
SHIRE.Agricul-
tural pro-
duce.Breed of
cattle much
improved.Sir Hugh
Middleton's
great gains.

<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
61	Cardigan Isle	Cardigan ..	Cardigan ... 4	Tramaen ... 5	Newcastle .. 10	245	....
51	Cardigan, or Aber- Teifi* bo & to }	Cardigan ...	Newcastle ... 8	Llanbeder ... 30	Warren 3	210	2795
3	Cardington pa & to }	Bedford	Bedford 2	Potton 8	Amphill 7	48	1304
33	Cardington pa	Salop.	M. Wenlock 8	Ellesmere ... 2	Wem 6	176	718
8	Cardinham pa	Cornwall ...	Bodmin 4	Lostwithiel . 7	Launceston 17	230	728
24	Careby pa	Lincoln	Stamford ... 7	Corby 5	Bourn 7	96	75
57	Carew pa	Pembroke ...	Pembroke ... 5	Narbeth 7	Begelly 7	277	1020
29	Carey Coates to }	Northumb .	Hexham 11	Haltwhistle . 3	Beltingham . 2	284	....
9	Cargo, or Carg How, to }	Cumberland	Carlisle 3	Brampton ... 10	Longtown ... 6	306	242
29	Carham on Tweed, } pa & to }	Northumb .	Coldstream . 3	Wooller 12	Berwick ... 15	337	1174
34	Carhampton pa	Somerset ...	Dunster 1	Minehead ... 3	Withicombe . 1	160	658

CARDIGAN-SHIRE.

Derivation of the title.

Great increase of facilities for commerce.

Admirably adapted gaol.

Coasting trade employing upwards of 1,000 mariners.

Large veins of a white spar, called Thungry spar rider, very hard and glossy, frequently occur. The name of this county is evidently derived from that of Cardigan, its chief town; the etymology of which has been by some referred to Caradoc, Caratach, or Caractacus, the celebrated British commander, who is thought to have held this territory under his dominion; by others to Caredig ab Maelgwn Gwynedd; but more correctly by others to Caredig, the son of Cunedda, a chieftain of North Wales, who distinguished himself by his services in expelling what have been termed the Irish Scots from thence about the middle of the 5th century, and received this province, then called Tyno Coch, or the Red Valley, as his reward. What is now Cardiganshire formed anciently a province of the Dimetæ. Respecting the progress of the Romans in this county, history is silent, but several vestiges of that people are visible within its limits. Its history, with that of Carmarthenshire, from the departure of the Romans, is, from its obscurity, extremely unimportant. Coarse stockings and flannels are almost the only manufactures of this county; the commerce of which is also unimportant. The lead produced by the mines in the upper district forms its chief export: this, with wheat, oats, butter, &c., is transmitted to the Bristol market. It is gratifying, however, to observe that the facilities for commercial enterprise afforded by this county, have, of late years, been greatly increasing. Cardigan, Aberystwyth, and some other places on the coast, have convenient ports for vessels of small burden. The roads are generally good, and the communications between the different towns are in a much improved state. The county returns one member, and the borough of Cardigan a second to parliament.

* CARDIGAN, called in Welch Aber Teivi or Teifi, is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence on the northern bank of the Teivi, a few miles above its junction with the sea. Its distant appearance is prepossessing; it contains several good houses; and, altogether, it is a very respectable town. The town-hall, in which the county assizes are holden twice in a year, is a handsome edifice, built in 1764. A new county gaol, admirably adapted for its purpose, was erected here by Nash, the architect, in 1793. Lady Letetia Cornwallis, of Abermarlais, in Carmarthenshire, who married John Morgan, Esq., of this town, endowed the grammar-school. The town is divided into two principal streets: one, ascending parallel with the river in the direction of L'lechryd and Lampeter: the other, of considerable width, leading in nearly a direct line, from the bridge into the country towards Tremaen, &c. The bridge, which is a handsome stone structure, of seven arches, across the Teivi, forms a convenient communication with Pembrokeshire. Here is no manufactory for the employment of the poor; but a considerable coasting trade is carried on with several parts of England and Ireland, which employs upwards of 1,000 mariners. Cardigan was first incorporated by Edward I. The charter under which the corporation now acts, was enrolled on the 18th September, in the 34th of Henry VIII. The town is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and a coroner. The church is a venerable building, with a handsome square tower at the western end

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Carrington pa & to	Chester	Knutsford . . . 9	Manchester . 9	Warrington . 8	182	....
20	Carisbrooke * pa	Isle of Wight	Newport . . . 1	Brading . . . 7	Portsmouth 11	81	4713	
43	Carlin to	N. R. York . .	Richmond . . 8	Darlington . 4	Bernard Cas. 8	242	46	
9	Carlton, ex. pa. ham	Cumberland	Carlisle . . . 10	Warnell . . . 10	High Heskett 1	286	70	
13	Carlebury ham	Darham	Darlington . 6	Staindrop . . 6	Auckland . . 7	246	....
24	Careby pa	Lincoln	Stamford . . 6	Bourn 8	Corby 6	95	206	
3	Carleton pa	Bedford	Olney 5	Harold 2	Bedford . . . 7	57	424	

It has a spacious nave, with an elegant chancel of considerably older date than the body of the church. Near the eastern end of the church stood the priory, which appears to have been a small establishment, dependant on the abbey of Chertsey, in Surrey. The castle occupied a commanding, though not a very elevated situation close to the river, above the present bridge. The remains consist chiefly of the wall on the river side, and a portion of two round towers by which it was protected. It does not appear to have covered at any time a very large space of ground, but was evidently a place of great strength. History is silent as to the time when this castle was first erected; but it was probably about the year 1092, when the Norman lords were let loose on the principality, and began to fortify themselves, in the possessions which they had wrested from the native proprietors. During the civil wars of Charles it was garrisoned for the king, and sustained a regular siege, but at last surrendered to the parliament forces under General Langhorne. John Bowen, Esq. has erected an elegant mansion on the site of the keep, the dungeons of which he has converted into cellars. This borough in conjunction with Aberystwith, Atpar, and Llanludr, returns one member to parliament.

CARDIGAN.

The castle on a commanding situation.

Elegant mansion erected on the site of the keep, and the dungeons converted into cellars.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, February 13th, April 5th, September 8th, and December 19th, for small horses, cattle, and pedlery.—Inn, Black Lion.

* **CARISBROOKE.** The village of Carisbrooke, pleasantly situated on the banks of a rivulet, at the bottom of the castle hill, retains few other vestiges of its former consequence as a market-town, and the capital of the island, than what are displayed in its church. This structure, occupying the site of a more ancient edifice, of Saxon origin, was built by William Fitz-Osborne, and given by him with several others, to the abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, of which he was also the founder. It consists only of a body and south aisle, with a handsome embattled tower; the north aisle and chancel having long been destroyed. Near the altar is part of a monumental stone, rudely carved, with the figure of the head, and upper part of the body of an ecclesiastic, with a book and pascal staff; supposed to represent one of the priors of Carisbrooke. Against the north wall is a monument of the time of Henry VII., in memory of the lady of Sir Nicholas Wadham, who was captain of this island in that reign: the lady is represented kneeling at a desk, in the attitude of prayer; at the back of the tomb are six small figures, represented as cripples, in allusion to the charity of the deceased. In the body of the church is a wooden tablet, in memory of Captain William Keeling, who is represented sitting on the deck of a ship, with a crown of glory suspended over him: *Fides* is written on the sail; on the compass *verbum Dei*; and on the anchor, *Spes*. The inscription below the ship informs us, that he died in 1619, having been groom of the chamber to James I., and general for the Honourable East India Adventurers. Carisbrooke castle, about one mile south-west from Newport, is the most ancient and important fortress in the island. It stands on a high and commanding situation, on a conical eminence, rising above the village of Carisbrooke, and occupying about twenty acres of ground. Some authors have attributed it to the Britons; and Lluyd says, there was a city here called *Caer-broc*; words signifying the city or town or yew-trees. Others suppose its origin to be Roman. The earliest historical notice, however, of Carisbrooke, occurs in the Saxon annals,

The church built by Wm. Fitz-Osborne.

Tablet to the memory of Captain William Keeling.

The castle its antiquity and importance.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu-</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>County.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu-</i>
<i>Lon.</i>	<i>lation.</i>						<i>Lon.</i>	<i>lation.</i>
291	....	Keswick ...	9	Ravenglass ..	Cumberland	Carleton ham	9	....
301	189	Wigton ...	9	Carlisle	Cumberland	Carleton to	9	....
246	183	Darlington ..	8	Stoekton on T ..	Durham	Carleton to	13	....
234	319	Garstang ...	10	Sedgefield ...	Lancaster	Carleton to	22	....
107	201	Ashby de la Z ..	8	Kirkham ...	Leicester	Carleton pa & ham	23	....
114	96	Bungay	8	Twycross ...	Norfolk	Carleton pa	27	....
81	95	Rothwell ...	6	Yarmouth ...	Northamp ..	Carleton pa	28	....
				M. Harboro' ..				
				7				

CARIS-
BROOKE.

Enlarge-
ment of the
fortress.

Dangerous
well, 300
feet deep.

Ruins of a
guard-house
and chapel.

under the year 530, when the castle was besieged and taken by Cerdic, who bestowed the government of the isle on his nephews, Stuff and Withgar; the latter of whom is said to have re-built the castle. Whatever was the ancient state of this fortress, it must have been greatly enlarged between the decease of King Edward, and the period of the Domesday Survey. Various alterations were made in subsequent reigns; and, in the time of Elizabeth, the whole of the original works was surrounded by an extensive fortification, faced with stone, encompassed by a deep moat, and defended by five bastions. The walls of the Norman fortress, including the keep, which is probably more ancient, enclose about an acre and a half of ground, approaching in form to a rectangular parallelogram, with the angles rounded. These angles seem to have been rebuilt when the works were enlarged by Elizabeth, as that to the south-east has the date 1601. The keep occupies the summit of an artificial mount, between fifty and sixty feet high, situated near the north-east angle of the walls: this, as well as the walls, was defended by a surrounding foss. The form of the keep is an irregular polygon, about sixty feet broad in its widest part, with walls of great strength and thickness; some of the angles are strengthened by buttresses of hewn stone, evidently more modern than the other parts. A flight of seventy-two steps leads up the mount to the entrance, which was anciently defended by a strong double gate and portcullis. On the left, within the entrance, is a larger apartment, in which is a well, now partly filled up as dangerous, said to have been 300 feet deep. The upper apartments are wholly destroyed: though a small decayed staircase yet remains, which led to the platform on the summit of the keep, from the ruined walls of which, is a very extensive and beautiful prospect, including great part of the island, with parts of the New Forest, and the Portsdown hills. On this spot the royal flag is displayed on days of public rejoicing, or when the governor resides at the castle. At the bottom of the mount was a sally-port, which appears to have been defended by a bastion, now destroyed. The principal of the Norman works occupy the north-western angle of the area; to which the entrance is on the west side, by a handsome machicolated gate, with grooves for a portcullis, flanked by two round towers. This is supposed to have been built by Lord Widville, in the time of Edward IV., his arms being carved on a stone near the top, with the rose, the badge of the house of York, on each side. This leads to the more ancient entrance; the old gate of which, with its wicket of lattice-work, made of oak, and covered with bars of iron, still remains, and opens into the inner area; on entering which, the first objects that meet the eye on the right, are the ruins of a guard-house, and the chapel of St. Nicholas. The latter was built in the year 1738, on the site of a more ancient chapel, which stood here at the period of the Domesday Survey. In this structure the mayor and high constables of Newport are annually sworn into office. On the opposite and north side are the ruins of the buildings occupied by Charles I. during his imprisonment in this castle: a small room, said to have been his bed-chamber, is still shown. Further on, extending from the north wall, towards the middle of the area, are the barracks, and governor's house. Among the arms on different parts of the walls, are those of William Fitz-Osborne; Isabella de Fortibus; Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; and Sir George Carey. The governor's lodgings include several good apartments, with vaulted ceilings. At the south-west corner of the area is a platform

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
30	Carleton to	Nottingham	Nottingham . 3	Southwell . 12	Mansfield . 13	127	170.
46	Carleton to	E. R. York.	Hornsea . . 7	Hedon . . . 5	Beverly . . 12	183	...
44	Carleton pa & to	N. R. York.	Stokesley . 3	Yarm 6	Stockton . . 8	229	30.
44	Carleton to	N. R. York.	Easingwold . 5	Thirsk . . . 4	Aldborough . 9	219	16.
46	Carleton pa & to	W. R. York.	Snaith . . . 1	Selby 5	Howden . . 7	176	126.
45	Carleton to	W. R. York.	Pontefract . 2	Wakefield . 8	Barnsley . . 8	175	18.
45	Carleton pa & to	W. R. York.	Skipton . . . 2	Broughton . 5	Colne 7	216	15.
45	Carleton to	W. R. York.	Wakefield . 5	Leeds 3	Bradford . . 9	186	34.
24	Carleton Castle . . . pa	Lincoln . .	Louth 5	Saltfleet . . 9	Alford . . . 5	145	5.
36	Carleton Colville . . pa	Suffolk . .	Lowestoft . 4	Beeches . . . 6	Halesworth . 11	110	74.
44	Carleton Coverdale . . to	N. R. York.	Middleham . 5	Askrigg . . . 6	Hawes 9	232	25.
27	Carleton, East . . . vil	Norfolk . .	Wymondham 5	Norwich . . . 4	Hingham . . 10	105	31.

for cannon, made in the reign of Elizabeth; and near the centre of the south wall are the remains of a watch-tower. The ruins of another tower, called Montjoy's, though unquestionably part of the Norman fortress, stand at the south-east angle of the area; the walls are in some places eighteen feet thick, and the top may yet be ascended by a flight of decayed steps. On the east side are the remains of two other watch-towers, and some buildings formerly used as store-houses, &c., but now occupied as offices for the governor's household. Near the centre of the area, under a small building, is a well, 200 feet deep, supplying a very pure water for the use of the castle. The water is raised by means of a tread-wheel, fifteen feet in diameter, worked by an ass. When this well is shown to strangers, a curious experiment is generally made, by letting down a lighted lamp, which, in descending, occasions a strong sound, from the resistance of the air, like a hollow wind; and, as the lamp rests upon the surface of the water, the walling of the well may be distinctly seen. The moat surrounding the castle is crossed by a bridge leading to the gate, which opens into the area; over it is a shield, with the date 1598, and the initials E. R. In the eastern part of this area, is the Place of Arms, a large open piece of ground, surrounded by a redoubt, or rampart, of considerable height: this was originally set apart for the purpose of training and exercising soldiers. The expense of the works raised in the time of Elizabeth, was partly defrayed by a subscription made by the inhabitants; those who could not afford money, are said to have contributed labour, so that the whole of the outer foss was excavated without any public charge. This castle appears to have been the residence of the lords of the island from the very earliest period, and since it became the property of the crown, it has been the constant seat of the captains and governors. Isabella de Fortibus resided here in great state and dignity; and her charter to Newport is dated from this place. Here also the will of Philippa, Duchess of York, who died in the ninth of Henry VI. was opened; in which she styles herself Lady of the Isle of Wight. The lustre reflected on this fortress from its having been the scene of the imprisonment of Charles I. has already been noticed; but there are yet some circumstances which require detail. Amongst the books which served for the amusement of his lonesome hours, were Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, Tasso's Jerusalem, and Spencer's Fairie Queen. These, with the Sacred Scriptures, and some works on religious subjects, formed nearly the whole of his library. Stated hours were set apart for devotion and writing; and his *Suspiria Regalia*, the manuscript of which was found among his books, is thought to have been composed during his captivity. His mornings, in the early part of his confinement, were generally employed in walking on the ramparts; and many persons obtained access to him at these times, under pretence of being touched for the king's evil. An attempt was made to effect his rescue, but seems to have failed through the king's own inadvertency. A correspondence, it appears, had been secretly commenced with some gentlemen of the island, and it was determined that Charles should let himself down by a cord from his chamber window; and again from the top of the ramparts, under which a swift horse, with a guide, was to be placed in readiness, to convey

CARIS-BROOKE.

Ruins of watch-towers, &c

Tread-wheel worked by an ass.

Charles I. imprisoned here.

Attempted rescue.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
27	Carleton Forehoe ...pa	Norfolk ...	Wymondham 3	E. Dereham 8	Hingham ...6	103	132
24	Carleton, Great ...pa	Lincoln ...	Louth ...5	Saltfleet ...8	Alford ...6	148	...
30	Carleton in Lindrick, pa	Nottingham	Worksop ...4	Blyth ...3	E. Retford ...8	150	974
24	Carleton, Little ...pa	Lincoln ...	Lincoln ...6	Horncastle 12	Wragby ...7	132	131
44	Carleton Mincot, p & to	N. R. York.	Thirsk ...3	N. Allerton .6	Bedale ...7	220	238
24	Carleton in Moorlands, p	Lincoln ...	Newark ...8	Lincoln ...9	Sleaford ...13	128	328
24	Carleton, North ...pa	Lincoln ...	Lincoln ...5	Spittal ...7	Gainsboro' .12	139	180
27	Carleton Rode, ...pa	Norfolk ...	M. Stratton .6	Attleborough 9	Norwich ...10	100	916
24	Carleton, Scroope ...pa	Lincoln ...	Grantham ...6	Newark ...11	Sleaford ...8	115	199
24	Carleton, South ...pa	Lincoln ...	Lincoln ...4	Gainsboro' .13	M. Raisin .13	137	204
30	Carleton-on-Trent .to	Nottingham	Newark ...6	Tuxford ...6	Southwell .8	130	205

CARIS-
BROOKE.The failure
of the enter-
prise.Scheme for
escape frus-
trated.

The priory.

him to a vessel purposely stationed at the sea-side. The chief difficulty in the scheme was the narrow space between the bars; but Charles affirmed that he had tried the passage, and did not doubt but that it was sufficiently large. The preparations were therefore completed; the hour of enterprise was come, the concerted signal was given, and Charles attempted to force himself through the window; but though he found an easy passage for his head, he stuck fast in endeavouring to protrude his neck and shoulders, and for some time he could neither advance nor retreat. His groans were heard by his friends below; but nothing could be done to relieve him: at length, by repeated efforts, he forced himself back, and immediately placed a candle in the window, as an intimation that the design was frustrated. As this attempt was not discovered at the time, it was again resolved to have recourse to the same means; and files and aquafortis were conveyed to the king from London, for the purpose of removing the impediments that had before obstructed his escape. Some intelligence had, however, been received by Hammond, which occasioned a more strict degree of watchfulness; and Major Rolfe, by pretending to be in the king's interest, obtained the confidence of some of the persons concerned, and of course, was made acquainted with the plan. The night was, however, fixed: and Charles was getting through the window, when perceiving more persons beneath it than he expected, he drew back, and retired to bed. Soon afterwards the governor entered the chamber; and Charles found that the scheme had miscarried. The gentlemen who had been concerned escaped with much difficulty; and Charles himself appears to have been in great danger, as Major Rolfe exhibited a charged pistol, declaring that he had resolved to shoot the king with it as he descended from the window. The seizure of Charles at Newport has been already stated: on his way to the sea-side he met Sir E. Worsley, one of the gentlemen who had endeavoured to aid his escape, and presented him with his watch, as a token of his remembrance and gratitude. This watch is still preserved in the family: it is of silver, large and clumsy in its form, but the case neatly ornamented with fillagree. The movements are of very ordinary workmanship, and the spring is wound up with catgut. Carisbrooke Priory, which stood near the church, was also founded by William Fitz-Osborne, and was equally appropriated to the abbey of Lyra, and became a cell of Benedictines to that foundation. Edward I. granted it to the abbey of Montgrace, in Yorkshire; but Henry IV. restored it to the monks of Lyra. In the reign of Henry V. it was again seized, with the other alien priories, and granted to the abbey of Sheen, in Surrey, to which it continued annexed till the general dissolution. Few vestiges of the monastic buildings remain. Gatecombe house, formerly the seat of the younger branches of the Worsley family, is beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill, about two miles southward from Carisbrooke castle. In Gatecombe church, is an ancient and curious effigy of a knight, carved in oak, supposed to represent the founder. The manor of Godshill was anciently part of the lands of the abbey of Lyra, and its church was one of the six given to that house by William Fitz-Osborne. It now belongs to Sir Richard Worsley. The church, an ancient building, in the form of



<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
9	Carlisle * city	Cumberland	Longtown . . . 8	Brampton . . . 8	K. Oswald . . 13		304	20006
6	Carlton pa	Cambridge	Cambridge . . 6	Linton 6	Royston . . . 7		44	383
36	Carlton pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 1	Framlingham 6	Halesworth . 9		90	163
45	Carlton to	W. R. York	Otley 2	Wetherby . . 10	Leeds 5		200	808
45	Carlton to	W. R. York	Barnesley . . 3	Wakefield . . 5	Pontefract . . 8		175	130
23	Carlton Curliou . . . pa	Leicester	M. Harboro' 7	Leicester . . . 8	Lutterworth 12		89	182

a cross, occupying the summit of an eminence, commands some fine prospects. Here are various monuments of the Worsleys, and other families.

* **CARLISLE.** The city of Carlisle, the Luguwallium of the Romans, is pleasantly situated in what was formerly a forest, near the confluence of the rivers Caldew and Eden. Its origin, and the etymology of its name, seem equally involved in obscurity. Its foundation is by some attributed to Lucl, a British potentate; and the time of its erection is supposed to have been prior to the Roman invasion: by others, however, it is thought to be of the same antiquity as Severus's wall, and to have first appeared as a fortress on that celebrated rampart. That it was a place of consequence in the time of the Romans, observes Camden, "appears plainly from the various evidences of antiquity occasionally dug up, and from the frequent mention of it in the writers of those days: and even after the ravages of the Picts and Scots, it retained something of its ancient splendour, and was accounted a city." In the Itinerary of Antoninus, it is called Luguwallio; a name which Dr. Burn supposes to have been formed from the British Llu gyda gwal, signifying the army by the wall. This appellation was, by the Saxons, contracted into Lu-ell, and Lu-all; to which the British Caer, a city, being afterwards prefixed, it became Caer-luell; a term which, by an easy transition, has in more modern times, been changed into Carlisle; though the peasantry of Cumberland still pronounce it according to the former mode of spelling. The public buildings which chiefly engage the curiosity of the stranger, are the castle and the cathedral. These edifices, or at least certain parts of them, are of considerable antiquity, but have sustained many vicissitudes and alterations. There are few cities in England which have been the scenes of more momentous or more interesting events than Carlisle. During those years when the borders of the two countries were the theatre of the alternate triumph and defeat of both, it shared in the fierce contest of its warlike possessors: and at a later period, when rebellion reared her standard in the north, it was at once the witness of crime, and the scene of its punishment. In modern times, since law has held its mild dominion, Carlisle castle has lost some of its importance and utility. It is now regarded rather as a venerable relic of antiquity than as an edifice formed for defence, still the mind feels a sentiment of solemn pleasure in recalling the occurrences which are connected with it through every period of English history. It was founded, according to Pennant, by William Rufus, who restored the city after it had lain two hundred years in ruins, to which state it had been reduced by the Danes. Richard III. made some additions to it, and Henry VIII. built the citadel. In the inner gate is still remaining the old portcullis; and here are shown the apartments of Mary, Queen of Scots, where she lodged for some time, after her landing at Workington; and where, after being for a short period entertained with respect, she found herself the prisoner of her jealous and implacable rival, Elizabeth. In the rebellion, in 1745, Carlisle castle, together with the city, fell into the hands of the rebels, but was recovered by the Duke of Cumberland; and its walls were disfigured by the dismembered limbs of some of those who had espoused the cause of the unfortunate Prince Charles. The scenery, as exhibited from the elevated site of this castle, is very beautiful. The foreground is formed of level meads, washed by the Eden in one part, insulated by a separation of the river. This plot is ornamented by two substantial stone

CARIS-
BROOKE.

The Lugu-
wallium of
the Romans.

Origin of the
name.

Famed for
momentous
and inter-
esting
events.

Mary,
Queen of
Scots, im-
prisoned in
the castle.

CARLISLE

The cathedral, a beautiful building.

Magnificent choir.

The bishop's throne elegant and stately.

Monument to Bishop Henry Robinson, at first only a poor serving child.

bridges, one of four, the other of nine arches; the hanging banks are crowned with the village and church of Stanwix, and the distance filled up with the mountains of Bewcastle. To the south you command the plains towards Penrith, shut in on either hand by a vast chain of mountains, over which Crossfell and Skiddaw are distinctly seen pre-eminent. To the east a varied tract of cultivated country, scattered over with villages and hamlets, mingling beautifully with woodlands, on the extensive landscape the distant horizon, formed by the heights of Northumberland. To the west, the Frith spreads out its shining expanse of waters, margined on the one hand by a cultivated tract, and on the other, by the coast of Scotland, where Cressel and a chain of mountains extend towards the coast. The cathedral, having been erected at various periods, displays specimens of different styles of architecture. Some part of it is apparently as old as the Saxon times, but the greatest portion is of more modern date. Several parts of the building are highly beautiful; but on the whole it appears to much disadvantage, having suffered in the civil wars, when about thirty yards of the nave, or western limb of the cross was pulled down, to erect guard-houses and batteries. The opening was afterwards closed with a wall, and the space between the wall and the transept fitted up as the parochial church of St. Mary, as the entire west end had formerly been; and in which divine service is regularly performed. The arches in this part of the cathedral, and in the transept, are circular, and the shafts extremely massive; the height of each being only fourteen feet two inches, while the circumference is seventeen feet six inches. The east end of the cathedral, from the transept, is in the Gothic style of architecture; the choir, which is the most magnificent part of the building, was begun by Bishop Welton in the reign of Edward III., and finished by the succeeding bishops, Appleby, and Strickland. The expences were chiefly defrayed by subscription; and indulgences and remissions of penance were also granted to such of the laity as should by money, materials, or labour, contribute to the pious work. The arms and devices of several contributors and patrons to the work were delineated on the inner side of the roof, which was vaulted with wood; but these were defaced or removed about the year 1764, when the choir was repaired, and the ceiling stuccoed in form of a groined vault. A manuscript of the arms is preserved in the Heralds' college: among them are those of Warren, Musgrave, Mortimer, and Percy. The arches of the choir are supported by clustered pillars, and have a very elegant appearance: the inner mouldings of the capitals are ornamented with figures and flowers, in carved open work. The stalls are embellished with tabernacle work; and the bishop's throne is elegant and stately. The east window is partially decorated with painted glass, of which the colours are principally green, red, and yellow. The height of this window is forty-eight feet, its breadth thirty. The choir is wainscoted with oak, from a design of Lord Camelford, presented to Bishop Lyttleton, who held this see when the repairs were made. In the aisles on each side are some singular legendary paintings from the histories of St. Anthony, St. Cuthbert, and St. Augustine, with a distich over every subject in uncouth rhyme. In the cathedral are several ancient monuments, supposed to be for the Bishops Welton, Appleby, and two or three others; and on the north side of the choir, near the altar, is a curious monumental brass plate, erected to the memory of Bishop Henry Robinson, who was born in this city about the year 1556, and became celebrated for his piety and learning. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he was at first only a "poor serving child," but afterwards became provost, and, by judicious regulations and good conduct, considerably advanced the interests of that foundation, to which also, in other respects, he was a great benefactor. In the south aisle, adjoining the transept, is a small chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, which was founded and endowed by John de Capella, a citizen of Carlisle. Some of the

revenues of this chapel having been unjustly detained, about the year 1366, Bishop Appleby ordered public notice to be given, that he should excommunicate the parties by bell, book, and candle, unless restitution were made before the expiration of ten days. In the month of May, 1809, as some workmen were digging a foundation for an intended buttress, to be erected against the south side of the cathedral, which is supposed to have been weakened by the removal of the cloister, they found two stone coffins containing human bones. As this piece of ground is supposed to have constituted a part of the church, it must have been used as a dormitory by our ancestors, for the inhumation of the dead, anterior to the year 750, from which time the church-yards may date their origin in this island. The practice of consecrating ground adjacent to churches, for the burial of departed Christians, was brought over from Rome by Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the time above stated. In one of the chambers in the deanery is a curious painted ceiling, divided into numerous compartments, and decorated with roses, birds, scallop-shells, angels sustaining shields of arms, &c., with labels inscribed with various supplicatory or devotional sentences. In this city, the only church, besides that of St. Mary's in the cathedral, is St. Cuthbert's : this is a plain modern building, erected in the year 1778, on the site of the ancient structure, which appears to have been originally built before the destruction of the city by the Danes. When the foundations were making for the present edifice, the workmen dug below the foundation of the old church, and discovered the remains of a still more ancient building. They also found some pieces of broken sculpture, and, among others, the figure of a nun with a veil or hood, in good preservation. Some years ago this was in the possession of George Mounsey, Esq., of Carlisle, but is now lost. The steeple of the old church of St. Cuthbert was rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth ; and at that time was found a large parcel of small silver coins, to the quantity of nearly a Winchester bushel, called St. Cuthbert's pence, and supposed to have been an oblation at the first building. The other structures for religious worship in this city, are meeting-houses for Protestant Dissenters, Quakers, and Methodists, and a Catholic chapel. Three of the principal streets of Carlisle range nearly in the shape of the Roman Y, and meet at the market-place, where the town-hall, moot-hall, and council-chamber, are situated ; the last of these is ornamented with a cupola. Here the assize courts, on the summer circuit, and quarter sessions, are held, and most of the public business is transacted. The corporation records are also kept here ; and the representatives for the city elected. The principal streets are altogether five in number :—English-street, Scotch-street, Fisher-street, Castle-street, and Abbey-street. The Guildhall is rather a mean edifice, but appears ancient. In the quarter near the English gate stood the county-gaol, an old and ruinous building, constructed on a confined and injudicious plan. Near the gaol are some buildings called charity-houses, where decayed freemen, and widows of freemen, are permitted by the corporation to live rent-free. The poor are maintained in a workhouse erected by subscription about half a century ago ; prior to that time, they were either farmed out, or had a weekly allowance at their own houses. On the 1st of July, 1782, a dispensary was instituted for the relief of the indigent sick, by which many thousands of persons have been relieved. There is a free-school in this city, handsomely endowed, for the children of freemen ; and several Sunday-schools. Carlisle has received many royal grants, and been invested with great privileges by different monarchs, but nearly all the original charters have been consumed by the fires which have so frequently desolated the city. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, two coroners, twenty-four common council-men, and various subordinate officers ; but the time of its establishment is uncertain. Charters of confirmation were granted by Edward III., Henry VII. and VIII. and every succeeding monarch, to the

CARLISLE.

Origin of church-yards.

Discovery of a quantity of small silver coins called St. Cuthbert's pence.

Charity-houses for decayed freemen and their widows.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
49	Cardmarthen,* County	Cardmarthen.	.....	.....	.....	....	100055

CARLISLE.

Returns two mem-
bers to par-
liament.

Discovery of
antiquities.

Good mar-
kets, well
supplied.

Great im-
provements
effected by
well-judged
charity.

reign of Charles I., who ordered some alteration to be made as to the manner of electing the different officers. The city was first represented in parliament in the twenty-third of Edward I. : it returns two members, who are chosen by the free burgesses, about 750 in number. The cattle market is held on a little island called the Sands, on the north side of the city ; where also, criminals have of late years been executed. The island here mentioned is formed by the river Eden, which divides into two branches ; over which are two narrow stone bridges, one of nine arches, and the other of four. This is the great passage towards Scotland. To the westward is a fine view of the Frith, to its mouth, with a vast tract of Scotch land, surmounted by Scroffell, and a chain of hills extending westward as far as the eye can reach. To the east a rich plain of cultivated land, bounded by the heights of Northumberland. To the south, the plains towards Penrith, with Cross Fell and Skiddaw ; and to the north an extensive Scotch territory. The population and buildings of Carlisle and its suburbs, very rapidly increased during the last century ; but the augmentation principally arose within the last seventy years, which may be attributed to at least three causes ; the progress of vaccination ; the salubrity of the air and situation, evinced by the number of deaths, not exceeding one out of thirty persons annually ; and the introduction and increase of the various branches of the cotton manufacture. In the year 1743, when digging a pit, a Roman Fibula, and a medal of the Emperor Trajan, were discovered ; and some years ago, in making the Grapes' Inn cellar, an altar was found, with two human figures sculptured on its sides. Another altar has since been met with ; and some pieces of broken stones, with remains of carved figures. The trade is chiefly of a coasting description, the foreign commerce being confined to Whitehaven ; here is a custom-house. The manufactures chiefly consist of cotton-yarn, cotton, gingham, and checks, osnaburghs, drills, worsted shags, stamped cottons, superior hats, chamois tanned leather, linseys, nails, hardware, flax, and ropes. The markets are abundantly supplied with excellent fish and provisions ; much business is also done at the various fairs, and during those held in August and September, all persons are free from arrest, agreeably to the terms of an ancient charter granted to the city. Here are an academy of arts, a public library, a mechanics' institution, a theatre, two sets of news-rooms, and extensive assembly-rooms at the two principal hotels. Races are also held annually on a fine course on the south side of the Eden. The Roman Catholics, the Scotch Presbyterians, the Independents, the Society of Friends, the Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodists, have all places of worship in this city. There are also National and Lancasterian schools, besides a school of industry for girls. The charitable institutions are very numerous, including a house of recovery, female visiting, and infant clothing societies, and various minor bequests by different benefactors. Nothing can be more pleasant than the vicinity of this city ; the inhabitants, with well-judged charity, having engaged a number of poor people during a dearth of employment, to improve the roads and form handsome walks all around it. Should the proposed rail-road between Carlisle and Newcastle-upon-Tyne be completed, the traffic with this city will be considerably increased.

Markets, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—*Fairs*, August 26th, for horned cattle and linen ; September 29th, for horses and horned cattle ; first and second Saturday after October 10th, for Scotch horned cattle.—*Mail* arrives 4.36 morning, departs 8 0 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Connell and Co., draw on Williams and Co. ; Forster and Co., on Glyn and Co. ; Head and Co., on Masterman and Co.—*Inn*, the Bush, and Coffee-house.

* CARMARTHEN, or Caermarthenshire. The maritime county of Cardmarthen is bounded on the north by Cardiganshire ; on the west by

CAERMARTHENSHIRE

SCALE

0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

5

52°

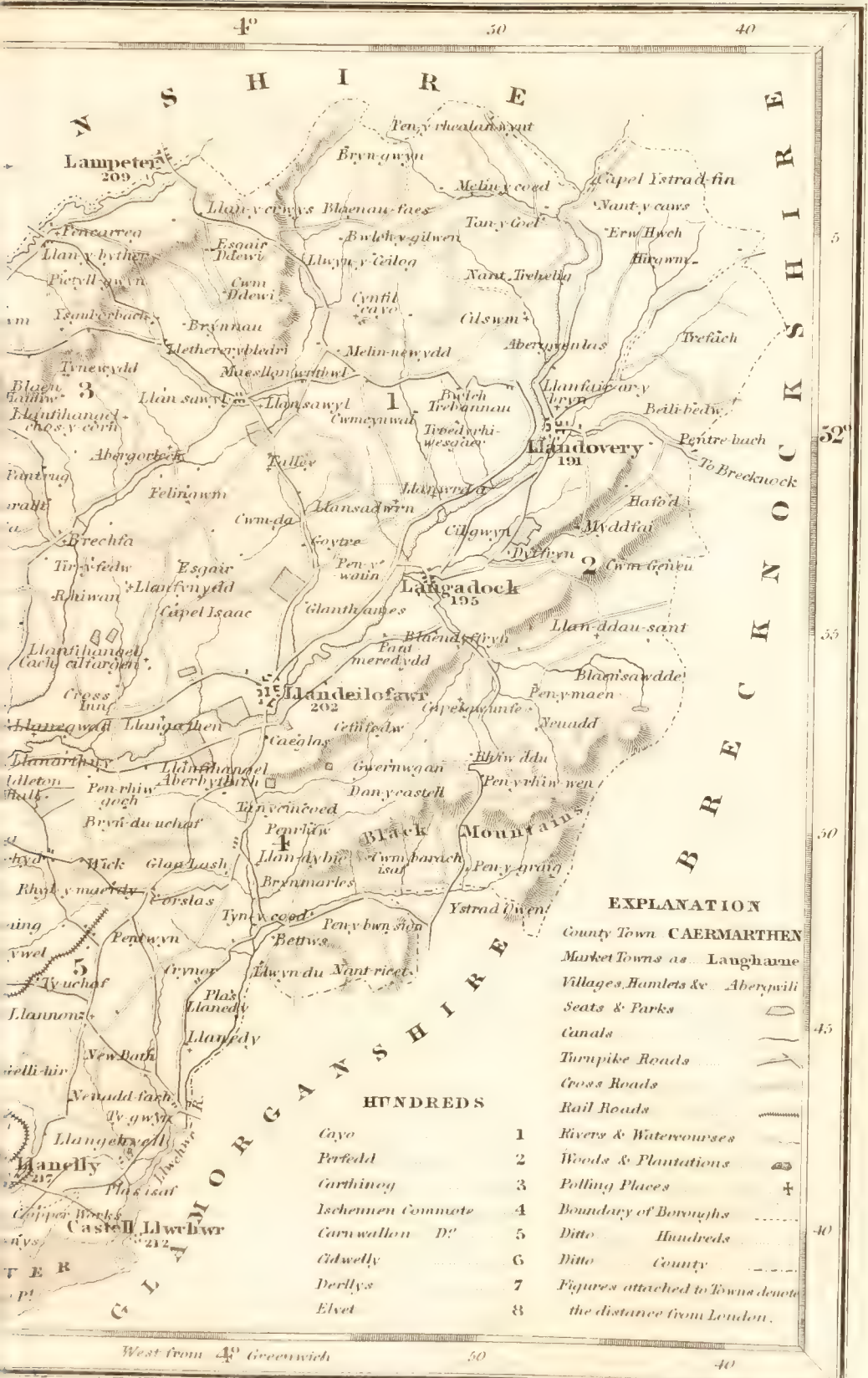
55

50

45

40





West from 4th Greenwich

50

40

Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer Pentonville, London.

and Wales delineated.

CARMARTHENSHIRE

Salubrious
air.

Fine fishing.

Awful
grandeur of
precipitous
rocks.The Fan,
or Beacon.Improvement in the
breed of
cattle.

Pembrokeshire; on the south by the Bristol Channel; and on the east by Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire. In form, it approaches that of an irregular parallelogram, fifty miles in length by twenty-five in width. The air of Carmarthenshire is esteemed milder and more salubrious, than that of most of the neighbouring counties. The chief rivers are the Towey, the Cothy, and the Tave. The Towey, which is a considerable river, rises in Cardiganshire, enters this county at the north-east side, and running south-south-west, falls into the English Channel about eight miles below Carmarthen. The Cothy rises on the north side of this county, and runs mostly in a southern course, till it joins the Towey about five miles above Carmarthen. The Tave, or Teivy, rises in Cardiganshire, and soon after becomes the boundary between that county and Carmarthenshire, the north-west side of which it waters, till joined by the Keach, after which it parts this county from Pembrokeshire. Its less remarkable rivers are the Dulas, the Brane, the Guendrathvawr, the Cowen, the Towa, and the Amond. The lakes of this county are not remarkable for extent or interest; yet it contains some which are not altogether undeserving of notice. Llyn Tegwyn, Pwll yr Escob, or the Bishop's Pool, at the northern extremity, and on the highest elevation of Mynydd Mawr, or the Great Mountain, a few miles to the westward of Llandybie, is plentifully stored with fish. Another lake, abounding with trout of a superior quality, and eels of extraordinary size, occurs on the Black Mountain, near the borders of Brecknockshire, at the foot of the almost perpendicular declivity of the Carmarthenshire Fan or beacon, so elevated in its situation, that the snow remains undissolved on its shores during seven months of the year. The awful grandeur of the precipitous rocks which overhang the lake render the surrounding scenery indescribably romantic. At the base of a considerable hill, near Edwinstford, the seat of Sir J. H. Williams, on the banks of the Cothy, and close to the ruins of Talley Abbey, are two other lakes; but the strait by which they communicate is so small, that they present the appearance of an unbroken sheet of water. Carmarthenshire may be termed a hilly, rather than a mountainous district. On the north, a broken chain, connected with Plinlimmon in Cardiganshire, skirts the borders of the county from Brecknockshire to the sea; forming, in the greater part of its range, one side of the vale of Teivy. On the eastward, the county is shut in by the long chain called the Black Mountain, which stretches into Monmouthshire; and it is supposed that the highest ground in Carmarthenshire is to be found here, on the summit of the Fan, or Beacon, the height of which has been estimated at 2600 feet above the level of the sea. Bettws Mountain, forming part of another chain, stands further to the southward, on the borders of Glamorganshire. The soils of this county are much varied; consequently no one system of husbandry can be universally applicable. Generally speaking, the land is fertile; and it may be remarked, that much of the variety which distinguishes the soil arises from the difference in the sub-strata whereon it rests; the lands which cover the coal and other minerals being, in most instances, less fertile than those which cover the limestone. The farmers, though amongst the best in Wales, have not yet been prevailed upon to spare and recruit the earth by the alternation of green with white crops. By the settlement, however, of some intelligent Norfolk farmers, great improvements have been effected. Most of the agricultural implements in use are of an improved construction. Lime, though in many places brought from a considerable distance, is the prevalent manure; but the system of soiling and littering is considerably gaining ground. Of late years, great progress has been made in the enclosure and cultivation of wastes; notwithstanding which, a large extent of country has been left to the occupation of sheep. The native sheep of Carmarthenshire are small, and of a degenerate breed; but, by crossing with the Southdowns, much improvement in their size and quality are at this time effecting. The cattle are of a middling size; but, on some of the richer lands in the vales, beasts of

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Petrifications, &c., occasionally found here.

Iron, the chief manufacture.

Etymology of the title.

Extraordinary sepulchral remains.

the largest breed are occasionally reared. The horses also are of a middling size; those which are employed in agricultural labour are mostly compact and bony: successful exertions, however, have been made to produce a handsome breed for the saddle. Leases for short terms are common; but the great landed proprietors generally grant leases for lives, in order to acquire an influence in the return of the county representative. The lands vary in value, according to soil, situation, &c. from a few shillings up to £10. Formerly this county was exceedingly well-wooded; of late years, however, great waste has been made of the timber. There are several marble quarries in Carmarthenshire, the produce of which is chiefly wrought into chimney-pieces, and exported to Bristol. Coals of an excellent quality, with lead and iron ores, are also found. Petrifications, or impressions of fossil plants, in coal slate, are occasionally found in the veins which overlay the coals. Amongst the numerous mineral springs, possessed of medicinal qualities, which exist in various parts of the county, may be mentioned two, very strongly impregnated with sulphur, in the parish of Cynwyl Gaeo. In the same parish is a fine chalybeate spring, and in the parish of Cynwyl Elved is another of the same nature. The waters most in repute are within the precincts of Middleton park, about seven miles above Carmarthen. They have been pronounced by scientific men to be a chalybeate in every respect similar to the Tunbridge waters, except that they hold in solution a larger proportion of iron, and are therefore more powerful. Warm and cold baths have been formed on the spot, with every necessary accommodation for valetudinarians. Of this county iron is the chief manufacture; and its commerce arises in a great measure from the exportation of that article in a wrought state. An extensive coasting trade is also carried on from the ports of Llanelly and Kidwelly. in coals and stone, and considerable quantities of corn and butter are conveyed to Bristol, from Carmarthen and St. Clear's. This county has no canals, excepting one of considerable length at Kidwelly, for the purpose of conveying coal from the pits to the shipping in the harbour; but there are several rail-roads in different parts to connect the mines in the interior with the coast; and taking into account the number of stage waggons, and two mail coaches which arrive every morning at Carmarthen, the district may be considered to possess considerable facilities for the application of commercial industry. The county is intersected in almost every direction by excellent turnpike-roads, the number of which has been greatly increased within the last fifty years. Of the history of this district, antecedently to the subjugation of South Wales by the Romans, nothing is known, excepting that it was inhabited by a people called the Dimetæ, the Dified of British writers. There has been much diversity of opinion respecting the etymology of its name. It has been usual to derive it from Caer Ferddin, the city of Merddin, or Merlin, the far-famed British prophet; but it has been justly objected, that Carmarthen was so called before the birth of Merlin, who was named after the city, and not the city after him. The etymology seems to have been referred, with greater propriety, to Caer Mur Din, a fortified city, surrounded by a wall: a description which corresponds with the Muridunum of Antoninus, by general consent identified with the town of Carmarthen, and also with the description of Giraldus. Roman antiquities have been frequently discovered in various parts of the county. A Roman road still exists at Llandovery, and coins of that great nation have been found near to Whitland. There are sepulchral antiquities of both Romans and Britons in the parish of Llanegwad. About nine miles north of the town of Carmarthen is a cairn, 18 feet in height, and 150 in circumference, enclosing a stone chest, 9 feet in length, and covered with a stone lid, and a second cairn or barrow, containing a similar stone chest, stands between the rivers Cowyn and Towey. The independency of Wales as a state was decided near Llandilovawr, in this county, where was fought the last battle for native dominion, between the forces of Edward I. and Llewellyn, Prince of Wales.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
49	Carmarthen* to bo & pa	Carmarthen.	Llangharne. . 7	Llandilovau. 15	Cidwelly . . 10	218	9995
43	Carnaby pa	N. R. York.	Bridlington . 3	Hunmanby . 6	Driffield . . . 8	204	155

* CARMARTHEN, or Caer Fryddyn, the metropolis of the county, and at one time of the kingdom of South Wales, is delightfully situated in a valley on the banks of the Towy, over which it has a fine stone bridge of six arches, besides four at the south end to allow the water to pass during floods. The situation commands some very fine scenery. All the principal streets have a large proportion of good houses, several of which are occupied by persons not engaged in business, and the others by respectable tradesmen. The chief public edifice is the Guildhall, standing in the middle of the town. This is a large, handsome, modern building, raised upon pillars, and having a covered market-place beneath. A grand staircase in the front is highly ornamental. The county gaol, occupying part of the site of the castle, is a substantial well-constructed building; the architecture of which is peculiarly appropriate. It was constructed on the plan of the philanthropic Howard. Some years ago an excellent market-place was built by the corporation, out of the town. The streets present no regular plan; but it is evident that the main streets led to the principal entrances of the castle. The communication with the country on the eastward is formed by the bridge already mentioned. At the upper end of the town is a beautiful public walk called the Parade, which overlooks a fine reach of the river, and commands an extensive view. The length of the town, from north-east to south-west, is about three-fourths of a mile, and its width half a mile. It was formerly surrounded by a high wall, with fortified gates at the different entrances, some of which were standing not many years since. The town was badly supplied with water, till the corporation adopted a plan proposed by Sir W. Paxton, during his mayoralty in 1803, to furnish the inhabitants from some excellent springs in the neighbourhood. By means of iron pipes, laid in various directions, it is now conveyed to every part of the town. Here are no manufactories of consequence; but in the vicinity are some iron and tin works on an extensive scale; there is also a considerable trade in cordage. Carmarthen is a very flourishing place. It supplies the neighbouring country with shop goods of various descriptions to a large annual amount, and carries on an extensive export trade in corn, butter, &c. to Bristol, and other English ports. Vessels of about three hundred tons burden are admitted to the town, which has a very handsome and substantial quay. A weekly newspaper has been published here for some years. Several of the privileges of the borough are very ancient, and of unknown origin. Its first incorporation is probably to be ascribed to Edward I. As early as the reign of Henry VI. it had its mayor and sheriffs, who possessed a jurisdiction separate from that of the county. The first charter on record was granted by Henry VIII. and bears date the 17th of May, 1546. It was then ordained, that the body corporate should consist of the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough; and the burgesses were to elect annually two officers under the name of bailiffs. James I. confirmed this charter, and ordained besides that the borough should form a distinct county, under the title of the County of the Borough of Carmarthen, providing, in consequence of this alteration, that instead of bailiffs the burgesses should every year choose two sheriffs. This charter continued in force till 1764, when difficulties having occurred respecting some of its provisions, the inhabitants obtained a new charter, providing that the burgesses shall annually choose out of their number a competent person to execute the office of mayor; and elect twenty others as common-council men, to assist the chief magistrate in the discharge of his civic duties. The other officers comprise two sheriffs, who are charged with the same duties, and invested with the same authority, as county sheriffs; a recorder, town-clerk, and sword-

Public
buildings.

Beautiful
parade,
with exten-
sive pro-
spects.

Extensive
iron and tin
works.

The cor-
poration.

CARMARTHEN.

bearer, "who freely and with impunity may bear or carry the sword before the mayor of the said borough, for the time being, as in our city of London is used and accustomed," and two sergeants at mace. The sheriffs to be chosen annually with the mayor; the other officers, though appointed for life, are removable at the pleasure of the corporation. The mayor and sheriffs must be resident within the borough, under a penalty of £100. A fine of £100 is imposed upon persons who decline accepting either the office of mayor, or of sheriff, after having been regularly chosen. The burgesses are further authorised to elect annually six "peers," who are empowered to act as justices of the peace within the borough, where the county magistrates have no jurisdiction. The mayor is invested with the office of clerk of the market, and coroner within the borough; and of king's admiral on the Towey, from Carmarthen bridge to the sea. The burgesses are exempted from serving on juries, except within the borough, and in causes which relate to it; and are freed from all tolls and local duties throughout the kingdom. The revenues of the borough are considerable, arising partly from the tolls of the markets, but principally from the lands held by the corporation. Carmarthen church, dedicated to St. Peter, near the north-eastern extremity of the town, is a large plain edifice, having two aisles and a chancel, with a lofty square tower at the western end. It was formerly cruciform; but, becoming too small for the accommodation of the inhabitants, the south wall was removed with a view to its enlargement, and an additional aisle made on that side. The interior is peculiarly neat, and it has a handsome fine-toned organ. Sir Richard Steele was buried here, in the cemetery of the Scurlocks, with whom he had been connected by marriage. Carmarthen has a Presbyterian chapel, a Baptist meeting house, a Wesleyan chapel, &c.; and the Presbyterians have here a very respectable collegiate institution for the education of young men for the ministry, supported by a public fund in the metropolis. Dr. Rees, the editor of the New Cyclopædia, has long been one of the visitors. There is a grammar-school connected with this institution, but it is not endowed. Young men who do not find it convenient to go to the universities are educated for the ministry in the established church, at an excellent grammar-school in this town, originally endowed by Dr. Owen, Bishop of St. David's. The priory stood at some distance to the north-eastward of the church, in a part which formerly constituted a township of itself, under the denomination of Old Carmarthen. Part of an arched gateway, and a portion of one of the wings of the building still remain. Neither the date nor the founder of this establishment is known, but it existed before the year 1148. It was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and founded for six black canons. At the other end of the town, on the south-side of Lammas-street, stood a house of Grey Friars, which was founded as a cell to the monastery of St. Augustin at Bristol. In the centre of the town, behind the Guildhall, once stood a church or chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, of which some vestiges may yet be traced. The few remains of the castle which now exist, convey but an inadequate idea of its ancient magnificence and strength. The situation, in every respect excellent, was on the brow of a lofty hill rising abruptly from the river, and capable of being, without much difficulty, rendered impregnable on every side. The ground plan was nearly square, extending in one direction from the brow of the hill overlooking the bridge to the front of the present gaol, and in the other, from the back of the houses at the Market Cross, to the road leading from the river towards Spilman's-street. This area was enclosed on three sides, the south-west, south-east, and north-east, by lofty walls, fortified in the middle by semicircular bastions, and defended at the southern angle by a strong square tower, and at the western and eastern angles, by round towers of similar strength. The north-western front, which faced the present fish-market, contained the grand entrance, which was protected

Burgess's
privileges
and exemp-
tions.

The church.

Sir Richard
Steele
buried here.

Remains of
the priory.

Remains of
the castle.

by an advanced gateway. The citadel and all the principal buildings were in the northern angle. During the civil wars of Charles it was taken by the parliament forces under General Langhorne; and it was probably dismantled shortly afterwards. A part of the citadel was, however, used as a common gaol, until it was superseded about thirty-five years ago by the present edifice. This castle is frequently mentioned in the Welch annals; but nothing appears to be known as to the period of its first erection. Antiquaries, as has been already stated, are now agreed in fixing here the Roman city of Muridunum. From the junction at this point of the two grand branches of the Julian way, which communicated with England, and the other roads leading to the Roman establishments in Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire, there can be little doubt but that a camp was formed here, as early as the time of Julius Frontinus, about the year 70, which soon became the most important station in South Wales. There are still visible, in a field on the northern side of the town, called the Bulrack, or Bulwark, the remains of a Roman camp, of which the Prætorium, or general's station, is plainly to be distinguished by the superior elevation of the ground. Traces of a causeway leading to this camp, in a direction nearly parallel with the Priory-street, have also been discovered. The situation of this encampment clearly points it out to have been a Campus Æstivus, occupied by the military during the summer months, when they had no immediate apprehension of an enemy. Several coins, bricks, and other vestiges of the Roman occupation of this place have been discovered. The town itself, the picturesque vale in which it lies, and the ruins of Dynevon castle, are to be seen to great advantage from the celebrated Gronger hill, a spot dear to every lover of nature from its own enchanting loveliness, and not less so from its being immortalized in the beautifully descriptive poem of that title, from the pen of the poet Dyer. In romantic history it is also celebrated for its having been the birth-place of the renowned Welch prophet, Merlin. Three miles distant from the town is a spot called Merlin's-cave, where tradition records the Lady of the Lake entombed the unhappy magician. The chair from which he uttered his prophecies is also to be seen. The Lady of the Lake appears to have been a fairy or nymph of whom Merlin was enamoured. The story of a fatal deception which she passed on him is quoted by Malkin, from a romance called "Morte Arthur," printed by Caxton, in 1485, as follows: "The Lady of the Lake and Merlin departed, and by the way as they went Merlin shewed to her many wonders, and came into Cornwaile; and alwaies laid about the lady for to have her favour; and she was ever passing weary of him, and fain would have been delivered of him; for she was afraid of him because he was a divell's son, and she could not put him away by any means. And so upon a time it hapned that Merlin shewed to her in a roche whereas was a great wonder, and wrought by enchantment, which went under a stone; so by her craft and working she made Merlin to go under that stone, to let him wit of the Mervailles there. But she wrought so there for him, that he never came out." Merlin appears to have been neither more nor less than a man of extraordinary wisdom and learning, which no doubt, occasioned him to be looked on as a magician in that dark age, and transmitted as such to posterity by monkish writers, who regarded with a jealous eye all knowledge possessed out of their own pale. Here also was born Lewis Bayly, chaplain to James I., afterwards Bishop of Bangor, and author of the celebrated "Practice of Piety." A small estate in the vale of Towey was the last retreat of Sir Richard Steele, under limited circumstances, where he suffered a paralytic stroke, which greatly impaired his mental faculties. The farm he possessed, which kept him from want, is within a quarter of a mile of the town, and is called Ty Gwyn.

CARMARTHEN

Site of the Roman city of Muridunum.

Remains of a Roman camp.

Merlin's cave.

Merlin and the Lady of the Lake.

The last residence of Sir Richard Steele.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, June 3d and 4th, August 12th, October 9th, and November 14th.—*Mail* arrives 10.3 afternoon; departs 3.30 morning.—*Bankers*, Walters and Co., draw upon Esdaile and Co.; Morris and Sons, on Lubbock and Co.—*Inns*, the Lion, and Royal Hotel.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
50	Carnarvon *	County of. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	65753

Superficial
contents of
the county.

Alpine
features.

Rapid
torrents,
&c.

Great im-
provement
in agricul-
ture.

Consider-
able manu-
facture of
stockings,
cloth, &c.

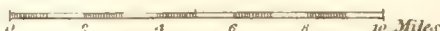
Suspension
bridge.

* **CARNARVONSHIRE.** The county of Carnarvon, of an irregular figure, bounded on the east by Denbighshire, on the south by Merionethshire, and the bay of Cardigan; and on its remaining sides by the bays of Carnarvon and Beaumaris, and the Menai straits; extends in length about forty-five miles; but its breadth, which is extremely various, is in no part more than fourteen, and in some not more than seven miles. Its superficial contents stand computed at 300,000 acres; 160,000 of which are in a state of cultivation: the remainder is irreclaimable waste. It is divided into hundreds, ten in number, and contains one city, Bangor; one borough, Carnarvon; four market towns, Aberconway, Nevin, Crickeith, and Pwllheli; and sixty-eight villages. The aspect of the county is mountainous; the vales are for the most part narrow, and the heights precipitous. The principal of these form the Snowdonian chain, distinguished by its Alpine features, ravines, rapid torrents, and numerous lakes. They, nevertheless, afford ample sustenance, during summer, for vast herds of cattle and sheep; the owners of which reside, during the season, in temporary huts, and subsist on the produce of their dairies. Though Carnarvonshire can boast no navigable river, except a partial claim to the Conwy, it is watered by numerous streams, which are considerable enough to give beauty as well as fertility to the scene. Its natural productions are found in mines of lead and copper, in some excellent quarries of slate; and in plentiful crops of oats and barley. The horned cattle are smaller than those of Anglesey; the sheep are very diminutive, and not unlike the Merino breed; goats are reared, but not in such numbers as formerly; the swine resemble those of Ireland, being tall and meagre; few domestic fowls are kept; and indeed the farmers are chiefly dairy-men; making their rents from the sale of butter, wool, and lambs. It would be unjust not to observe that agriculture here, formerly at so low an ebb, has been much improved; and that consequently the quantity of produce has been augmented. The employment of the poorer inhabitants, in summer and winter, after the necessary attention to their cattle and domestic concerns, is carding and spinning the wool of their own flocks, from which they manufacture large quantities of cloth and stockings, as well as of a kind of stuff called linsey-woolsey. In these, therefore, and in the exportation of a few natural products, as slates, potatoes, &c., but especially of black cattle, the trade of the county has its origin. Carnarvonshire received from the Romans the name *Venedotia*; and at a subsequent period it was called *Gwynedd*, in common with four of the neighbouring counties. It derived its name *Arfon* from being situated opposite to *Mon*: *quasi, supra, Monam*: for that is its literal meaning; and the prefix *Caer*, designating the town, was extended to the whole district of which it is the capital. In the protracted endeavours of Romans, Saxons, Normans, and English, for the entire subduction of the country, this was the scene of continued and desperate contention, because the last retreat of unconquered freedom,

The Briton's last resource—his mountains hoar—
Where weeping freedom from the contest fled,
And Cambria saw her dearest heroes dead.

Those tremendous fastnesses, which thus formed the last bulwark of liberty, were anciently denominated *Creigiau 'r Eryri*; but subsequently by the English *Snowdon*. The former term is evidently derived from *Eryr*, an eagle; and *Creigiau 'r Eryri* is literally the eagle-rocks. The erection of the suspension bridge across the Menai has connected this county with Anglesey, a great agricultural district, while the bridge at Conway has opened a communication with Denbigh, and the construction

50 40 30 20



GEORGE SCHANNELL

ANGL
F
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A
Elanair

C A R D I G A

B A Y

Engraved for Dugdales Eng



West from 4° Greenwich

50

40



THE CASTLE OF ST. GEORGE'S, ROSS, SCOTLAND.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson.





Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu. lation
50	Carnarvon * ..bo & m t	Carnarvon ..	Bangor .....9	Nevin .....19	Llanwrst ...20		216	....
22	Carnforth.....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster...6	K. Lonsdale 7	Burton .....4		246	298
50	Carn Gwch ... ..pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli ...4	Nevin .....4	Crickeith ...9		245	117
56	Carno.....pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...9	Llandyldoes .7	Llanfair ...11		186	1010

of the parliamentary road, through the wildest tracts, has really imparted a value to those heights. The terrors of Penmaen Mawr have been removed by the formation of a level road along the shore at its base, and the introduction of rail-roads at Llanberris, Llandegai, and Carnarvon, have contributed to bring in wealth, and afford employment. The landed proprietors have latterly directed much attention to planting. Amongst the interesting remains existing in various parts of the county are the old Welch castles at Dolwyddellan, Crickaeth, Dolbadern; and the stately English structures of Carnarvon and Conway castles, reared by Edward I. Roman antiquities also are constantly discovered here.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Rail-roads.

* CARNARVON, or Caernarvon. The town of Carnarvon, built on the shore of the Menai, near the mouth of the little river Seiont, occupies the site of Segontium, the most remote station of the Romans, in the west. This site is distinctly discernible in an oblong quadrangular area, of about eleven acres, on the summit of a small elevation, where some vestiges of walls are still remaining. On the banks of the Seiont, also, are two entire walls of a fort, which display all the peculiarities of Roman masonry. The ancient Welch name of Carnarvon was *Caer Custeint*; the city of Constantine which apparently indicates some connection of that emperor with the place; and, indeed, it is asserted that his father, Constantius, who had married a British princess, was interred here. Segontium was, subsequently, a seat of the Welch princes; for which distinction it was qualified by its position and resources. The present town, which derives its appellation from *Caer*, a fortress, *yn* in, and *Arfôn*, the district opposite *Môn*, is generally supposed to have been founded by Edward I. Its site is almost insular; and consequently, appeared to a warrior like Edward, admirably adapted, as a fortified post, to the purpose of curbing the spirited exertions of his new subjects. The erection of the castle forms an epoch in the history of the whole principality, and deemed one of the finest of its kind in Europe. It was completed, say some, in the space of a single year; and was immediately garrisoned with a body of eighty men, under the command of the first governor, John de Haivering. Twelve years afterwards, in 1294, the constable, then Sir Roger de Pulesdon, was seized by the natives in one of their hasty revolts, hanged, and afterwards decapitated. In 1402, it was blockaded by the insurgents under Owen Glyndwr; but was bravely defended by Jevan ap Meredydd, to whom, with Llwyd of Glyn Llifon, had been committed the custody of the castle. On the breaking out of civil warfare in the reign of Charles I. Carnarvon was seized for the parliament, by Captain Swanley, who took in the town four hundred prisoners, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The royalists regained the place; but were expelled again in 1646. In 1648, Sir John Owen attempted the recovery of the town for the king; but raised the siege to fight Colonels Carter and Twisselton; in which encounter he was taken prisoner. The property of the castle is still vested in the crown; but it is held by the Earl of Uxbridge. This noble edifice, which occupies a large space at the west end of the town, is still almost entire, and displays such strength as to appear impregnable. On two sides it is defended by the Seiont; the other two were formerly bounded by a foss. The walls, which are ten feet thick, have within them a gallery and œillets for the discharge of missiles. From the embattled parapet, rise several various polygonal towers, of which two are distinguished by their height: the Eagle Tower, so called, from the figure of an eagle, supposed to be Roman: and the tower over the principal entrance, on

Antiquity of the name.

The erection of the castle an important epoch

The property of the castle vested in the crown.

CARNAR-
VON.Edward
II. born
here.Privileges of
the charter.Excellent
markets.Coasting
trade.

which is a statue of Edward, a bare-headed figure, trampling on a de-
faced shield, and holding in his left hand a sword, which he is sheathing,
in allusion to the termination of the Welch war. The interior is much
dilapidated; yet still exhibits marks of that magnificence which charac-
terised its founder. In a little dark room of the Eagle Tower, which only
is entire, was born Edward II., ominous, as it would seem, of that unfor-
tunate prince's future destiny. Carnarvon was distinguished by the first
royal charter granted to Wales. By this, it was constituted a free borough,
to be governed by a mayor, who, for the time being, was also to be go-
vernor of the castle, one alderman, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and two
serjeants at mace. A member was then also summoned to represent its
burgesses, and those of Nevin, Crickeilth, Conway, and Pwllheli; the right
of electing whom is vested in every inhabitant, resident or non-resident,
who has been admitted to the freedom of the place. Numerous other
privileges and exemptions were also attached to this charter. Carnarvon
occupies a site, which is fortified by nature: on one side, it is bounded by
the Menai; on another, by the æstuary of the Seiont; on the third by a
creek of the Menai; and on the fourth, art has been employed to render it
almost insular. The streets, though narrow, are regular; and cross each
other at right angles; and a broad terrace along the whole western side,
forms a delightful promenade for the inhabitants. The church, which is a
chapel to that of Llanbebbic, is too small for the population of the place;
and a plan was in agitation for the erection of a new one. The county-
hall and the custom-house are both mean buildings; but the prison and
a new market-house are neat, and well adapted to their respective uses.
At the east end of the town is a large suburb, with a wide street, on each
side of which is a round tower. These are connected by an arch, called
the eastern gate-way, over which is an assembly-room, where municipal
business is also transacted. This, with hot and cold sea-water baths, an
elegant hotel, and a market well supplied and cheap, renders the town a
desirable residence. The port, by which it carries on a considerable ma-
ritime trade, is rendered dangerous by a bar, called the Aber sand-bank;
but it affords sea-room for vessels of 600 or 700 tons, which may ride
close to the quay. The average number of vessels belonging to the port
may be fifty, carrying 2500 tons, and 180 men. Carnarvon is destitute of
manufactures; the import trade comprises wines, coals, porter, groceries,
&c.; and the principal export is slates and copper ore, from the quarries
of Llanberris and Llanllyfni, ten miles from the town, to which they are
conveyed on a rail-road, formed in 1828, at a very considerable expence.
Of the former several hundred thousands are exported to all parts of Europe
and America. Carnarvon has a coasting trade with London, Dublin,
Bristol, Chester, Cork, Glasgow, Waterford, and more especially Liverpool;
to which port a steam conveyance has been established, and also occasion-
ally one to Dublin. At the back of the town is a hill, called Turt Hill,
much resembling the Calton at Edinburgh, which commands an extensive
and delightfully varied prospect of mountain, hill, dale, and ocean. Many
fine seats are in the neighbourhood, the principal of which belong to the
Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Boston, and Lord Newborough. Amongst the
antiquities of Carnarvon are to be enumerated the ruins of Segontium,
part of a Roman road, several Roman stations in the immediate vicinity,
besides the stately castle of King Edward, and some ancient mansions of
the earliest English settlers, of which latter the *Plas Maur* is the most
perfect. The town within the walls consists of ten streets, the chief,
which is High-street, running from the land to the water-gates, and con-
sisting principally of shops, many of which, for elegance and convenience,
may vie with those of any town in England.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 12th, May 16th, August 12th and 13th, September 9th,
October 9th, and December 5th, for cattle and pedlery.—*Mail* arrives 7 30 morning; departs
3 0 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Williams and Co., draw on Esdaile and Co.—*Inns*, the Goat, the
Hotel, and the Uxbridge Arms.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
51	Caron, or Tregaron * to	Cardigan ...	Lampeter ... .9	Ystwith ... .8	Llanrysted ... .11	221	228½
29	Carrow ... ..to	Northumb ...	Hexham ... .7	Haltwhistle 11	Bellingham .9	252	....
44	Carperby ... ..to	N. R. York ...	Middleham .8	Askrigg ... .2	Hawes ... .5	244	320
52	Carreghova ... ..to	Denbigh ...	Oswestry ... .5	Llangollen .8	Llanarmon .5	190	362
24	Carrington ... ..ex pa to	Lincoln ...	Bolingbroke .2	Horncastle .7	Spilsby ... .5	127	149
7	Carrington ... ..chap	Chester ...	Manchester .9	Altrincham .4	Warrington .9	184	552
37	Carshalton ... ..pa & vil	Surrey ...	Croyden ... .3	Ewell ... .4	Mitcham ... .3	10	1919
10	Carsington ... ..pa	Derby ...	Wirksworth .1	Ashborn ... .6	Derby ... .12	139	286
4	Carswell ... ..ham	Berks ...	Farrington .3	Bampton ... .4	Abingdon ... .11	69	....
44	Carthorpe ... ..to	N. R. York ...	Bedale ... .4	Northallerton 6	Masham ... .6	219	304
29	Carter-Moor, South, to	Northumb ...	Newcastle ... .7	Newburn ... .3	Morpeth ... .12	282	....
29	Cartington ... ..to	Northumb ...	Alnwick ... .10	Rothbury ... .1	Long ... .5	304	....

* CARON or Tregaron is an indifferent village, situated on the Berwin, which joins the Teivi a little lower down. It has a market, and it was once incorporated, and had the privilege of voting in the election of the member for the borough of Cardigan; but on account of some corrupt practices in 1742, it was declared by the House of Commons to have forfeited its charter. A little to the eastward of the town once stood a house called in Welch Porth-y-ffynnon, or Fountain Gate, where was born Thomas Jones, better known by the name of Twm Sion Catti, said to have been the natural son of Sir John Wynne, of Gwydyr. He flourished between 1590 and 1630, and acquired considerable reputation as a Welch antiquary and poet. He was a robber of consummate address, who managed for a considerable period to prey upon his neighbours with complete impunity. By marrying the heiress of Ystrad-ffin, in the vale of Towey, he acquired a large fortune, which gave him sufficient consequence in Carmarthenshire to procure his appointment to the shrievalty for that county; and Twm Sion Catti o Borth-y-ffynnon, the robber, became Thomas Jones, Esq., of Fountain Gate. A little to the north-westward of the village, is an intrenchment of considerable extent, and many other ancient remains. Llanddewi-Brefi, a place of some notoriety in the ecclesiastical history of Wales. According to Leland, it was "caullid Breui bycause it stondith on Breuybrooke;" but the popular legend of the neighbourhood assigns another origin to the name. It states that during the erection of the church, two oxen were employed to draw stones towards the building: having at one time been over laden, one of them died in the effort to drag the load up a small hill which lay in the way. The other, on the loss of his companion, bellowed nine times, when the hill opened, and a way was made for him on level ground, along which he drew the whole load alone without difficulty. In 519 a synod was held here for the purpose of suppressing the Pelagian heresy, which had at this time re-appeared in the principality, and was rapidly gaining over new converts. The church, dedicated to St. David, is built on a small hill. It is a large Gothic structure, with a massive square tower at one end, supported by four Gothic arches. It was originally cruciform, but the north transept has been for some time in ruins; and in other respects the edifice has suffered considerable dilapidations. Thomas Beck, bishop of the diocese, founded here, in 1187, a collegiate establishment for a precentor and twelve prebendaries, in honour of St. David, but recommended it to the patronage of Edward the Confessor. The present village consists of a collection of wretched hovels, scarcely fit for the habitation of human beings. The hills which enclose it on the north and east are of the most bleak and desolate character, but on the west the shores of the Teivi, which here exhibit some share of cultivation and fertility, impart to it an air rather less forbidding. Below Llanddewi-Brefi, on the eastern bank of the Teivi, are the ruins of an ancient and magnificent mansion, called from the parish in which it was situated, Plas Llanfair y Clydoga, or Plas Llanfair y Clewedogau. On this estate are some valuable mines of lead and silver.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, March 15th, 16th, and 17th, for horses, pigs, flannel, and hosiery.

Thomas Jones, or Twm Sion Catti.

A robber of consummate address.

Remarkable occurrence.

The church a large Gothic structure.

Cheerless village.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
22	Cartmel * m t & pa	Lancaster . .	Lancaster . .	12	Broughton . .	13	Dalton	10 254 4802
22	Cartmel Fell chap	Lancaster . .	Ulverston . .	12	K. Lonsdale .	14	Hawkshead .	8 256 347
45	Cartworth to	W. R. York .	Huddersfield	5	Barnsley . .	6	Wortley . . .	6 184 1796
29	Cary Coats to	Northumb .	Hexham . . .	11	Bellingham .	7	Elsdon . . .	7 293 42
17	Cascob pa	Hereford . .	Presteigne . .	6	Kington . .	7	Ludlow . . .	20 157 . . .
33	Carwood to	Salop . . .	Bis. Castle .	7	Ch. Stretton	7	. . . . .	9 159 . . .
58	Cascob pa	Radnor . . .	Presteigne .	4	Radnor . .	2	Knighton .	7 156 . . .
18	Cashio hun	Herts . . .	Watford . .	2	Rickmanswo	3	St. Albans .	8 17 26519
12	Cashmore ham	Dorset . . .	Chettle . . .	1	Shaftesbury	9	Cranborne .	5 93 . . .
31	Cassington pa	Oxford . .	Oxford . . .	5	Witney . .	6	Woodstock .	4 57 428
13	Cassop to	Durham . .	Durham . .	4	Sedgefield .	7	Sunderland	11 256 60
35	Casterm to	Stafford . .	Ashborne . .	4	Longnor . .	9	Leek	9 143 . . .
57	Castellan chap	Pembroke .	Kilgarron .	2	Cardigan .	6	Whitchurch	5 239 127
40	Casterton to	Westmorlnd	K. Lonsdale .	1	Sedberg . .	9	Milthorpe .	8 253 302
32	Casterton, Great pa	Rutland . .	Stamford . .	2	Emmingham	3	Ryall . . .	3 91 253
32	Casterton, Little pa	Rutland . .	. . . . .	2	Greetham .	7	Cottesmore	8 92 135
22	Casterton to	Lancaster .	K. Lonsdale .	1	Hornby . .	8	Burton . .	7 252 . . .
27	Castle Acre † pa	Norfolk . .	Swaffham .	4	Lynn Regis	11	Fakenham .	11 93 1335
28	Castle Ashby pa	Northamp .	Northampton	6	Towcester .	8	S. Stratford	8 60 150
57	Castle-Bythe pa	Pembroke .	Haverfordw.	8	Newport . .	7	Fisguard .	7 260 284
56	Castle-Caer-Einion, pa	Montgomery	Welch Pool .	4	Llanfair . .	4	Llanfyllan .	8 180 783
6	Castle Camps pa	Cambridge .	Linton . . .	5	Haverhill .	2	Cambridge .	13 58 734

The appearance of the town neat and cleanly.

Tomb of William de Walton.

The Castle Head rock.

Free grammar-school, &c.

* CARTMEL is pleasantly situated in a woody vale, on a promontory extending into the Irish sea, bounded on the south-east and west by Morecambe Bay, which, as the tide retires, it leaves the sands called Lancaster sands, across which, assisted by a guide, appointed by government, travellers may pass to Lancaster. The streets of Cartmel are rather narrow and irregular, but the houses being chiefly built of stone and white washed, it appears neat and cleanly. The church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, formerly belonged to a priory of irregular canons, of the order of St. Augustine, founded anno domino 1188, by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, it was afterwards purchased by the inhabitants of the town. It is built on a cruciform plan, with pointed windows, with a tower rising from the centre, supported by firm central clustered pillars. In the choir are several handsome stalls, decorated with carved foliage, which belonged to the canons before the reformation. Under the north wall of the chancel stands the tomb-stone of William de Walton, one of the first priors of Cartmel, opposite to which is a monument to John Harrington, of Wraysholme Tower; there are also monuments of the Lowther and Preston families, of Holker-hall. The parish of Cartmel is bounded on the west by the river Leven and Windermere, and contains the townships of Upper and Lower Allithwaite, Broughton, Cartmel Fell, Upper and Lower Holker and Staveley. Three miles south of the town is the Holywell, issuing from the base of Humphry head, a limestone rock, which projects over Lancaster sands, it is much resorted to during the summer months, near it is Wraysholme Tower, formerly a seat of the Harrington family. In Upper Allithwaite near the confluence of the rivers Winster and Ken is Castle Head, a rock now ornamented with plantations. Here is a free grammar-school, which educates about fifty boys, the one half classically, and the other commercially. In the township of Holker, in this parish, there are some cotton mills, but in other respects it is but little distinguished for manufacture; the views in various parts of the vicinity are from many places particularly wild and beautiful.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Whit-Monday, and the first Tuesday after Oct. 23d for pedlery.

† CASTLE ACRE, though now an inconsiderable place, exhibits the remains of an immense castle, and also some large remnants of a priory. The earthworks of this castle are very bold, and large masses of the wall remain. At the period of the conquest this place belonged to the great Earl of Warren, who is said to have erected, upon the site of the older works, a circular castle. The whole comprised an area of about eighteen

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
34	Castle Carey, * mt & pa	Somerset ...	Somerton ... 11	Wells ... 11	Bruton ... 4		113	1794
9	Castle Carrock ... pa	Cumberland	Carlisle ... 10	Brampton ... 4	K. Oswald ... 9		281	383
35	Castle Church, pa & to	Stafford ...	Stafford ... 1	Eccleshall ... 8	Stone ... 8		139	1374
41	Castle Combe, † mt & p	Wilts ...	Chippenham 5	Malmsbury ... 9	Bath ... 9		98	657
49	Castle Durrant ... chap	Cardiff ...	Cardiff ... 17	Llanboisly ... 2	Llanthorne ... 13		235	85
41	Castle Eaton ... pa	Wilts ...	Highworth ... 4	Cricklade ... 3	Farringdon ... 4		84	302
13	Castle Eden ... pa	Durham ...	Durham ... 10	Sheraton ... 2	Sunderland 10		257	260
45	Castleford ... pa & to	W. R. York	Pontefract ... 3	Wakefield ... 6	Tadcaster ... 10		180	...
17	Castle Frome ... pa	Hereford ...	Ledbury ... 7	Bromyard ... 6	Hereford ... 12		126	223

acres, environed by an embattled wall, seven feet thick. The monastery was very extensive. From the foundations of the ruined walls which inclosed the building, the site is estimated to have contained nearly thirty acres. A part of the prior's apartments has been converted into a farmhouse; and the remains of the priory, with its conventual church, farm, perhaps, the finest and most venerable ruin in the county. A great part of the west front remains; and some large columns of the nave, the walls of the transept, and considerable remnants of the domestic apartments, still serve to shew the extent of this monastery. The parish church is a large building, and displays some ancient and curious specimens of architecture. In the windows are various pieces of stained glass, and some ancient monuments may be seen in the body of the church.

CASTLE
ACRE.

The mo-
nastery.

Ancient and
curious spec-
imens of architec-
ture.

* CASTLE CAREY is a market-town and parish in the hundred of Catsash, situated in a very pleasant vicinity, and deservedly admired by the lovers of rural beauty and retirement. It formerly had a castle which William Lovell, its lord, defended during the civil wars in the reign of King Stephen, against that monarch's forces, from which period no further mention is made of it in history, so that the place on which it stood is scarcely known to the inhabitants of the town, being only marked by an entrenched area of about two acres, called the Camp; from which, implements of war and bolts of iron have frequently been dug up. Here was also a manor-house, now almost demolished, in which Charles II. sheltered himself after the battle of Worcester. The church of this place, which though of small dimensions, has a very pleasing appearance, being situated on an eminence, and kept in excellent repair. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles; and has an embattled tower, surmounted by a spire. Castle Carey has a charter for holding markets; but they have been discontinued for many years, except occasionally from Alhallow tide to Easter.

Admired for
rural beauty
and retire-
ment.

The shelter
of Charles
II. after the
battle of
Worcester

Market (when used) Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, May 1st, and Whit-Tuesday, for bullocks and sheep.—*Inn*, the Ansford.

† CASTLE COMBE, a considerable village, situated on the Box, is celebrated for having been the site of the baronial residence of the Dunstanvilles. It is even said that it had a castle as early as the 9th century; but this statement, though seemingly countenanced by the remains of a fosse and ramparts, which have the aspect of early castrametation, is not supported by the authority of any ancient writer. After the death of the last Dunstanville, in 1269, it suffered several alienations by marriage or purchase, until vested in the person of Sir Stephen le Scrope, son of Lord Scrope, of Bolton, in Yorkshire. The castle is conjectured to have been dismantled about 1400; but the remains of its embankments, visible on a hill northward from the village, still sufficiently mark its former strength and importance. The present mansion is situated in the valley, on the banks of the Box, amid hanging woods of oak and walnut trees. The church of Castle Combe, composed of a nave, a chancel, two aisles, and a square tower, is ancient, and displays specimens of decoration, truly tasteful for the age when they may be supposed to have been produced. The arch, which separates the nave from the chancel, is in the pointed style, adorned with running foliage, and with statues in niches; the font,

Remains of
embank-
ments of the
castle.

Dist.	Popu-	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist.	Popu-
London.	lation.									lation.
10		Castle Gresleyto	Derby	Burton on Tr. 4	Ashby de la Z 5	Derby11	122	126		
14		Castle-Hedingham * pa	Essex	Chelmsford 19	Clare7	Halstead4	50	1220		
48		Castle Innex pa	Brecknock . . .	Brecon1	Talgarth9	Buallt15	171	24		
43		Castle Levington . . .to	N. R. York . .	Yarm3	Darlington . 11	Stokesley . . .3	245	45		
57		Castle Martinpa	Pembroke . . .	Pembroke . . .5	Milford3	Cheriton6	276	487		
42		Castle Mortonpa	Worcester . . .	Upton on Sev. 4	Tewkesbury .7	Worcester . 12	115	879		

CASTLE COMBE.

of an octagonal figure, rests upon several small clustered columns; and an ancient mural tomb, in the north wall, bears the effigies of a knight, in chain armour, with various figures in niches, but no inscription. Over the communion-table is a monument, or cenotaph, with an inscription which sets forth the excellent qualities of many of the Scrope family, whose ashes, it affirms, had for several centuries been deposited in that church without suitable memorial.

Market, Monday.—Fair, May 4th, for cattle, sheep, and horses

* CASTLE-HEDINGHAM. The village of Castle-Hedingham, the ancient seat of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, is chiefly remarkable for the castle from which it derives its name. It occupies a eminence near the village. Of this venerable structure the keep alone, from the massive solidity of its walls, has hitherto defied the encroachments of time. This is in the purest style of the Anglo Norman architecture, and it is conjectured to have been erected either by the first Aubrey, Earl of Oxford, or by his successor: the former was slain by the rabble at London, in 1140; the latter died in 1214. The walls, at their base, are between 11 and 13 feet in thickness, and at their summit between 9 and 10 feet. The wall upon the east side is nearly a foot thicker than all the others, with a view, as it would seem, of enabling it better to withstand the injuries of the weather. The form of the keep is almost square, and it is somewhat about 100 feet in height. It was originally entered by a flight of stairs upon the west side, reaching to the principal door in the first story, about five feet from which is a circular staircase, of which part descends to the ground floor, and part ascends to the upper stories. Every possible attention has been paid to strength and security in the construction of this edifice, the walls being thickest at the bottom, admitting only a scanty portion of light through small loop-holes, the windows increasing, however, progressively in size, as they approached the top of the building, and receded from the danger. The Hall of Audience, which occupies a great part of the second story, is a grand apartment, well proportioned, and richly embellished. Here the feudal barons were accustomed to receive the homage of their vassals, and here was displayed all the ostentatious hospitality of the times. This castle was frequently an object of contention in the feudal times. At the time of the contest between the barons and King John, it was several times taken and re-taken. John, the twelfth earl, espoused the cause of the Lancasterians, and continued so firm in his allegiance to Henry VI., that Edward IV., at a parliament held on November the 4th, in the first year of his reign, caused him, though then nearly sixty years of age, to be attainted with Aubrey, his eldest son, and afterwards, with several others, to be beheaded on Tower-hill. John, his second son, during the first part of Edward's reign, was employed in the restoration of his deposed sovereign; and was reinstated in his estates and honours. The superior fortune of Edward having regained the ascendancy, the earl fled into France, whence returning with a small force, he surprised St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, but was soon obliged to yield himself a prisoner, and was sent by the king to the castle of Hammes, in Picardy, where he was closely confined for about twelve years; but at length effected his escape. In the mean time his estates were confiscated, and, in 1483, this castle, lordship, and manor, were granted for life to Sir Thomas Montgomery; who, however, did not enjoy them long, as, on

The castle of Anglo Norman architecture.

Great strength and security.

Contentions in feudal times.

the accession of Henry VII., the act of attainder was repealed, and all the earl's estates and honours restored. This nobleman, who appears to have been a wise, magnificent, learned, and religious man, lived in great splendour and hospitality. These qualities seem to have drawn the jealousy and resentment of his master, at a moment more proper to extinguish than to actuate the sordid passions; at the close of a sumptuous and expensive entertainment given by the earl to Henry VII. at this castle. At the king's going away, the earl's servants stood in their livery coats and cognizances, ranged on both sides, and made a lane. The king called the earl, and said unto him, "My lord, I have heard much of your hospitality, but I see it is greater than the speech: these handsome gentlemen and yeomen, which I see on both sides of me, are sure your menial servants." The earl smiled, and answered, "It may please your grace, that are come to do me service at such a time as this, and chiefly to see your grace." The king startled a little, and said, "By my faith, my lord, I thank you for your good cheer; but I may not have my laws broken in my sight. My attorney must speak with you;" and it is said that the earl compounded for no less than 15,000 marks for this offence against the statute of retainers. Edward, the seventeenth earl, was noted for his profusion, which occasioned him to alienate many of the family estates. His first wife was Anne, eldest daughter of the Lord Chancellor Burleigh, by whom he had three daughters; his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Trentham, gent., of Roucester, in Staffordshire, and maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth: by this lady he had one son, named Henry, who succeeded to the earldom. The honour and castle of Hedingham were secured by Lord Burleigh, probably with a view of providing for his three grand daughters. Previously to this, however, the castle was dilapidated, and most of the buildings razed to the ground, under the earl's warrant. The parks which were three in number, and contained several hundred acres, were parted, and let to several tenants in allotments. Henry, the eighteenth earl, was restored to this estate by agreement with his three half-sisters, and their husbands. On his death, without issue, in 1625, it was held in jointure by his Countess, Diana, second daughter of William, second earl of Exeter, after whose decease, in 1655, it passed into his mother's family, who retained it till the year 1713, when it was purchased by Robert Ashurst, Esq., second son of Sir William Ashurst, knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1693. The Ashursts were succeeded by Sir Henry Houghton, of Houghton Tower, in Lancashire; but the present possessor is Lewis Majendie, Esq. who inhabits the mansion erected in the beginning of the last century. The manor of Castle-Hedingham, was given by William the Conqueror, to Aubrey de Vere; in whose family it continued with little interruption, till the year 1625. It was holden immediately of the crown, and exclusively of all other lordships. It was created an honour by Henry II. In this village, Aubrey, or Alberic, the first Earl of Oxford, and his wife, Lucia, who became the first prioress, founded a Benedictine nunnery, before the year 1190. It was very amply endowed: though at the dissolution its revenues were valued at only £29 12s. 10d. The nunnery, and part of the chapel belonging to it, are yet standing; the former has long been converted into a farm-house. An hospital, sometimes called the New Abbey, was also founded here about the year 1250, by Hugh, fourth Earl of Oxford, and endowed for two or three chaplains, a clerk, servant, and some poor and decrepit people. This building has been long destroyed. Castle-Hedingham church is an ancient stone fabric, with battlements of brick, supposed, from the ornaments and the carvings of the boar and mullet, on different parts of the structure, to have been erected by the De Veres. The present tower was built about the year 1616. In the midst of the chancel is a superb, but somewhat mutilated monument, covering the remains of John de Vere, sixteenth Earl of Oxford,

CASTLE-
HEDING-
HAM.

Splendid
entertain-
ment to
Henry VII

Fifteen
thousand
marks ex-
acted for an
offence
against the
statute of
retainers.

A Benedic-
tine nunnery
founded
before 1190.

The church
an ancient
stone fabric.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
5	Castle Thorpe pa	Buckingham	Stoney Strat. 3	Olney 7	N. Pagnell . . 5	55	366		
24	Castle Thorpe ham	Lincoln . . .	Glandford br. 1	Burton 11	Barton 12	157	...		
10	Castleton* pa	Derby	Tidswell . . . 5	Chapel-le-Fr 9	Sheffield . . 13	165	1329		
12	Castleton pa	Dorset	Sherborne . . 1	Stalbridge . . 7	Abbas 10	116	186		
22	Castleton to	Lancaster . .	Rochdale . . . 1	Bury 6	Manchester . 9	197	11079		
26	Castleton ham	Monmouth . .	Newport . . . 5	Cardiff 5	Marshfield . . 1	152	...		
56	Castlewright to	Montgomery	Montgomery 1	Newtown . . 8	Llanfair . . . 9	168	182		
45	Castley to	W. R. York	Otley 5	Wetherby . . 5	Leeds 7	202	118		
27	Caston pa	Norfolk . . .	Watton 4	Attleborough 6	Hingham . . . 4	90	541		
28	Castor pa & ham	Northamp . .	Peterborough 5	Stamford . . . 8	Glington . . . 5	87	1198		
54	Caswell Bay	Glamorgan .	Swansea . . . 5	Lochor 7	Aberavon . . 11	211	...		
29	Catchburn to	Northumb .	Newcastle . 14	Blyth 7	Morpeth . . . 2	287	189		
8	Catchfrench ham	Cornwall . .	St. Germans 4	Callington . 9	Liskard 6	223	...		

* **CASTLETON.** This place, which takes its name from an ancient castle, situated on a steep rock, to which there is only one ascent, and that so winding that it is nearly two miles to the summit, is in the hundred of High Peak. The immediate approach to Castleton, by the road across the mountains, from Capel-in-the-frith, observes Warner, in his "Northern Tour," is by "a steep descent, called the Winnets, or Wind-gates, from the stream of air that always sweeps through the chasms. This road is a mile in length, and carried on in a winding direction, in order to render the natural declivity of the ground passable by carriages. Happy was the imagination that first suggested its name, the gates or portals of the winds; since, wild as these sons of the tempests are, the massive rocks which nature here presents, seem to promise a barrier sufficiently strong to controul their maddest fury. Precipices 1,000 feet in height, dark, rugged, and perpendicular, heave their unwieldy forms on each side the road, which makes several inflections in its descent, and frequently presenting themselves in front, threaten opposition to all further progress. At one of these sudden turns to the left, a most beautiful view of Castleton Vale is unexpectedly thrown upon the eyes, refreshing it with a rich picture of beauty, fertility, and variety, after the tedious uniformity of rude and hideous scenery to which it has so long been confined." This peaceful and luxuriant vale has a very impressive effect from being contrasted with the bleak and elevated tracts that environ it. Its breadth is in many parts two miles, its length between five and six, and its depth below the general level of the surrounding country, nearly 1,000 feet. Through its bosom flow several meandering rivulets; and from the north and south various lesser dales open into it from different distances. The villages of Hope, Castleton, and Brough, are situated within its limits; and the former, with its spire church, forms a very agreeable feature in the scenery when viewed from this part of the descent. As the road winds along the declivity, the traveller obtains a prospect of Castleton, which appears clustered near the bottom of the steep eminence, at whose feet the Devil's cavern, so well known by a coarser appellation, discloses itself, and whose summit is occupied by the ruins of the ancient castle that gave name to the place. Near the entrance of the village, a bridge has been thrown across the stream which issues from the cavern. The buildings are chiefly of stone. The support of the inhabitants is mostly derived from the mining business, and from the expenditure of those who are induced to visit the remarkable places in the neighbourhood. A ditch and vallum formerly extended in a semi-circular course round the village, from the rock on which the castle stands, and may yet be traced in certain directions. The elevated situation of the castle, and the almost perpendicular chasms that nearly insulate the eminence which it occupies, must, prior to the invention of gunpowder, have rendered it almost impregnable. The east and south sides are bounded by a narrow ravine, called the cave, which ranges between two vast lime-stone rocks, and on the east is nearly 200 feet in depth. On the west it is skirted by the precipice which frowns over the great cavern, and rears its abrupt head to the height of 260 feet.

The Winnets, or Wind-gates.

Immense and fearful precipices.

Pleasing and luxuriant scenery.

The Devil's cavern.

Elevated situation of the castle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.*	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
29	Catcherside.....to	Northumb.	Morpeth...13	Bellingham...9	Rothsby...12	301	14
45	Catcliffe.....to	W. R. York	Rotherham...3	Sheffield...4	Todwick...2	159	196
34	Catcott.....chap	Somerset	Bridgewater...5	Glastonbury...7	Wells...10	130	651
28	Catesby.....pa	Northamp.	Daventry...4	Northamp...15	Banbury...13	69	103
27	Catfield.....pa	Norfolk	Cottishall...7	Worsted...4	N. Walsham...9	121	602
46	Catfoss.....to	E. R. York	Beverley...9	Hornsea...2	Leaven...4	192	54
49	Cathedine.....pa	Brecknock	Crickhowel...8	Brecon...7	Hay...11	165	157
12	Catherine's, St. chap	Dorset	Dorchester...9	Abbotsbury...1	Weymouth...9	128	....
34	Catherine, St. pa	Somerset	Bath...4	Bristol...12	Pensford...10	105	154
16	Catherington.....pa	Hants	Petersfield...6	Hambleton...3	Havant...6	60	944
12	Catherston Lewston, pa	Dorset	Lyme Regis...3	Axminster...6	Beaminster...7	137	27

CASTLE-
TON.Description
of the castle.Its an-
tiquity and
ruinous
condition.Peverel of
the Peke.Female re-
solution in
the choice of
a husband.

The north side is the most accessible, yet even here the path has been carried in a winding direction, to obviate the steepness of the ascent. The castle-yard, an enclosed area, extended nearly over the whole summit of the rock. The wall is nearly in ruins to the level of the area; though, in a few places, on the outside, it measures twenty feet high. On the north side stood two small towers. The entrance was at the north-east corner, as appears by the remaining part of an arched-way. Near the north-west angle is the keep. The walls of this building on the south and west sides are tolerably entire: at the north-west corner they are fifty-five feet high; but the north and east sides are much shattered. On the outside it forms a square of thirty-eight feet two inches; but on the inside it is not equal, being from north to south, twenty-one feet four inches; from east to west nineteen feet three inches. This difference arises from a difference in the thickness of the walls, which are composed of broken masses of lime-stone, and mortar of such an excellent temper, that it binds the whole together like a rock: the facings, both outside and inside, are of hewn gritstone. In the wall within is a little herring-bone ornament. The inside, now a complete vacuity, anciently consisted of two rooms; one on the ground floor, and one above, over which the roof was raised with a gable-end to the north and south, but not of equal height with the outer walls. The ground floor was about fourteen feet high, the upper room about sixteen. The entrance to the former appears to have been through a door-way on the south side of the upper room, by a flight of steps, now wholly destroyed: the present entrance is through an opening in the wall. At the south-east corner is a narrow winding staircase, communicating with the roof, but in a ruinous condition. The antiquity of this castle is considerable. Mr. King, who has minutely described it in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, imagines it to have been a fortress, and place of royal residence, in the Saxon times; but other antiquaries suppose it to be a Norman structure, built by William Peverel, natural son of the conqueror: the traditions of the neighbourhood also ascribe its erection to him; and its ancient appellation of Peverel's-place in the Peke, countenances the opinion. It is certain that Peverel possessed it at the time of the Domesday Survey, by the name of the Castle of Peke, with the honour and forest, and thirteen other lordships in this county. About this time a tournament is reported to have been held here on the following occasion. "Pain Peverel (half brother to William) Lord of Whittington, in the county of Salop, had two daughters; one of whom, named Mellet, was no less distinguished by a martial spirit than her father. This appeared from the declaration she made respecting the choice of a husband. She firmly resolved to marry none but a knight of great prowess: and her father, to confirm her purpose, and to procure and encourage a number of visitors, invited all noble young men who were inclined to enter the lists, to meet at Peverel's-place in the Peke, and there decide their pretensions by the use of arms; declaring, at the same time, that whoever vanquished his competitors, should receive his daughter, with his castle at Whittington, as a reward for his skill and valour. Guarine de Meez, a branch of the house of Lorraine, and an ancestor of

Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
45	Catherton to	E. R. York.	Tadcaster ... 3	Wetherby ... 6	Pontefract ... 15	193	...
4	Catmore pa	Berks	East Ilsley ... 4	Wantage ... 7	Lambourne ... 9	52	88
22	Caton pa & to	Lancaster ...	Lancaster ... 4	Hornby ... 4	Garstang ... 14	244	1166
38	Catsfield Levett pa	Sussex	Battle ... 3	Winchelsea 14	Hailsham ... 8	58	619
45	Cattel to	W. R. York	Knarlesboro' 7	Wetherby ... 4	Tadcaster ... 4	197	...
22	Caterall to	Lancaster ...	Garstang ... 2	Poulton ... 9	Preston ... 9	225	457
43	Catterick pa & to	N. R. York	York ... 40	Richmond ... 2	Scorton ... 3	232	3604
9	Catterlen to	Cumberland	Penrith ... 3	K. Oswald ... 6	Carlisle ... 14	290	125
12	Cattistock pa	Dorset	Dorchester 10	Beaminster ... 8	Sherborne ... 12	125	427
44	Catto ham	N. R. York	Allerton ... 4	Stokesley ... 9	Thirsk ... 9	229	...
10	Catton pa & to	Derby	Burton on Tr 6	Croxall ... 1	Litchfield ... 8	126	75
27	Catton pa	Norfolk	Norwich ... 3	Reepham ... 10	Aylsham ... 9	112	592
44	Catton to	N. R. York	Thirsk ... 5	Ripon ... 10	Aldbrough ... 7	218	...
43	Catton, High to	E. R. York	York ... 6	New Malton 10	Driffield ... 17	206	221
43	Catton, Low pa	E. R. York	...	G. Helmsley 2	New Malton 11	205	1273
37	Catherham pa	Surrey	Godstone ... 3	Ewell ... 8	Croydon ... 6	16	449
46	Catwick pa	E. R. York	Beverley ... 3	Hornsey ... 6	Hedon ... 9	186	...
19	Catworth, Great pa	Huntingdon.	Kimbolton ... 4	Brington ... 2	Huntingdon 10	70	564
19	Catworth, Little ham	Huntingdon.	...	Spaldwick ... 1	Bythorne ... 4	69	...
35	Cauldon pa	Stafford	Ashborne ... 6	Leek ... 7	Cheadle ... 6	145	347
12	Caundle, Bishop pa	Dorset	Sherborne ... 4	Stalbridge ... 4	Yeovil ... 10	114	376
12	Caundle Marsh pa	Dorset	...	Cerne Abbas 8	Stalbridge ... 6	115	70
12	Caundle Purse pa	Dorset	...	Stalbridge ... 5	Yeovil ... 7	115	180
12	Caundle Stourton pa	Dorset	...	...	Shaftesbury 11	114	349
12	Caundle Wakeman ham & ti	Dorset	...	Cerne Abbas 7	Stalbridge ... 6	114	36
42	Caunsall ham	Worcester..	Kidderminst. 2	Bewdley ... 1	Wolverley ... 3	127	...
30	Cauntton pa	Nottingham	Newark ... 6	Southwell ... 3	Tuxford ... 7	135	542
29	Causeway Park to	Northumb	Morpeth ... 6	Alnwick ... 11	Rothbury ... 8	295	98
46	Cave, North pa & to	E. R. York	York ... 18	M. Weighton 5	S. Cave ... 2	188	1000
46	Cave, South pa & to	E. R. York	...	Howden ... 10	Beverley ... 8	191	1947
46	Cavel to	E. R. York	Howden ... 2	Selby ... 10	Snaith ... 10	183	...
36	Cavendish pa	Suffolk	Clare ... 2	Lavenham ... 7	Haverhill ... 10	57	1214
36	Cavenham pa	Suffolk	Mildenhall ... 4	Newmarket 10	Bury St. Ed. 7	74	261
5	Cavesfield pa	Buckingham	Eicester ... 2	Buckingham 9	Winslow ... 12	55	123
31	Caversham pa	Oxford	Reading ... 1	Wallingford 12	Henley ... 7	40	1369
35	Caverswall pa & to	Stafford	Cheadle ... 3	Newcastle ... 7	Stone ... 6	146	1207
24	Cawkwell pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ... 6	Wraghy ... 10	Louth ... 7	142	44
8	Cawsand vil	Cornwall	Plymouth ... 6	Saltash ... 7	St. Germans 8	222	...
45	Cawood * pa & mt	W. R. York	Selby ... 4	York ... 8	M Weighton 16	192	1173

the Lords Fitz-Warrine, hearing this report, repaired to the place above-mentioned, and there engaged with a son of the King of Scotland, and also with a Baron of Burgoyne, and vanquishing them both, obtained the prize for which he fought." The Peverels did not enjoy their estates many generations; for William Peverel, grandson to the first possessor of this name, having poisoned Ranulph, Earl of Chester, was obliged to secure his safety by an ignominious flight; and his castles, and other possessions, were left at the king's disposal (Henry II.), by whom they were granted to his son John, Earl of Mortaigne, who afterwards succeeded to the crown. In the sixth year of the reign of John, Hugh de Nevil was made governor of the Peak castle; but within ten years afterwards it is said to have been taken from the barons, who united to oppose the tyranny of the monarch, by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. In the fourth of Edward II., John, Earl of Warren, obtained a grant of the castle and honour of the Peak, in Derbyshire, with the whole forest of High Peak, in as ample manner as it was anciently enjoyed by the Peverels. In the forty-sixth of Edward III., the castle was granted to John of Gaunt, and from that time descended in the same manner as the Duchy of Lancaster. This castle, though almost impregnable from its situation, was but ill adapted for any continued defence; as there is no appearance of any well or reservoir within its limits, from which the garrison could be supplied with water. It should be noticed however, that at no great distance from the Keep, near the upper part of the Cave-Valley, there is a spring, which, by some contrivance, might have anciently conveyed water into the fortress. At present its waters sink between the clefts of the limestone, and fall in continued drops (which petrify) from the roof of the great cavern at the place appropriately named Roger Rain's house.

* CAWOOD, a small market-town, situated near the south bank of the

CASTLE-TON.

William Peverel poisoned Ranulph, Earl of Chester.

The castle granted to John of Gaunt.

Petrifying cavern.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation	
22	Cawood	to Lancaster ..	K. Lonsdale .5	Burton	5	Hornby.	3	247	..
27	Cawston *	pa Norfolk ..	Reepham . .3	Aylsham . . .3		Norwich . .11		120	1110
43	Cawthorne	to N. R. York	Pickering . .4	Helmsley . . .7		Middleton . .3		228	....
45	Cawthorne	pa W. R. York	Barnesley . .3	Sheffield . .11		Rotherham .11		175	1492
24	Cawthorpe	ham Lincoln ..	Bourne . . .2	Folkingham .6		Corby.	7	96	71
24	Cawthorpe, Little .	pa Lincoln ..	Louth3	Salt Fleet . .11		Alford8		145	137
43	Cawton.	to N. R. York	Helmsley . .5	N. Malton . .7		Middleton . .9		217	89
6	Caxton†.	mt & pa Cambridge ..	Cambridge .11	Huntingdon .4		St. Ives.	5	54	417
24	Caythorpe	pa Lincoln ..	Grantham . .8	Sleaford . . .5		Folkingham .7		107	720
30	Caythorpe	to Nottingham	Nottingham .7	Hingham . . .3		Southwell . .9		127	289
43	Cayton	pa & to N. R. York	Scarborough .3	Hunmanby .4		Seamer.	2	214	514
44	Cayton	ham W. R. York	Ripon5	Ripley1		Knarlesboro' .3		205	....
53	Cefn	to Flint	Mold4	Caerwys . . .6		Denbigh . . .7		206	299
58	Cefn-Llys	pa Radnor ..	Builth8	Rhaiaedr . . .8		Radnor.	8	168	....
58	Cefn-Pawl	to Radnor ..	Knighton . .1	Presteign . . .6				166	117
54	Cefn-Pennar	ham Glamorgan..	Merthyr Tid. .4	Neath16		Llantrisant .12		180	520
50	Ceidio	pa Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli . .5	Nevin2		Crickeith . .14		251	135
47	Ceirchiog	pa Anglesey ..	Holyhead .10	Aberffraw .10		Llangwyllo . .5		280	168
47	Cemmaes	to Anglesey ..		Albwrth . . .5		Newdd.	1	275	937
56	Cemmaes	pa Montgomery	Machynlaeth .6	Llandyloes .15		Llanfair . .17		201	917
12	Cerne Abbas, mt & pa	Dorset.	Dorchester . .7	Beaminster .13		Sherborne . .10		120	1209
12	Cerne Nether. . . .	pa Dorset.	5	Cerne Abbas .2		Bridport . .14		119	82
12	Cerne, Upper . . .	pa Dorset.	9	Sherborne . .9		Beaminster .11		122	..
15	Cerney, North . . .	pa Gloucester..	Cirencester .4	Northleach .8		Painswick . .10		93	622
15	Cerney, South . . .	pa Gloucester..	4	Cricklade . .4		Tetbury . .10		87	989

CAWOOD.

Cardinal
Wolsey
arrested
here.

Ouse, over which there is now a ferry. Here was formerly a magnificent palace of the Archbishops of York; in which many of those prelates closed their mortal career. It was at this place also, that Cardinal Wolsey was arrested by the Earl of Northumberland. Tobias Matthews, the sixty-sixth, and George Montaign, the sixty-seventh archbishop, both died at Cawood, in 1628. The latter was a native of this place; and it is remarked, as an extraordinary case, that he should have quitted it a poor boy (being only a farmer's son) and have returned, endowed with the archiepiscopal dignity. Cawood castle was among the number of those which were dismantled by order of the parliament; and, having been since abandoned by its right reverend proprietors, it has gradually fallen to decay. Of this once magnificent palace, nothing is now left but the ruins of the great gateway, and a few other unimportant fragments. Here is an almshouse for four poor people.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 12th for cattle and wooden-ware; and September 28d.

* **CAWSTON.**—*Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Feb. 1, last Wednesday in April and August, for sheep and pedlery.*

† **CANTON** is a small decayed market-town, situated on a Roman way. The town consists only of about eighty houses, the greater part of which have a mean and shabby appearance. It is supposed to be one of the oldest port towns in the kingdom. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in agriculture.

‡ **CERNE ABBAS.** The market-town Cerne Abbas, or Cernill, is situated in the Sherborne division. It is a small town, composed of four or five streets of tolerably built houses, situated in a pleasant vale, and watered by the Cerne. Its inhabitants are principally employed in malt-ing and brewing, though a small manufactory for silk has been established. Cerne is chiefly entitled to notice from the remains of its abbey, which William of Malmsbury, Camden, and some other antiquary, state to have been built by St. Augustine. The zeal of this saint for the conversion of the Saxons led him, it is said, to visit these parts, and perform several miracles; but no decisive evidence, however, appears, that Augustine ever travelled so far from Kent. The earliest account of any religious foundation here, which can be depended on, places its commencement about the year 870, when Edwald, or Eadwald, brother of St. Edmund the Martyr, King of the East Angles, affected by the murder of his brother by the Danes, laid aside his crown, and commencing hermit, fixed his retreat

The town
has a mean
appearance.

Remarkable
for the re-
mains of the
abbey.

May	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
47	Cerrigceinwen.....pa	Anglesey ...	Llangefni ... 2	Llanbielan ... 2	Beaumaris . 11	261	374
52	Cerrig-y-Druidion* } vil & pa	Denbigh	Corwen 9	Denbigh... 12	Ruthvin ... 12	210	1006
22	Chadderton .....to	Lancaster ..	Manchester . 7	Rochdale... 4	Bury 5	193	5476
10	Chaddesden .....pa	Derby	Derby..... 2	Alpeton ... 11	Ashbourn . 14	127	469
42	Chaddesley Corbert, pa	Worcester..	Bromsgrove. 5	Kidderminst. 4	Bewdly 6	121	1404
4	Chaddleworth .....pa	Berks	East Ilsley . 6	Lambourne . 6	Wantage ... 6	60	494
41	Chaddon-Wicke .....ti	Wilts	Salisbury ... 23	Warminster . 7	Hindon 6	103	....
7	Chad Kirk, ham & ch.	Chester	Stockport... 3	Mottram.... 5	Disley..... 4	179	....
7	Chad. St.....chap	Chester	Whitchurch 4	Malpas 1	Nantwich ... 9	164	....
31	Chadlington, East ..ch	Oxford	Chip. Norton 4	Deddington 11	Witney 8	73	....
31	Chadlington, West ..ti	Oxford	Chip. Norton 4	Burton 9	Deddington 11	73	681
39	Chadshunt .....pa	Warwick ..	Kineton..... 2	Southam... 8	Warwick 9	84	45
14	Chadwell .....pa	Essex	Orsett 2	Grs. Thurrock 3	Brentwood . 10	26	913
34	Chaffcombe .....pa	Somerset ...	Ilminster... 3	Chard 2	Crewkerne . 6	137	243

near a spring in this county, called Silver Well, supposed to have been produced by St. Austin. Ailmer, Æward, or Ægleward, a very rich man, venerating the memory of the pious monarch, built by the advice and assistance of the famous St. Dunstan, a monastery on the same spot, in honour of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Benedict. This foundation he richly endowed, and further increased its value by the reliques of St. Edwald, to whom the monastery was in after ages dedicated. This noble endowment seems to have been much abused, as, before the new foundation, the house, which stood where the parish church is now, had but three monks of the Benedictine order. The remains of Cerne Abbey, though not many, are interesting. Of the church there appear no vestiges; and we can only judge of its magnitude and splendour from the number of altars, chantries, &c. mentioned as belonging to it. Of the Abbey-house a chamber or two, built by Abbot Vanne, still exists; and on some glazed tiles in a lower room are the abbey arms. These apartments form part of an ancient mansion, chiefly built out of the ruins, which Denzil, Lord Holles, afterwards repaired, and resided in. The chief fragment is the Gate-house, which stands rather northward of the last-mentioned edifice, and consists of a large embattled tower, of three stories, in tolerable preservation. In the lower room are two escutcheons, containing the arms of the monastery, and those of Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Above this gateway or arch are two large elegant bow windows; under each are eight pannels, containing as many escutcheons, with the various arms of the Earl of Cornwall before mentioned, Fitz-James, France and England, and the Abbey. The groined ceilings within likewise contain numerous arms. Its other reliques are a large stone barn, supported by buttresses, standing at a small distance from the gateway, and traces of the ancient park and gardens which are known by the name of Beauvoir. Cerne church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain neat structure in the pointed style, with a lofty indented tower and four pinnacles. This structure is supposed to have been built by the abbots, for the use of the town, in the middle of the 15th century. It consists of a body, chancel, and side aisles; on each side of the first are three windows. At one end of the town stands an immense chalk hill, at the declivity of which, cut in chalk, is a gigantic figure of 180 feet in length. It represents a man holding a club in his right hand, and extending the other. Between the legs are three letters, and above them some ciphers; but these are quite illegible. According to the tradition of the vulgar, a Polyphemus, monstrum horrendum ingens, having feasted on some sheep at Blackmore, laid himself down on this hill to sleep. In this situation the incensed peasants found him, and instantly dispatched him; and afterwards traced his exact dimensions to commemorate the achievement; others suppose it to be the representation of Cenric, son of Cuthred, King of Wessex, who was slain in battle.

CERNE
ABBAS.

Interesting
remains of
Cerne
Abbey.

The church
a plain neat
structure.

Gigantic
figure, 180
feet in
length, cut
in chalk.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Mid-Lent Monday, April 28th, and October 2d, for horses, bullocks, and hogs.—Inns, Crown, and George.

* CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION.—*Market, Friday.—Fairs, March 14th, April 27th, August 24th, October 20th, and December 7th*

Pop.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
11	Chagford *.....pa	Devon.....	Oakhampton 9	Exeter.....12	Crediton...9	185	1908
22	Chaighley.....to	Lancaster..	Clitheroe...3	Blackburn...8	Coln.....10	214	
28	Chailey.....to	Sussex.....	Lewes.....6	Wivelsfield 3	Cuckfield...7	44	1030
2	Chalbury.....pa	Dorset.....	Winborne M5	Cranbourne 5	Blandford F. 9	96	157
30	Chalcombe.....pa	Northamp..	Banbury....4	Brackley....5	Byfield.....8	68	431
17	Chaldon.....pa	Surrey.....	Gatton.....3	Croydon.....6	Westerham..6	15	171
12	Chaldon, East.....pa	Dorset.....	Wareham....9	Bere Regis..9	Dorchester..10	121	270
12	Chaldon, West.....pa	Dorset.....	Dorset.....10			9	122
16	Chale.....pa	Hants.....	Newport....7	Calbourn....7	Bradling....10	90	544
11	Chalfield, Great.....pa	Wilts.....	Melksham...4	Bath.....7	Bradford....3	99	83
11	Chalfield, Lit., ex pa lib	Wilts.....				4	98
5	Chalfont, St. Giles, pa	Bucks.....	Amersham...3	Chesham....6	Beaconsfield 4	23	1297
5	Chalfont, St. Peter...	Bucks.....	Beaconsfield 4	Uxbridge....4	Amersham...6	19	1416
15	Chalfont.....ti	Gloucester..	M. Hampton 2	Stroud.....3	Painswick...5	92	
31	Chalford.....to	Oxford.....	Tetworth....2	Wallingford 11	Watlington..5	47	
3	Chalgrave.....pa	Bedford....	Dunstable...3	Toddington 2	Woburn.....6	37	740
31	Chalgrove.....pa	Oxford.....	Tetworth....5	Oxford.....10	Wallingford 5	47	519
21	Chalk.....pa	Kent.....	Gravesend...3	Rochester...3	Dartford....9	25	338
11	Challacombe.....pa	Devon.....	Barnstaple..10	Ilfracomb...11	Bideford....17	190	240
21	Challock.....pa	Kent.....	Charing.....3	Faversham...6	Canterbury 10	49	388
4	Challow, East, pa & to	Berks.....	Wantage....2	Farrington..7	Bampton....9	62	329
4	Challow, West.....pa	Berks.....		Farrington..10	Farringdon..7	62	148
16	Chalton.....pa & to	Hants.....	Petersfield..5	Hambleton..2	Midhurst....9	59	550
5	Chalvey.....ham	Bucks.....	Eaton.....1	Maidenhead 6	Windsor....2	24	
38	Chalvington.....pa	Sussex.....	Hailsham....4	Lewes.....7	Seaford.....7	57	188
14	Chapel.....pa	Essex.....	G. Coggeshall 4	Halstead....5	Neyland....5	48	310
15	Chapel Allerton..chap	W. R. York	Leeds.....2	Otley.....6	Tadcaster...10	197	1938
28	Chapel Brampton..pa	Northamp..	Northampton 4	Daventry....9	Welford....11	70	200
10	Chapel-le-Frith, m t & pa	Derby.....	Derby.....41	Sheffield...23	Buxton.....5	167	3220
57	Chapel, Colman.....pa	Pembroke..	Llantwood...4	Cardigan...4	Whitechurch 4	243	130
26	Chapel Hill.....pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow...4	Monmouth...8	Usk.....9	133	539
9	Chapel Sacken.....to	Cumberland	Ravinglass..11	Booth.....7	Ulpha.....8	300	291
15	Chapel Thorpe...ham	W. R. York	Wakefield...3	Huddersfield 9	Pontefract..9	176	
34	Chard.....m t & pa	Somerset...	Somerton...16	Ilminster...5	Crewkerne...8	139	5141

* CHAGFORD.—Fairs, March 25th, May 4th, September 28th, and October 29th, for cattle.

† CHAPEL-LE-FRITH. A market town and parish in the hundred of High Peak. The town is small, but neatly built, situated on the declivity of a high hill, bordering on the county of Cheshire. The church, which is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, has a square tower, and eight bells, and was erected at the commencement of the 14th century. The inhabitants of this town are chiefly supported by the cotton manufactures. The courts of the High Peak for the recovery of debts under five pounds are held here every three weeks. The market is rather on the decline. In the vicinity is a well, which constantly ebbs and flows without any visible cause, and many other natural curiosities abound here. The townships of Bowden's Edge, Bradshaw's Edge, and Combe's Edge, are included in the parish district.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, February 12th, March 3d and 30th, April 16th and 30th, May 28th, June 18th, July 17th, October 15th, and November 19th.—Mail arrives 4.0 afternoon; departs, 8.0 morning.—Inns, the King's Arms, and Royal Oak.

‡ CHARD, or Old Chard. The market town of Chard is built on the highest spot of ground between the Severn and the English Channel. It was called by the Saxons Cerdre; hence some are of opinion that it derived its name from Cerdic. At the intersection of the two principal streets, stands an ancient Gothic building, formerly a chapel, but now used as a town-hall. An hospital was endowed many years since by a Mr. Harvey, for the benefit of old, infirm, parishioners. The church is a handsome building, having a tower with a clock and eight bells; it contains three monuments, one very remarkable, to the memory of William Brewer, a physician, and his wife: it is built of various kinds of marble and porphyry, and contains a double recess, where are the effigies of William Brewer and his wife kneeling at an altar, on which their hands are placed. Behind the man are his six sons, and behind the wife five daughters. This monument is decorated with two round pillars, having gilt Corinthian capitals, two figures of angels, a cornice, and obelisks. At

Curiosities
abound
here.

Hospital
endowed
by Mr.
Harvey.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.		
34	Chard, South	ti	Somerset . . .	Somerton . . .	17	Ilminster . . .	6	Crewkerne . . .	8	140	....
34	Chard, Land	ti	Somerset . . .	Chard	1	Crewkerne . . .	7	Ilminster . . .	4	138	....
12	Chardstock	pa	Dorset	Chard	3	Axminster . . .	4	Beaminster . .	11	142	1357
15	Charfield	pa	Gloucester . .	Wickwar . . .	2	Thornbury . . .	5	Durnsley . . .	5	109	487
16	Charford, North, p & to	ti	Hants	Fording Br. . .	3	Salisbury . . .	6	Romsey	12	91	138
16	Charford, South	ti	Hants . . . . .	.....	4	.....	6	.....	11	90	67
21	Charing *	to & pa	Kent	Ashford	5	Maidstone . . .	12	Faversham . . .	8	46	1237
15	Charingworth	ham	Gloucester . .	C. Campden . .	2	Evesham	9	Stow	10	88	....
31	Charlbury t. m t & pa	ti	Oxford	Woodstock . . .	7	Witney	6	Burford	8	73	1433
34	Charlecombe.	pa	Somerset . . .	Bath	1	Bristol	11	Pensford	8	108	107
39	Charlecote	pa	Warwick . . .	Kineton	6	Warwick	5	Stratford	5	88	297
11	Charles	pa	Devon	S. Molton . . .	5	Barnstaple . . .	8	Bideford	14	184	343

Chard, the royalists were defeated under the conduct of Colonel Penruddock. Chard has given birth to several celebrated persons. John Sandford, an eminent divine of the 16th century, and Sir Simon Every, a zealous royalist in the civil war, were born there. The market is well supplied with corn and potatoes, and for the latter it is said to be the largest in England. The range of shambles is very extensive, covered with tiles, and supported by brick pillars. Several streams pass through the town, which are highly conducive to health and cleanliness, and at the west end rises a fine spring which is conveyed by leaden pipes to four conduits that serve to supply the town with water. It was formerly a borough, and sent members to parliament, but lost its privileges by negligence, or owing to some public dispute. It is now governed by a portreeve, and two bailiffs, annually chosen at a court-leet from among the burgesses.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, May 6th, August 5th, and November 4th, for cattle of all sorts and pedlery.—*Mail*, arrives 12.22 morning; departs 3.12 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Stuckey's Banking Company, draw on Roberts and Co.; Gundry and Co., on Esdaile and Co.—*Inns*, the Angel, and George.

* **CHARING.** At Charing, a small town and parish, situated on the road from Maidstone to Canterbury, near the source of the river Len, are some considerable remains of a palace, which belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury. Anciently the whole village belonged to Christchurch, in Canterbury, but was taken from it by King Offa, and it remained in the hands of the Mercian kings till Archbishop Athelard, in the year 799, persuaded King Kenulph to restore it to the church, and it continued in the possession of the archbishops, till Cranmer exchanged this manor with Henry VIII., by which means it came to the crown. The church is a handsome building. The tower, with a small beacon turret, at one corner, is at the west end. In 1590, this church was consumed by fire to the very stones of the building, which happened from a gun discharged at a pigeon, then upon its roof. Here are several monuments to the memory of individuals of the Kentish families of Dering, Sayer, and Honeywood, as also to Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwell, who died in January, 1765, and who bequeathed £4,000 for the foundation of a free-school, and other benefactions.

Fairs, April 29th, for cattle, and October 29th for horses, cattle, and pedlery.

† **CHARLBURY** is situated in the hundred of Banbury. It obtained the grant for a weekly market during the reign of King Stephen, but now has little of the privilege except the name. The introduction of the glove manufactory some years ago has been of considerable benefit to the inhabitants, many of whom obtain employment by it. Near to Charlbury is Blandford Park, formerly the seat of Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, who died here. It was afterwards possessed and occupied by Edward, Earl of Clarendon, who took his title of viscount from this place. The property was purchased some years back by the Duke of Marlborough, and it has since been the occasional residence of the Duke of Beaufort.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, March 13th, May 22d, and October 10th, for cheese and cattle of all kinds.

CHARD.

Celebrated persons born here.

Remains of a palace.

Church destroyed by fire, 1590.

Blandford Park.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
11	Charles the Martyr, pa	Devon	Plymouth ... 1	Modbury ... 13	Tavistock ... 13		215	12425
10	Charlesworth, pa & to	Derby	Chapel-le-F 8	Glossop ... 4	Mottram ... 3		175	1206
11	Charlton ... pa	Devon	Kingsbridge 2	Dartmouth ... 9	Modbury ... 8		211	644
12	Charleton Marshall, pa	Dorset	Blandford F. 2	Spittisbury ... 1	Bere Regis ... 7		101	...
34	Charleton, Queen ... pa	Somerset	Pensford ... 2	Bristol ... 6	Bath ... 7		114	...
23	Charley ... ex pa lib	Leicester ...	Loughboro' ... 5	Kegworth ... 5	Ibstock ... 6		115	41
35	Charley ... to	Stafford ...	Lichfield ... 3	Rudgeley ... 4	Cannock ... 6		123	...
34	Charlinch ... pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater 4	Taunton ... 8	N. Stowey ... 3		143	199
5	Charlton ... ham	Berks ...	Wantage ... 1	Farrington ... 9	Lambourne ... 9		60	255
15	Charlton ... ti	Gloucester ...	Bristol ... 6	Thornbury ... 7	Sodbury ... 8		117	310
16	Charlton ... ham	Hants ...	Andover ... 1	Whitechurch 2	Clatford ... 1		64	...
21	Charlton * ... pa	Kent ...	Deptford ... 4	Bromley ... 6	Woolwich ... 1		8	2327

Horn fair
held here.

Tradi-
tionary ac-
count of its
origin.

Remarkable
monuments.

Baptism
of Faith,
Hope, and
Charity.

* CHARLTON. The pleasant well-built village of Charlton, is situated on the edge of Blackheath, eight miles, E.S.E. from St. Paul's Cathedral. It was formerly notorious for a very disorderly fair, not yet quite extinct, holden only on St. Luke's day, October 18, when the mob having horns on their heads took the grossest liberties, and the lewd and vulgar amongst the women, gave a loose to all manner of indecency. It was called Horn fair, and is traditionally said to have originated as follows: King John, who had a palace at Eltham, in this neighbourhood, being hunting near Charlton, was separated from his attendants; when, entering a cottage, he admired the beauty of the mistress, whom he found alone, and debauched her; her husband, however, suddenly returning, caught them in the fact, and threatening to kill them both, the king then found himself under the necessity of discovering who he was, and of purchasing his safety with gold; besides which he gave him all the lands from thence as far as the place now called Cuckold's Point, and likewise bestowed on him the whole hamlet, establishing a fair as a condition of his holding his new demesne, in which horns were both to be sold and worn. Charlton church was rebuilt of brick, between the years 1630 and 1640, by the executors of Sir Adam Newton, lord of the manor. It is neatly fitted up; and in the windows of the chancel, and north aisle, are various shields of arms, in stained glass, for the families of Newton, Puckering, Blount, &c. Amongst the monuments in the chancel, is one in memory of the Hon. Brigadier-General Michael Richards, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance to George I., who died in 1721. In the north aisle of the chancel, is a plain monument, of black and white marble, inclosed by iron rails, in commemoration of Sir Adam Newton, bart., and Catherine, his wife, youngest daughter to Sir John Puckering. The former was tutor to the "illustrious Prince Henry;" and after his death, passed most of his time in retirement at Charlton. He died in 1629. Another monument commemorates Lady Grace, Viscountess of Armagh, second daughter of John, Earl of Rutland, and her second husband, Sir William Langhorne, bart. owner of this manor. Among the tombs in the churchyard, are those of James Craggs, Esq., father of the Right Hon. Secretary of that name; Sir John Lambert Middleton, bart., &c. John, second Earl of Egmont, with many others of his race, were also buried here, though no monuments have been erected to their memory. Amongst the entries is this: "Faith, Hope, and Charity, born at one birth, three daughters of Peter Newill, were baptized April 14, 1678:" two of them were buried a few days afterwards. Charlton house, the residence of Lady Wilson, is pleasantly situated at a short distance from the church, on the south, and exhibits a good specimen of the style of building during the reign of James I. The saloon is richly ornamented; the ceiling is in its original state, as finished by Sir Adam Newton, and exhibits the royal arms, and ostrich feathers: the chimney-piece is of the same age, and has on one side the figure of Vulcan, in alabaster, and on the other, that of Venus. In a room joining to the saloon, is a chimney-piece, "with a slab of black marble so finely polished, that Lord Downe is said to have seen in it a robbery committed on Blackheath: the tradition adds, that he

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
21	Charlton.....pa	Kent.....	Dover.....1	Canterbury 13	Folkstone...6	70	1637
34	Charlton.....ham	Somerset...	Somerton...14	Aybridge...11	Pensford...9	120	....
41	Charlton.....pa	Wilts.....	Pewsey.....4	Devizes....7	Marlboro'...9	87	183
41	Charlton.....pa	Wilts.....	Malmesbury 2	Tetbury....5	Cricklade...9	94	645
42	Charlton.....to	Worcester..	Pershore....4	Evesham...2	Tewkesbury 10	104	276
15	Charlton Abbots...pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 3	Cheltenham .5	Northleach .4	92	111
24	Charlton, Adam...pa	Somerset...	Somerton...3	Ilchester...3	Wincanton 12	122	480
29	Charlton, East & W. to	Northumb..	Bellingham .2	Haltwhistle 14	Elsdon.....11	302	151
34	Charlton Horethorne, p	Somerset...	Wincanton .5	Ilchester...9	Somerton...11	112	485
15	Charlton Kings.....pa	Gloucester..	Cheltenham .2	Gloucester .9	Winchcombe 6	96	2478
34	Charlton Mackarel. pa	Somerset...	Somerton...3	Glastonbury .7	Ilchester...4	122	366
34	Charlton Musgrave. pa	Somerset...	Wincanton .1	Bruton.....4	Somerton...15	106	415
29	Charlton, North.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick.....6	Belford.....8	Wooller....12	314	244
31	Charlton-on-Otmoor, pa	Oxford.....	Bicester.....5	Woodstock .7	Oxford.....8	58	658
29	Charlton, South.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick.....5	Belford.....9	Wooller....10	313	187
37	Charlewood.....pa	Surrey.....	Reigate.....6	Bletchingly .8	Dorking....7	33	1176
12	Charminster.....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester .2	Cerne Abbas .5	Bridport...15	120	596
12	Charmouth.....pa	Dorset.....	Lyme Regis..2	Axminster .6	.....6	141	724
5	Charndon.....ham	Bucks.....	Winslow.....7	Buckingham .7	Aylesbury .13	51	160
35	Charness.....chap	Stafford....	Eccleshall...4	Drayton....9	Newcastle .9	151	79
4	Charney.....ham	Berks.....	Wantage.....4	Farringdon .7	Tubney.....7	63	270
41	Charnham-Street...ti	Wilts.....	Hungerford .1	Marlboro'...7	Albourne...6	65	432
22	Charnock Heath.....	Lancaster...	Chorley.....3	Wigan.....8	Bolton.....8	205	841
22	Charnock, Richard, to	Lancaster...	.....3	Ormskirk...9	Preston....9	208	755
36	Charsfield.....pa	Suffolk.....	M. Wickham 3	Ipswich....10	Woodbridge .5	79	558
21	Chart.....pa	Kent.....	Maidstone .4	Tunbridge...12	Cranbrook...9	38	610
37	Chart.....ti	Surrey.....	Haslemere .5	Farnham...5	Godalmin...7	40	618
21	Chart, Great.....pa	Kent.....	Ashford.....2	Tenterden .9	Smarden....6	53	771
21	Chart, Little.....pa	Kent.....	Charing.....2	Maidstone .12	Cranbrook...14	54	315
34	Charterhouse on Men- dip.....vil	Somerset...	Axbridge....5	Pensford...8	Wells.....8	126	105
34	Charterhouse Hinton, p	Somerset...	Bath.....5	Pensford...10	Frome.....7	107	735
21	Chartham.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury .3	Faversham .6	Ashford....9	52	895
35	Chartley.....ex pa lib	Stafford....	Stafford....6	Uttoxeter...6	Stone.....7	135	9
28	Charwelton.....pa	Northamp...	Daventry...5	Banbury....12	Towcester..10	70	266
42	Chaseley.....pa	Worcester..	Tewkesbury .3	Upton.....7	Eddersfield .3	107	354
31	Chastleton.....pa	Oxford.....	C. Norton...5	Burford....11	Banbury....15	82	238
22	Chatburn.....to	Lancaster...	Clitheroe...2	Colne.....8	Blackburn...11	219	591
35	Chatcull.....to	Stafford....	Eccleshall .3	Drayton....8	Stone.....6	149	66
21	Chatham *.....to	Kent.....	Maidstone .8	Rochester...2	Canterbury .23	32	17936
35	Chatterley.....to	Stafford....	Newcastle .1	Stone.....10	Burslem....2	150	308
29	Chathill.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick.....8	Belford.....5	New Bewick 7	316	30

sent out his servants, who apprehended the thieves." The gallery on the north side of the house, was also fitted up by Sir A. Newton, and measures seventy-six feet six inches, by sixteen feet six. In the windows is some painted glass, of the arms of the Ducies, formerly lords of the manor, and their alliances. In this gallery are portraits of Henry, Prince of Wales, and Thomas Wilson, LL.D. Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth; and also a large and valuable collection of natural history, made by Lady Wilson, consisting of insects, minerals, extraneous fossils, and other subjects: among the fossils are a great variety of those found in this parish. The park and pleasure-grounds comprise about seventy acres, and include some beautiful scenery. Before the court-yard is a row of cypress trees of great age. Near the church, on the east side, is an elegant villa, erected some years ago, by Earl Cholmondeley, in a situation of much picturesque beauty. It stands at the western extremity of Hanging Wood, near a chalk-pit, in which echini and other extraneous fossils are found. Through the wood is a very pleasant walk to Woolwich; and at the further end is a very large and deep sand-pit, containing immense quantities of extraneous fossils.

CHARLTON.

Valuable collection of natural history.

* CHATHAM. The large and populous, but irregular and ill-built market-town of Chatham, adjoins to the east side of Rochester, and extends along the banks of the Medway, and up Chatham Hill. The manor, in the time of the Confessor, belonged to Earl Godwyn. William I. granted it to Bishop Odo, and subsequently to Haman de Crevecoeur, or "de crepito corde," a Norman knight, the founder of the potent and illustrious family of the Crevecoeurs, who frequently styled themselves "Domini de

Haman de Crevecoeur

CHATHAM.

Residence
of the
principal
officers and
commis-
sioners.

Between
three
and four
thousand
artificers
employed.

Cetnam," and made this the head of their barony, till the erection of Leeds castle, by Robert de Crevecœur, fourth in descent from Haman. His grandson joined with the barons against Henry III., when this manor was seized; and though Crevecœur himself was restored to favour, Chatham was retained by the crown. It has since passed through the hands of numerous possessors. The importance of the town of Chatham has entirely arisen from its dock-yard and arsenal, which occupies an extensive area on the north side of the town, nearly a mile in length, and defended on the land side by strong fortifications. The original dock, formed in the time of Elizabeth, is now the Ordnance Wharf: James I. finding it too small and inconvenient, had the present dock made further to the north. This was enlarged and improved by Charles I.; and since his time, many alterations have been made, and additional buildings erected. The dock-yard is surrounded by a high wall; the entrance is by a spacious gateway, flanked by embattled towers. The houses of the commissioner, and principal officers, are large and handsome buildings; and the various offices for managing the different departments of the yard, are neat and commodious. The store and mast-houses are of great extent: in the former, one of which is 660 feet in length, are deposited prodigious quantities of sails, rigging, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, rosin, and all other necessaries for the equipment and building of ships. The principal mast-house is nearly 240 feet long, and 120 wide. The rope-house is 1128 feet in length: in this building cables of all dimensions are twisted, the labour of making them being partly executed by machines. The sail-loft is upwards of 200 feet long, and the other workshops are of proportionable extent. The wet-docks, four in number, are sufficiently capacious for first-rates: here also are six slips, or launches, for building on. The smith's shop contains upwards of 20 forges, where anchors of all sizes are made. The number of artificers, &c. employed here is between 3 and 4000. The Royal Sovereign, a first-rate of 100 guns, was built here just before the restoration of Charles II., who visited the dock, for the purpose of seeing that ship. Several first, second, and third rates have also been built here, besides frigates, &c. The Ordnance Wharf occupies a narrow slip of land below the chalk-pit, between the church and the river. Here great quantities of naval ordnance, ammunition, &c. are deposited. Previously to the reign of George II., the defence of Chatham was entrusted to the guard-ships stationed in the river, and to the several forts erected on its banks. In 1758, when the country was threatened with invasion, a new act was passed for the purchase of additional lands, and the erection of such works as might be necessary to secure this important arsenal from the attempts of an enemy. The extensive fortifications called the Lines were then commenced, and were continued from the banks of the Medway, above the Ordnance Wharf, round an oblong plot of ground, measuring about half a mile in width, and a mile broad, to beyond the extremity of the dock-yard, where they again join with the river. Within this area, besides the naval establishments, are included the upper and lower barracks; the church of Chatham, and the hamlet of Brompton, containing about 500 houses, pleasantly situated on the summit of the high ground to the south-east of the yard. The lower barracks are spacious and uniform buildings of brick, inclosing a large quadrangular area. The upper barracks, near Brompton, are also of brick, spacious, and convenient. The garrison consists of five companies of soldiers, and a battalion of artillery. The lines are strengthened by ramparts, palisadoes, and a deep broad ditch; and are also defended by a strong redoubt, made on the summit of the hill towards the south-east. This was constructed during the American war, when the fortifications were repaired and augmented at a great expense. Various important additions have been since made. From the variety of Roman remains that were dug up in forming the lines, &c. it seems probable that the Romans had a castrum

æstivum in this vicinity : that they had a burial-place here is certain. Mr. Douglas, who was a captain in the Engineer Company, at the time of making the fortifications, opened upwards of 100 graves. Many of them were found near the south-eastern extremity of the lines towards Upberry Farm ; and the appearances of several of them excited a suspicion that the ground had been originally covered with small tumuli, which in subsequent times might have been levelled by the plough. In these graves many human skeletons, of both sexes, were found entire ; with swords, spear-heads, beads of various colours, the umbo of a shield, different pieces of armour, a bottle of red earth, an urn filled with ashes, great numbers of Roman coins, the impressions mostly obliterated, and other antiquities. On the breaking up of the ground for constructing the redoubt, in 1779, the workmen met with a strong foundation of a building, only a few inches below the surface. This was discovered to be the outer wall of a range of small apartments, the largest not exceeding ten feet square ; the floors were above four feet below the surface of the ground. The inner walls were done in fresco, with red, blue, and green spots ; and among the rubbish were fragments having broad red stripes, and others with narrow stripes of different colours. The foundations of a large building were also discovered on the west-south-west side of the former. Numerous Roman coins were met with ; one of the Empress Faustina, and another of the Emperor Claudius. An Athenian coin of silver was also found, having on one side a curious head of Minerva, armed with a skull-cap ; and on the reverse an owl, with a sprig of laurel. Pieces of Roman tile, spear-heads, human bones, fragments of urns, pateræ, lachrymatories, &c. were also dug up. The urns were formed of different kinds of earth, of red and other colours. St. Mary's church, which stands on the chalk-cliff, rising above the Ordnance Wharf, was almost entirely re-built in 1788 ; the expences being partly defrayed by brief, and partly by parochial contributions. It is a neat edifice of brick, nearly square : the west wall formed part of the ancient Norman church, and still exhibits, on the inside, some remains of semi-circular arches, with zig-zag mouldings. In the old chancel, on the south-side, was a most elegant triple stone seat. Amongst the sepulchral memorials, is an inscription for Steven Borough, one of the four principal masters in ordinary of the navy, in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1553, he discovered the northern passage by St. Nicholas to Russia, with "the coasts thereto adjoining, to wit, Lappia (Lapland), Nova Zembla, and the country of Samoyeda. At his setting forth of England, he was accompanied with two other shippes, Sir Hugh Willobie beinge Admirall of the fleete, who, with all the company of the said two shippes, were frozen to death in Lappia, the said winter." Another inscription records the memory of Sir John Cox, knight, an eminent naval commander against the Dutch, who was captain of the Duke of York's ship, in "the expedition against the Hollanders, in the year 1672 ; and there, in a fight with the said enemy, on the 2d of May, was unhappily slain by a great shot, in the 49th year of his age." Against the north wall is the monument of Sir Edward Gregory, knight, a commissioner of the navy, who died in 1713. He bequeathed £100 for the use of the poor. With this sum South Sea stock was purchased in 1714 ; and six years afterwards, the trustees having sufficient discernment to secure the advantage they had obtained by the general infatuation, sold out at the very advanced rate of £750. An estate of thirty-two acres, called Pett's Farm, in the parish of Barham, was then purchased, the rent of which is annually distributed among the necessitous poor. In digging a grave in the church-yard, in the year 1772, a petrified human hand was found, grasping the brass hilt of a sword. The hand was partly mutilated, and all the other parts of the body were perished, as well as the blade of the sword : it was afterwards deposited in the Leverian Museum, an interesting establishment, which was broken up some years ago. In the year 1078, an hospital was

CHATHAM.

One hundred graves opened.

Various antiquities discovered.

St. Mary's church on the chalk cliff.

Two ship's companies frozen to death.

Benevolent assistance to the poor.

CHATHAM.	<p>founded at Chatham, on the south side of what is now the High-street, by the celebrated Bishop Gundulph, for the reception of poor and leprous persons of both sexes. The endowments were but small; and though they were afterwards augmented by different benefactors, the proceeds were seldom sufficient to support the inmates, who were accustomed to be supplied with provisions from the priory at Rochester. These lepers, though poor, appear to have formed a distinct corporate body, were possessed of a common seal, and demised their estates in a corporate capacity. The hospital itself has been long demolished; but there are still four persons, styled brethren, two of whom are in orders, supported by the revenues. The east end of the chapel, originally built for the lepers, in the reign of Henry I., now forms part of a chapel of ease, which was enlarged in 1743, at the expense of William Walter, Esq. On the opposite side of the street is an hospital for decayed mariners and shipwrights, founded about the year 1592, by the brave Admiral, Sir John Hawkins. In 1594, Queen Elizabeth incorporated this establishment by charter, vesting its management in twenty-six persons, styled "the governors of the hospital of Sir John Hawkins, at Chatham," who were empowered to receive or purchase lands to the yearly value of 100 marks; being within a few shillings of the annual amount of the estates which Sir John soon after conveyed to them for the purposes of the charity. He died in the following year; and the governors having framed a set of ordinances for the conduct of the pensioners, twelve persons were admitted into the hospital; but the funds proving insufficient for their proper support, their number was reduced to ten in the year 1609, and has continued such till the present time. Each pensioner has a small weekly allowance, with a chaldron of coals annually, &c. No person is eligible to this charity, who, whilst in the service of the royal navy, has not been maimed, disabled, or otherwise brought to poverty. The present hospital is a respectable and convenient building, erected on the site of the old one about thirty years ago, with a bequest of £500 left by a former governor for the purpose. The original endowments were increased by a legacy made by Robert Davis, "an honest, upright seaman, who was slain in battle, in 1692; and who, by his will, left the whole of his effects to this hospital; the produce of which, amounting to £60, was paid by his sole executrix, dame Elizabeth Narborough, afterwards the wife of Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Sir John Hawkins is also generally considered to have been the means, in conjunction with Sir Francis Drake, of the establishment of the chest at Chatham; a noble charity, but which, having been greatly mismanaged, was removed to Greenwich, some years ago, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry. This institution was established about the year 1590, when the seamen in the service of Queen Elizabeth, agreed to allow a portion of each man's pay for the relief of their fellow sailors that had been wounded in the defeat of the Spanish armada; and for similar purposes for ever. The Victualling office stands near the entrance of the town from Rochester. This is composed of several extensive ranges of building, appropriated to the various important concerns of victualling the royal shipping lying at Chatham, Sheerness, and the Nore. Further, on the same side of the High-street, is an ancient mansion, which formerly belonged to the Petts, the celebrated ship-builders, in the reigns of James I., Charles I., and Charles II. The chimney-piece in the principal room is of wood, very curiously carved. On the back of the gate is a cast of Neptune, standing erect in his car, with Tritons blowing conches, &c. and the date 1650. On the south side of the High-street the path for foot passengers is raised between twenty and thirty feet above the carriage-road, in three divisions, called St. Margaret's Banks, from being within the parish of St. Margaret, and liberties of Rochester. These banks command a beautiful prospect of the river Medway, the shipping in the harbour, the adjacent country, &c.</p>
Foundation of an hospital for the poor.	
Hospital for decayed mariners and shipwrights.	
Allowances to the pensioners.	
Establishment of the Chatham chest.	
Commodious foot-path for passenger.	

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
14	Chatley ham	Essex	Braintree...6	Dunmow ...8	Witham ...5	37	539	
6	Chatteris* pa	Cambridge ..	Ely.....9	March .....8	St. Ives.....9	68	4177	
36	Chattisham pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh ...4	Ipswich ...4	Neyland...10	66	241	
29	Chatton pa & to	Northumb. ...	Wooler.....5	Berwick....14	Belford.....5	321	1632	
4	Chawley ti	Berks	Oxford .....3	Abingdon...5	Leigh .....2	59	60	
11	Chawley pa	Devon	Chumleigh .2	S. Molton...9	Tiverton...15	192	865	
16	Chawton pa	Hants	Alton .....1	Odiham.....9	N. Alresford 9	48	416	
38	Chayley pa	Sussex	Lewes.....6	Cuckfield...8	Maresfield...6	44	.....
35	Cheadle† m t & pa	Stafford	Newcastle..11	Stone .....9	Leek .....9	146	4119	

James I. knighted many gentlemen here, in 1604; and in 1606, he again visited this town, accompanied by his queen, Anne of Denmark, her brother Christian IV., Prince Henry, the chief officers of state, privy-counsellors, and many of the nobility. The Elizabeth-James had been magnificently decorated to receive the royal guests, who dined on board; the provisions being dressed in "a great hoy, called the kitchen." On the departure of the royal visitors, a tremendous salute was fired from nearly 1,200 pieces of ordnance, simultaneously discharged. An act was passed in 1772, for the paving, lighting, &c. of this town; previously to which, it was one of the most disagreeable in Kent. Many improvements have been since made; but the streets are still irregular and narrow. Most of the houses have been erected since the reign of Elizabeth. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the dock-yard, or in trades connected with maritime pursuits. A new road has recently been made to Canterbury, on the south side of Chatham, which has in some respects proved injurious to the latter, by rendering it much less a thoroughfare. Stroud, Rochester, and Chatham, form one continuous street two miles in length.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 15th, and October 20th.—Mail arrives 12.0 morning; departs 1.40 morning.—Bankers, Jefferies and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.—Inns, the Mitre, and the Sun.

* CHATTERIS is situate in the hundred of Witchford, in the isle of Ely. The drain passing the north road to the Bedford level is near this town, and about two miles on the Huntingdon road, is Chatteris Ferry, on the river Nen. In the year 1757 here were found several hundred skeletons, with an iron sword, spear, an earthen urn, and glass vase, supposed to be the remains of some British kings. Alwen, the wife of Ethelstan, Earl of the East Angles, and nurse to King Edgar, founded a nunnery for Benedictines here in the year 980, which remained until the general suppression of monasteries.

Bankers, Gurney and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.

† CHEADLE pleasantly situated in a valley formed by bleak and barren hills, possesses no remains of antiquity, nor is otherwise remarkable either in its history or present condition. The country around has been hitherto totally valueless for purposes of agriculture; and it is supposed that, except Scotch firs, the gravelly soil of which it is composed is incapable of producing any thing worthy of cultivation. Experiments have, however, been made upon similar situations in the neighbourhood, which have succeeded; as, above Oak Moor, where there are thriving plantations of Scotch fir, spruce, oak, lime, birch, and mountain ash, on a declivity, rocky, and almost destitute of soil. The waste lands, between Cheadle and Oak Moor, consist of an immense number of rude heaps of gravel upon a stratum of sandy rock. The limestone country lies northward from Oak Moor, and in many places, as in the Weaver-hills, rises into huge cliffs. Large quantities of it are burned for manure on Stoutmoor, to the eastward, where it is also generally used in the construction of fences. The trade of Cheadle consists in its copper, brass, and tin works. The market is well supplied with provisions of all kinds. Here is an endowed free-school, and meeting houses for Methodists and Dissenters of all denominations.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, January 1st; March 25th; and Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; August 21st, and October 18th, for horses and horned cattle.—Inns, the Royal Oak, and Unicorn.

CHATHAM.

1,200 pieces of ordnance fired simultaneously.

New road made to Canterbury.

Nunnery of Benedictines.

Bleak and barren hills

The trade consists of copper, brass, and tin.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
7	Cheadle Bulkeley } pa & to f	Chester	Stockport...3	Altrincham .6	Manchester. 8	172	4228	
7	Cheadle Moseley } to	Chester	Knutsford .9	Macclesfield .8	171	1946		
37	Cheam pa	Surrey	Ellwell .....2	Kingston .....5	Croydon .....5	12	997	
46	Cheapsides ex pa	E. R. York	Howden .....4	Selby .....12	Thorne .....10	180	57	
5	Chearsley pa	Bucks	Thame .....3	Aylesbury .....7	Wendover...10	52	337	
35	Chebsey pa	Stafford	Eccleshall .2	Stone .....5	Stafford .....5	145	414	
31	Checkendon pa	Oxford	Wallingford .6	Henley .....6	Watlington .8	40	346	
7	Checkley to	Chester	Nantwich .....7	Sandbach .....8	Audlem .....7	162	235	
35	Checkley pa & to	Stafford	Uttoxeter .....4	Cheadle .....5	Stone .....10	140	2247	
36	Chedburgh pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 6	Clare .....7	Lavenham .....8	68	295	
34	Cheddar pa	Somerset	Axbridge .....2	Wells .....8	Glastonbury .9	129	1980	
5	Cheddington pa	Bucks	Ivinghoe .....2	Leighton B. .6	Winslow .....6	39	375	
12	Cheddington pa	Dorset	Beaminster .4	Crewkerne .....4	Chard .....9	132	178	
5	Cheddleton pa & to	Stafford	Leek .....3	Cheadle .....5	Burslem .....6	150	1661	
34	Cheddon Fitzpaine . pa	Somerset	Taunton .....3	Bridgewater .7	Wellington .8	139	325	
27	Chedgrave pa	Norfolk	Beccles .....8	Norwich .....6	Loddon .....4	103	353	
36	Cheliston pa	Suffolk	Halesworth .2	Bungay .....9	Harleston .....8	100	409	
15	Chelworth pa	Gloucester .	Northleach .5	Cheltenham 10	Cirencester .7	86	1026	
34	Chedzoy pa	Somerset	Bridgewater .3	N. Stowey .....8	Glastonbury 10	133	549	
29	Cheeseburn Grange, to	Northumb. .	Newcastle .11	Morpeth .....11	Hexham .....12	284	71	
22	Ceetham to	Lancaster .	Manchester .2	Bury .....7	Bolton .....9	188	4025	
12	Chelborough, East, pa	Dorset	Beaminster .6	Sherborne .....8	Crewkerne .....8	126	83	
12	Chelborough, West, pa	Dorset	Chard .....4	Crewkerne .....7	Sherborne .....10	128	63	
11	Cheldon pa	Devon	Chumleigh .3	N. Bushel .....5	Exeter .....9	181	90	
7	Chelford pa & to	Chester	Macclesfield .7	Knutsford ....4	Congleton .....8	169	191	
35	Chell, Great to	Stafford	Newcastle .4	Leek .....8	Burslem .....2	153	535	
10	Chellaston pa	Derby	Derby .....5	Burton .....9	Ticknall .....4	124	352	
36	Chellesworth pa	Suffolk	Bildeston .....1	Hadleigh .....4	Lavenham .....5	61	346	
3	Chellington pa	Bedford	Harrold .....2	Bedford .....7	H. Ferrers .....8	57	119	
33	Chelmarsh pa	Salop	Bridgenorth .4	Bewdly .....10	M. Wenlock 10	137	439	
10	Chelmerton pa & to	Derby	Tideswell .....4	Buxton .....5	Bakewell .....6	158	268	
36	Chelmondiston pa	Suffolk	Ipswich .....5	Stratford .....9	Woodbridge 10	68	489	
14	Chelmsford f. mt & pa	Essex	Colchester .21	Billericay .....8	Dunmow .....11	29	5135	

Famous for
excellent
cheese.

Cheddar
Cliffs.

Here is a
handsome
church.

* CHEDDER, in the hundred of Winterstoke, is situated on the slope of the Mendip hills, and consequently about the level of the moors, the rich pasturage of which has rendered its dairies long famous for the production of excellent cheese, by some considered equal to any in England, and by many as no way inferior to the celebrated Parmasan. Nothing can exceed the grandeur of the scenery here displayed, owing to the diversity of the Mendip hills, where extensive caverns, bold protuberances, and numerous chasms are mixed together in awful variety. One of the chasms called Cheddar Cliffs, extends nearly a mile in length, the rugged walls of which, in many places, rise more than 400 feet perpendicular, and at others fall into obliquities of twice that extent, forming one of the most striking objects of its kind in the kingdom. Nine springs issue from the foot of these cliffs, on the side nearest Cheddar, all within thirty feet of each other, which unite about forty feet from their source, and form the river Cheddar, the water of which is peculiarly clear and fine, and which abounds in trout, and turns several mills within half a mile of its rise. It had formerly a considerable market, which has been discontinued for more than a century; but the market-cross, which is of an hexagonal shape, is still standing, and in good preservation. Here is, or was recently, a paper manufactory; and the spinning and knitting of hose furnish the chief employment of the more humble inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a large handsome building, finished with a very fine tower, which rises to the height of 100 feet, and is embellished with handsome pinnacles.

† CHELMSFORD, anciently Chelmersford, the county town, is situated in the hundred to which it gives name. It occupies a very pleasant site, near the centre of the county, at the confluence of the rivers Chelmer and Cann, from the ancient ford, over the former of which it evidently derives its name. Camden, without any due authority, places Canonium here, though it is known that there was not even a road near this town, till Henry the First's time, when Maurice, Bishop of London, built a bridge over the Chelmer, about the year 1100. To this bridge the town owed its

importance, as it occasioned the great road, which before passed through Writtle, a village two miles to the east, to be brought to Chelmsford, and from that time the latter increased both in houses and population. In 1199, William de Sancta Maria, Bishop of London, procured the grant of a weekly market, and other privileges, which were confirmed in the latter part of the 13th century. The town and manor of Chelmsford were granted by Bishop Bonner to Henry VIII. in the year 1545. Queen Elizabeth, in July, 1563, bestowed them on Thomas Mildmay, Esq., whose family have continued proprietors from that period. The appearance of the town which is chiefly composed of four streets, is respectable, and even handsome. Near the centre is the shire-hall, an elegant, commodious, and well-designed structure, which was erected at the expense of the county, from designs, and under the immediate direction of J. Johnson, architect, who, having completed it at an expense less than the original estimate, was presented, agreeably to a vote passed at the quarter sessions, in 1792, with an elegant silver cup. The front of the building is of white stone, with a rusticated basement, and ornamented with four three-quarter Ionic columns, supporting a pediment. The upper part of the façade is further ornamented with three basso-relievos of Justice, Wisdom, and Mercy. In the basement of this building is an open space for the corn exchange, and apartments for the courts of assize, sessions, &c. which are constructed with singular propriety and convenience. Above is an elegant assembly or county room, which extends the whole length of the building, and is furnished with a music gallery, two handsome chandeliers, and sculptured marble chimney-pieces. Behind this is a jury room, and several other convenient offices. From the upper apartments of this building the views are very extensive. Nearly adjoining to the shire-hall is a neatly sculptured conduit, having the figure of a Naiad at the top. On the different sides above the pipes whence the water issues are the following appropriate inscriptions: "*Benignus, Benignis.*" Bountiful to the Bounteous. "*Nec parvus Parcis.*" Liberal to the Covetous. "*Nec diminutus largiendo.*" Not diminished by bestowing. "*Sic Charitus a Deo Fonte.*" Thus Charity from the Heavenly Fountain. The water is brought from a spring about a quarter of a mile from the town. When the original conduit was built is unknown; the present was erected some years ago, chiefly from subscriptions of the inhabitants, and gifts of £100 each, from the Sun and Royal Exchange fire-offices. It formed a handsome specimen of Coade's artificial stone; but, unfortunately, it has been subjected to much mischievous dilapidation. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and handsome building. The body is modern, and was erected from designs, by Mr. Johnson, in place of the more ancient part, which fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, on the night of the 17th of January, 1800. At the west-end is a square flint tower, with pinnacles. The period when the original church was founded is uncertain; but, from an inscription which was placed on the south side of the centre aisle, it appears to have been repaired by subscription, in the year 1424. It anciently contained four guilds or chantries. The burial-place of the Mildmays is on the north of the chancel. Benjamin, Earl Fitzwalter, and Frederica, his countess, daughter to the gallant Duke of Schomberg, are among the number of that family who lie here interred. In rebuilding the body of the church, the ancient character of its architecture has been preserved; but the interior is elegantly ornamented in a modern style. It was opened for divine service in September, 1803. At the west-end is a gallery, in which is a fine organ, erected by Hancock, in 1772; but since improved by Russell. Here is a free grammar-school, which was founded, and liberally endowed in the year 1552, by Edward VI., on the petition of the principal gentry of the neighbourhood. The school-house was re-built in the year 1782, by R. Benyon, Esq., then acting governor, on the site of

CHELMS-
FORD.

Town and
manor
granted to
Henry VIII.
by Bishop
Bonner, in
1545.

The shire-
hall an ele-
gant struc-
ture.

Neatly
sculptured
conduit.

The
church.

CHELMS-
FORD.Excellent
schools.The county
gaol.Public
amusementsRemarkable
case of
abstinence.The race
course on
Gallywood-
common.

a more ancient one, erected by Sir John Tyrrell, bart. The education of youth is further provided for by two charity-schools, supported by subscription; one founded on the 17th of August, 1713, for fifty boys; the other in April, 1714, for twenty girls. The school-house stands at the north-east corner of the church-yard; adjoining to it are three alms-houses for decayed families. Chelmsford bridge, erected by Bishop Maurice, over the Chelmer, having greatly decayed, was re-built with one arch, in the year 1787, from a design by Mr. Johnson. This bridge unites the hamlet of Moulsham with Chelmsford. Near it on the Moulsham side, stands the county gaol, a spacious and well-arranged stone building, which was commenced in 1773, and since much improved by Mr. Johnson. The front is formed by a commodious house occupied by the gaoler: from this, westward, extends a large paved yard, terminated by the hospital, or ward for female criminals, and a very neat and convenient chapel. On the north-side, next the river, is a double range of cells; and beyond another large yard, secured by a wall and iron palisadoes, appropriated to the use of the convicts employed in picking oakum, and making ropes. On the south side from the house extends a range of separate cells for condemned criminals, behind which, on the opposite side of a paved yard, are apartments for debtors, conveniently disposed. Every yard is provided with excellent spring water, which, with the general attention paid to cleanliness, greatly contributes to the health of the prisoners. Here is also a well-conducted house of correction. Within these few years, the whole town has been greatly improved. On the banks of the river are numerous pleasure-gardens, agreeably laid out, and adorned with temples, summer-houses, &c. There are balls and concerts, and other public amusements. Here is also a small and very incommo-
dious theatre. A good reading-room is amongst the desiderata of Chelmsford. A calamitous fire occurred in this town on the evening of the 24th of October, 1804; by which fourteen unfortunate Hanoverian soldiers were destroyed, from the distressing circumstance of being unable to open the door of the building in which they slept. The devouring element again committed its ravages here, on the morning of March 19, 1808. Three young women, inmates with Mrs. Smith, a milliner, in whose house the conflagration commenced, perished in the flames. Their remains were deposited in the church-yard, where a monument was erected to their memory, with an inscription recording the fatal event. A subscription of between £700 and £800 was also raised for the relief of the surviving sufferers. About the year 1809, or 1810, the following remarkable case of abstinence occurred here: a man, named James Jackson, was committed to the House of Correction as a vagrant; for the first five days after his commitment he was not perceived to take any sustenance whatever, or once to open his eyes; on the sixth day, however, he walked in the prison-yard, and drank plentifully of water at the pump, and continued to do so till the seventeenth day, but constantly refused to take any kind of food whatever; and from the seventeenth day of his confinement, to the day of his death, he even discontinued to take the water. The constable who had him in custody, three days previously to his being committed to the House of Correction, states, that during that time he took nothing but one pint of beer; so that it appears, from the 1st of September to the day of his death, the 2d of October, he took no other nourishment than one pint of beer, except water, of which it is stated he drank plentifully during twelve days of the time he was in the House of Correction. On Gallywood-common, near the town is a race-course, on which three plates are run for annually; one of them of the value of a hundred guineas, and the others of fifteen guineas each: the latter are provided by the subscriptions of the inhabitants, and of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. In the year 1813, through the judicious and indefatigable exertions of F. H. Child, Esq., one of the inhabitants of the town, the course, which had been much neglected, was rendered one of the

Popu.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
25	Chelsea pa	Middlesex . .	Paddington . . 3	Kensington . . 2	Hammersmith 3	4	32371
25	Chelsea, Little . . . ham	Middlesex . .	Brompton . . . 1	Fulham 2	..... 3	4	.....
21	Chelshfield pa	Kent	Bromley 7	Dartford . . . 10	Seven Oaks . . 7	17	796
37	Chelsham pa	Surrey	Croydon 6	Westerham . . 7	Farley 1	14	279

CHELMSFORD.

Pleasant and fertile country.

Batteries and parapets.

Punning epigram of Philemon Holland.

An interesting and populous village.

best in the kingdom. The support of the labouring classes about Chelmsford is chiefly derived from the general business of the county, and from the multitude of carriers and passengers that take this road to the metropolis. The adjacent country is extremely pleasant and fertile; the soil principally consists of a deep rich loam, intermixed with veins of gravel. Several flourishing plantations of hops are established in the neighbourhood. During the war, two extensive ranges of barracks, with accommodations for upwards of 4,000 troops, were erected in this parish: the largest is at the west end of the town; the other on the southern side. Since the peace of 1814 one range has been pulled down, and the materials sold by auction. At a short distance west of the southern barracks began a line of embankment for defending the approach to the metropolis, consisting of star batteries and parapets. It ran in a south-east direction. This was one among the numerous works undertaken to defeat the purposes of the projected invasion. The county assizes, the quarter sessions, and the petty sessions are holden here, as well as the election for the knights of the shire. Its prosperity is greatly increased by its central situation, which renders it a very great thoroughfare, and commands the public business of the county. In the suburb of Moulsham, near the river, stood a Dominican priory, erroneously said to have been founded by Malcolm, King of Scotland. About a mile from the town is Moulsham hall, the seat and manor of the Mildmays, which, prior to the Norman conquest, was parcel of the possessions of the abbey church of St. Peter's, Westminster. Philemon Holland, an industrious writer, was born in this town in the year 1551, and studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A., and obtained a fellowship; he subsequently procured a diploma as physician, and engaged in medical practice at Coventry. He is also said to have been a master of a free grammar-school at that place, where his death occurred in 1636, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was a kind of general translator of his time, whence he began the subject of the following punning epigram:—

“Holland with his translations doth so fill us,
He will not let Suetonius be tranquillus.”

He published versions of several of the classics, besides Suetonius; but his most important work is his translation of Camden's *Brittannia*.—*Fuller's Worthies of England*.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 12th and November 12th.—Bankers, Sparrow and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—Inns, Black Boy, and Saracen's Head.

* **CHELSEA.** The church belonging to this interesting and populous village stands two miles S. from Buckingham-house; but its buildings now extend, on the N.E., nearly to Hyde Park Corner, and proportionately in other directions. The reach of the Thames on which the church is placed, is nearly two miles in length, and is wider than any part of the river westward of London Bridge. The water is sometimes rough, and not altogether free from danger. The streets and dwellings of Chelsea, convey the idea of a town of great population and traffic. Several ranges of building are conspicuous for beauty; but the general architectural character of modern Chelsea is exceedingly various, and houses are often pressed on each other for support, apparently unable to stand alone. Nordon says, “that Chelsey is so called of the nature of the place, whose strand is like the chesel, which the sea casteth up of sand and pebble stones. Thereof called Cheselsey, breecfely Chelsey, as is Chelsey in

CHELSEA.

Its supposed
antiquity.The red rose
tenure.Sir Hans
Sloane.The
Moravians.

Don Saltero.

Sussex." According to a charter of Edward the Confessor, the manor of Chelsea was bestowed by Thurstan, who held it of the king, on Westminster Abbey. Maitland, in his History of London, supposes that when the Britons, after experiencing a defeat in the reign of Claudius, were compelled to ford the Thames, and were followed by the emperor, who then completely routed them, the spot chosen for their passage through the river was in the close neighbourhood of Chelsea College Garden. He also conjectures this to be "the place which Julius Cæsar forced, when he routed the Britons; notwithstanding what has been alleged by Camden and others in favour of Coway Stakes." There are no earth-works, however, or remains of fortification, in the vicinity of Chelsea, to strengthen the probability of the supposition. Chelsea was the chosen residence of some of the most conspicuous persons connected with the councils and warlike operations of the country, in ages celebrated for wisdom and valour. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who acquired high renown at the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, appears to have occasionally resided here; and it is supposed that he occupied a mansion which afterwards belonged to Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, which was granted by Richard III. to Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, for life, to be held by the service of a red rose. The site of this mansion is now unknown; as is also the spot once occupied by a house which William, Marquis of Berkeley, who died in 1491, and who was an adherent of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., possessed in this village. A spacious house, near the bank of the river, which was pulled down some years ago, was the occasional residence of the Shrewsbury family, through several descents. About the year 1520, Sir Thomas More purchased an estate at Chelsea; but the spot on which his dwelling stood cannot be ascertained. The arguments in favour of Beaufort house are the strongest. Sir Thomas More built the south chancel of the church of Chelsea; and he was interred in the rector's chancel, on the south side near the communion table. After the restoration, George, the second Duke of Buckingham, recovered his father's estates; and at Chelsea, on the spot believed to have been once occupied by Sir Thomas More, occasionally resided this profligate nobleman. The mansion was ultimately purchased by Sir Hans Sloane; and, in 1740, it was pulled down. A part of the site is now engrossed by Beaufort-street, which proceeds nearly in a right line northwards from Battersea-bridge. Portions of the wall formerly surrounding the premises are yet to be seen in nearly every direction. A portion of the grounds is now occupied as a place of burial for the Moravian Society; and some parts of the building intended for a Moravian chapel, but now used as a school for gratuitous education on the Lancasterian system, consist of remains of the stables formerly appertaining to Beaufort house. Contiguous to the site of Beaufort house, probably on a part of Sir T. More's domain, is a mansion which is thought to have been built by Sir Theodore Mayerne, a celebrated physician, who died at Chelsea in 1655. The house afterwards became the property of the Earl of Lindsey; was subsequently possessed by several noble families; and, about the year 1750, was purchased by Count Zinzendorf, bishop, or ordinary, of the people known by the name of Moravians. The count intended to establish a settlement at Chelsea; but this project failed, and in 1770 the house was sold. The building now constitutes several respectable tenements, which bear the name of Lindsey-row. In one of these resided H. C. Jennings, Esq., who possessed a valuable collection of natural and artificial curiosities; among which were some fine miniatures, in enamel. A collection of a more trifling character—that of Don Saltero—formerly preserved here, demands brief notice. The coffee-house, named after this personage, situated in Cheyne Walk, was first opened in 1695, by Salter, who had lived in a menial capacity with Sir Hans Sloane, and had accompanied him in his travels. In the

principal rooms Salter placed various "alligators stuffed," snakes, butterflies, shells, medals, &c. the refuse of his former master's superb collections. His visitors occasionally added to this assortment by presents; and the articles remained, as originally arranged, till 1799, when they were sold by public auction. See Tatler, Number 34. Chelsea had the honour of affording a retreat to Queen Katherine Parr, who possessed the manor, as a part of her jointure, and resided here with her last husband, the Lord Admiral Seymour. The ancient manor-house stood near the church, but on the northern side. It is believed that King Henry VIII. constructed the more recent manorial residence, which stood to the east of the spot now occupied by Winchester-house, and is said to have been intended by the king as a nursery for his children. The princess Elizabeth was about fourteen years of age when she resided at Chelsea. Jane, Duchess of Northumberland, widow of the decapitated duke, died in this manor-house, in 1555. The Earl of Nottingham resided in this mansion many years; but the connection of Sir Hans Sloane with the building is the circumstance best calculated to render its site an object of curiosity with posterity. It was in the decline of this good and great man's life that he retired to Chelsea; and here, in the large and numerous rooms of the manor-house, he assembled round him those books, and curious collections, which, since his death, have formed the foundation of the British Museum. He resided here from the latter part of the year 1740, to the close of his life in 1753. The whole of the structure was taken down shortly after the death of Sir Hans Sloane, and a row of houses erected on the site. These dwellings form part of that handsome line of buildings termed Cheyne Walk, which ornaments the Chelsea bank of the Thames in the vicinity of the church. The seat of the Danvers family was taken down about the year 1696, at which time Danvers-street was erected on the site. Winchester-house, the residence of the bishops of Winchester, adjoins the site of the manor-house constructed by Henry VIII. It is a heavy brick building, devoid of architectural ornament. The interior is commodious, and much enriched by a collection of antiques, and specimens of natural history. The celebrated Duchess of Mazarine, of whom Charles II. had been enamoured during his exile, occupied a house which stood on the site of the buildings now termed George-place. The duchess died at Chelsea, in 1699. Faulkner says, "that she appears, from the parish books, to have been in arrears for the poor's rate during the whole time of her residing in this village." Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, who commanded at the celebrated battle of La Hogue, resided in Chelsea, from 1703 to 1707. His premises were between the stable-yard of the Royal Hospital, and the building now termed Gough-house. Sir Robert Walpole subsequently obtained from the crown a lease of the house and gardens, and made this spot his occasional residence. On the death of Sir Robert Walpole (Earl of Orford) the house was sold to the Earl of Dunmore; and after passing to the late George Aufrere, Esq. and the Earl of Yarborough, the premises were purchased, in 1808, by government, for the purpose of erecting an infirmary to the Royal Hospital. Gough-house, built by John, Earl of Carberry, in the latter part of the 17th century, was converted into a school for young ladies. On the eastern side of the Royal Hospital stood the mansion of Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, built by the earl on land originally belonging to the hospital, of which he obtained a lease, and afterwards a grant. In 1733, this estate was sold in lots; and Lacy, the patentee of Drury-lane Theatre, in conjunction with a person named Rietti, took a lease of the premises, with a view of establishing a place of entertainment on a large and splendid scale. They were unable to accomplish the design. The undertaking went forward, but the property was divided into thirty-six shares. This place of public amusement consisted of an elegant rotunda, 150 feet in diameter in the clear, and attached gardens. It was first opened with a public breakfast, April 5, 1742; and

CHELSEA.

The ancient manor-house.

Sir Hans Sloane's collection the foundation of the British Museum.

Winchester-house.

Occasional residence of Sir Robert Walpole.

Ranelagh-gardens.

CHELSEA.

fashionable
resort.Dean Swift
resided here
in 1711.Dr. Smollett
resided here
in 1757.Splendid
entertain-
ment to the
Emperor of
Russia, &c.
in 1814.

for some time after morning concerts were given. These soon gave place to evening amusements, combining musical performances, fire-works, &c. For many years Ranelagh constituted one of the most fashionable spots of resort. The premises were taken down about the year 1805, and the site was intended to be built upon. Robert, Earl of Sussex, Lord High Chamberlain of England, died at his place at Chelsea, in the year 1542. Richard Fletcher, successively Bishop of Bristol, Worcester, and London, appears from the parish register to have resided here a few years previous to his death. Fletcher, the dramatic poet, was son of this bishop. John Pym, the parliamentarian, occupied a house here. The Earl of Manchester lived here in 1647. Charles, Duke of St. Albans, natural son of Charles II., by Eleanor Gwynn, had a house at Chelsea about the year 1692. Henry, Duke of Kent, was a resident about the year 1715. Sir Francis Windham occupied a house in Paradise-row, in the year 1700. John, Earl of Radnor, and the eminent statesman Sir Thomas (afterwards Baron) Pelham, occupied houses in Paradise-row. Mrs. Mary Astell, born in 1668, one of the most learned women of her age, passed the greater portion of her life in Paradise-row. Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, resided several years in Church-lane. Dean Swift took a lodging opposite to the doctor's house, in 1711. Dr. Mead, eminent as a physician and a scholar, was a resident in 1714. Dr. Arbuthnot had, likewise, a house for a short time at Chelsea; in which he was succeeded by Sir John Shadwell, whose father, the poet laureat, died in this village. Sir Richard Steele rented a house by the water-side, about the year 1716. Elizabeth Blackwell, who published "A curious Herbal, containing five hundred cuts of the most useful Plants," &c. resided in a house facing the Physic Garden, while composing that work. The Herbal was published in 1739. Thomas Stackhouse, known by his "History of the Bible," had a residence here about the year 1750. Dr. Benjamin Hoadly lived in a house adjoining the mansion of Lady Cremorne. John Martyn, F.R.S., distinguished for the ardour with which he cultivated natural history, resided at Chelsea, as a practitioner of physic, more than twenty years. His house was in Church-lane. Dr. Smollett removed to Chelsea in 1757, and rented the building termed Monmouth-house, in Lawrence-street, since occupied as a boarding-school. Dr. Burney, many years organist of the Royal Hospital, died in Chelsea college, aged 88 years, in April, 1814. The Pavilion, Hans-place, to the west of Sloane-street, was the residence of Lady Charlotte Denys. On the west side of the lawn are some artificial ruins, intended to represent the remains of a priory. The stone-work of which they are chiefly composed, was brought from the demolished residence of Cardinal Wolsey, at Esher, in Surrey. The interior of the Pavilion is ornamented by some pictures, and by several busts and casts. Near the western extremity of the parish was the seat of Lady Cremorne, built by Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, agreeably situated on the bank of the Thames. Here is a small but good collection of pictures. To the west of Lady Cremorne's villa, was the agreeable cottage residence of Joseph Brown, Esq., formerly the property, and in the occupation of Dr. Hoadly. On a part of the grounds formerly belonging to Sir Robert Walpole, General Gordon has now a residence. "General Gordon has a lease of these premises, granted to him by government, for the term of ninety-nine years; and here he had the honour of entertaining the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, and the Duke of York, when those illustrious personages visited Chelsea Hospital in the year 1814." To the east of the site of Ranelagh gardens is the substantial and handsome residence of Gen. Wilford. Chelsea church, near the margin of the river, is chiefly composed of brick. It was raised at various periods. The oldest part is a chapel of the Lawrence family, at the eastern end of the north aisle. At the east end of the south aisle is a chapel, constructed by Sir Thomas More, about the year 1522. At the west is a heavy brick tower,

measuring from the battlements to the base, ninety feet in height, built between the years 1667, and 1679. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, comprehending the two chapels before mentioned. The chapel of the Lawrence family, at the eastern termination of the north aisle, is small, and contains several monuments. Sir T. More's chapel is engrossed by pews, and the walls are now replete with monuments unconnected with his family. On the wall of the north aisle is the monument of Lady Jane Cheyne, the work of Bernini. The effigies of the deceased, (a haggard figure, apparently worn thin by disease and premature old age) is represented, in a semi-recumbent attitude, on a black sarcophagus; the left elbow leaning on a cushion, and the hand on a book. Over the effigies is an arch, sustained by veined marble columns of the Corinthian order. A Latin inscription relates that she was the eldest daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, and the beloved wife of Charles Cheyne, Esq. "whom she never grieved, but in her death." Her ladyship died in 1669, at the age of 48. On the sarcophagus, is an inscription to the memory of her husband, who died in 1691. Attached to the south wall is the monument of Jane, Duchess of Northumberland, who died in 1555. Over the tablet bearing an inscription to her memory, is a Gothic canopy, once supported by pillars of Mosaic work; but the whole monument is now in a ruinous condition. Against the wall of the south aisle is also a large marble monument to the memory of Gregory, Lord Dacre, who died in 1594, and Anne, his wife, who died in 1595. The parish has, by Lady Dacre's will, some presentations to her alms-houses, on condition of keeping this monument in repair. Against the south wall of the church, on the outside, are the monuments of Dr. Chamberlayne, three of his sons, his widow, and his daughter. In the south-east corner of the church-yard is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, bart., and his lady. Amongst other eminent persons interred within this church-yard, are Thomas Shadwell, poet laureat; Mrs. Mary Astell; Abel Boyer, author of a Life of Queen Anne, &c.; Philip Miller, author of the Gardener's Dictionary; Henry Mossop, the actor; William Kenrick, LL.D., editor of the London Review; Sir John Fielding, the magistrate, &c. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the church is an additional ground for the purpose of burial, given to the parish by Sir Hans Sloane, in 1733, and enlarged in 1790, by a grant from Lord Cadogan. Another auxiliary burial ground was also consecrated in 1813. It is surrounded with iron rails, and possesses a chapel for the performance of burial service. Shortly after the commencement of the 17th century, Dr. Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, instigated the foundation of a college for the study of polemical divinity, to consist of a stated number of learned divines, whose time and talents were to be employed in the controversial defence of the reformed religion. After a succession of adverse circumstances, Charles II., in 1669, gave the structure, and its attached grounds, to the Royal Society, then newly incorporated; but of this society they were again purchased for the king's use, by Sir Stephen Fox, in January, 1682. This purchase was preliminary to the foundation of "the Royal Hospital," as an asylum for wounded and superannuated soldiers. Its first stone was laid by the king on the 12th of March, 1682. Sir Stephen Fox (ancestor to the present Lord Holland) is believed to have been the projector of this hospital; and Collins says that it is certain he expended above £13,000 on the institution. Tradition bestows the honour of the design on Eleanor Gwynn, one of the king's mistresses. The sum of £1000 was presented by Archbishop Sancroft: and the same sum was given by Tobias Rustat, whose whole fortune was dedicated to public benefactions and works of charity. The whole was finished in the year 1690. It was built from the design, and under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, at the expense, it is said, of £150,000. The edifice is solid, commanding, and of elevated proportions, presenting a happy medium between a degrading humility of

CHELSEA.

Monument
of Lady Jane
Cheyne.

Monument
of Sir Hans
Sloane and
his lady.

Foundation
of the Royal
Hospital,
1682.

CHITSEA.

Statue of
King
Charles II.Description
of the hos-
pital.The dining
hall.Spacious
infirmary.

style, and the splendour of ill-placed ostentation. It is composed of brick, with coignes, columns, cornices, &c., of free-stone; and consists of three courts, the principal of which is open on the south side towards the river. Large gardens extend to the edge of the water, and finish with an elevated terrace. The eastern and western wings of this court are 365 feet in length, and are occupied by the pensioners' wards, sixteen in number, spacious and airy. In the centre of the court is a bronze statue of Charles II., larger than life, in a Roman habit, presented by Tobias Rustat, and thought to be the work of Grinling Gibbons. At the extremity of the eastern wing is the governor's house, a large and commodious building. The ceiling of the state-room is divided into oblong compartments, ornamented with the initials of Charles II., James II., and William and Mary, with the royal arms, military trophies, &c. The sides of the same apartment are enriched by portraits of Charles I., his queen, and two sons, Charles, Prince of Wales, and James, Duke of York, Charles II., James II., William III., and Queen Mary, and other noble personages. In the long-room, in the second story, are two correct and well executed views of the Royal Hospital, by Peter Tilleman. The centre of each wing is ornamented with a pediment of free-stone, supported by Doric columns. In the western wing are the apartments of the lieutenant-governor. The north side of this court, which presents the most important face of the structure, has in the centre a handsome portico of the Doric order. A colonnade continues along the whole range. The buildings occupying this side are divided into a chapel, a hall, and a vestibule terminated by a cupola. On the top, is a large cistern of water, which supplies the whole of the hospital. The water is conducted from the Thames, by means of an engine placed in a small building in the gardens. The chapel, 110 feet in length, and 30 in width, is paved with black and white marble, and wainscoted with Dutch oak. Over the communion table is a painting of the Resurrection, by Sebastian Ricci. Here is a good organ, the gift of Major Ingram. James II. presented a handsome service of plate, four prayer books richly bound, an altar cloth, a pulpit cloth, and several velvet cushions. The pews of the various officers of the establishment range along the sides, and the pensioners sit in the middle, on benches. Regular service is performed in this chapel on Sundays, and prayers are read on Wednesdays and Fridays. The dining hall, on the western side of the vestibule, is of the same dimensions as the chapel. The furniture is massy and simple. At the east end is a gallery. The west or upper end is occupied by a painting, designed by Verrio, and presented by the Earl of Ranelagh. The chief figure is Charles II., mounted on a horse, richly caparisoned. In the back ground is a perspective view of the Royal Hospital; Hercules, Minerva, Peace, and "Father Thames," are introduced by way of allegory. A dinner for the pensioners is placed in the hall every day, except Sundays, at twelve o'clock; but they do not dine in public, as every man is allowed to take his meal to his own berth or apartment. The East, or Lighthorse court, comprises the apartments of many official persons connected with the institution. The west court, similar to that on the east, is partly occupied by the board-room, used by the commissioners, and by the apartments of various officers connected with the establishment. Farther to the west is the stable-yard; and on the site of the mansion formerly belonging to Sir Robert Walpole, has recently been erected a spacious infirmary for the use of the Royal Hospital, after the design of J. Soane, Esq. It is composed of brick, and consists of three sides of a quadrangle. The western division is appropriated to patients requiring surgical aid; that on the east, to such as are peculiarly under the notice of the physician. The central portion of the structure consists chiefly of wards for these two classes of patients, and has an arcade of the whole length, which conducts to the principal apartments. Each ward is spacious, and well arranged. Attached to the buildings are warm and

cold baths, a dispensary, surgery, and every requisite office. The north front of the hospital is not of lofty proportions. The central division is of free-stone, comprising a pediment supported by four Doric columns, with an entablature. This division is crowned by a light and ornamented cupola. The entire length of the principal buildings, from east to west, is 790 feet; and the whole of the premises comprehend about fifty acres. On the north is an enclosure of fourteen acres with avenues of limes and horse chesnuts. The principal entrance to the hospital is through this enclosure, by an iron gateway, provided with lodges, and ornamented on each side with stone pillars, surmounted by military trophies. The care of this institution is vested in the following commissioners, appointed by patent under the great seal: the lord president of the council, the first lord of the treasury, the secretaries of state, the paymaster general of the forces, the secretary at war, the comptrollers of army accounts, the governor, and the lieutenant-governor, of the Royal Hospital. The establishment consists of a governor, a lieutenant-governor, a major, an adjutant, and assistant-adjutant, a treasurer, a secretary, two chaplains, a physician, a surgeon, and an apothecary, a comptroller, a steward, a clerk the works, and other subordinate warrant officers. The in-pensioners are in number 476, and are divided into the following classes: 26 captains, one of whom acts as serjeant-major; 32 serjeants, 32 corporals, and 16 drummers, 336 privates, and 34 light horsemen. The light horse are generally serjeants of cavalry, selected for eminence of service, or for good behaviour while in the hospital. The captains, serjeants, and corporals, are also appointed from the most deserving and orderly men. They are all annually clothed in a uniform of scarlet, faced with blue. The in-pensioners are lodged in sixteen wards, to each of which two serjeants and two corporals are appointed with a matron, under the inspection of the housekeeper. They are allowed daily, with the exception of Wednesdays and Fridays, the following provisions each man: one pound of meat, one loaf of bread, of twelve ounces; one quarter of a pound of cheese; two quarts of beer. On Wednesdays and Fridays they have, instead of meat, one pint of peas soup, and an extra allowance of cheese and butter. In addition to provision, clothing, &c., the in-pensioners have weekly pay, in the following proportions: captains 3s. 6d., serjeants 2s., corporals and drummers each 10d., privates 8d., light horse 2s. Regular garrison duty is performed by the pensioners. Besides the persons provided for in the hospital, there is an unlimited number of out-pensioners, paid in different proportions, according to their length of service, corporeal disability, &c. They are liable to be called upon to perform garrison duty, as invalid companies, in time of war. Their pay varies from five-pence to three shillings and sixpence per day; and since the year 1754, they have received their allowance half-yearly in advance. The expense of the hospital and out-pensioners is chiefly defrayed by an annual grant from parliament, voted with the army estimates. The Earl of Ranelagh in 1695, vested £3,250 in the hands of the trustees; and by a deed-poll, dated 1707, he directed, that the interest should be expended in the purchase of great coats for the pensioners, once in three years. John de la Fontaine, Esq. left the sum of £60 10s. to be annually distributed among the pensioners, on the 29th of May. In 1729, Lady Catherine Jones, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Lady Coventry, and others, founded a school at Chelsea, for the education of poor girls, whose fathers were, or had been, pensioners of the hospital. Twenty suitable objects are thus educated. On the eastern side of the hospital is a burial ground for the officers, pensioners, &c. Among the numerous persons whose ashes repose in this cemetery, may be noticed William Hiseland, a pensioner, who died in 1732, at the age of 112. William Cheselden, the eminent practitioner, to whom the English school of surgery is so much indebted. Mr. Cheselden was head surgeon of the hospital from the year 1737, till

CHELSEA.

The establishment of the Royal Hospital.

Allowance to the pensioners.

School for the education of poor girls.

CHELSEA.

The Royal
Military
Asylum.

his decease in 1752; and General Sir William Fawcett, K.B., who died in 1804, and who had for several years filled the office of governor of the hospital. The Royal Military Asylum, the first stone of which was laid by the Duke of York, on the 19th of June, 1801, is after a design of Mr. Sanders, and is chiefly formed of brick, with embellishments of stone. "The principal parts compose three sides of a quadrangle; and the western or chief front has, in the centre, a spacious stone portico of the Doric order. Four pillars, of noble and commanding proportions, support the pediment; and on the frieze is the following inscription:—'The Royal Military Asylum for the Children of Soldiers of the Regular Army.' On the tympanum of the pediment are the imperial arms. The asylum is enclosed by high walls. An iron railing opens towards the great front; and the grounds connected with that part of the building are disposed in a simple, but ornamental manner." Attached to each wing is a spacious area for exercise; and in several parts of these grounds are arcades, for the protection of the children in inclement seasons. The western, or principal division of the structure, comprises three dining-rooms for the boys, eighty feet long and thirty feet wide; a dining-room for the girls, of the same dimensions, and three school-rooms for the boys, and one for the girls, of equal length and width with the apartments used by them while taking meals. Over a small vestibule is the committee room; and, at the extremity of the dining-halls, on one side, is a room for washing and cold bathing, appropriated to the girls; on the other side is a similar apartment for the use of the boys. The children are educated, according to the system of Dr. Bell, in reading, writing, &c. The school-rooms are ventilated, well lighted, and lofty. One of these rooms is used as a chapel, having a gallery along the east side and the two ends. On one side of the pulpit is a small, elegant, mural monument, by Westmacott, to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel George Williamson, the first commandant of the establishment, who died in 1812. On the other side of the pulpit is a tablet, stating the benefaction of John Vickers, late a private soldier in the Royal Welch Fusileers, who, by will, in 1810, devised, on the decease of a cousin, the sum of £400, for the purpose of promoting the welfare and advancement in life of the female orphans of the Royal Military Asylum. The north wing is divided into three wards, consisting of dormitories for the boys: and the south wing in a similar manner for the girls. Several officers of the establishment have suites of apartments in both these divisions. The domestic affairs are regulated by commissioners appointed by the king's sign-manual, who hold four quarterly boards yearly. The official establishment consists of a commandant, adjutant and secretary, chaplain, quarter-master, surgeon, matron, and various subordinate persons. The board is directed to select, first, "orphans, or those whose fathers have been killed, or have died on foreign stations; or those who have lost their mothers, and whose fathers are absent on duty abroad; or those whose fathers are ordered on foreign service, or whose parents have other children to maintain. The merit of the father, as to regimental character, is always considered as a principal recommendation. None are admitted but children born in wedlock, or warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular army. Every child admitted must be free from mental or bodily infirmity. The parents or friends who apply for the admission of children, are required to sign their consent to such children remaining in the asylum as long as the commissioners may judge proper, and to their being disposed of when of proper age, as apprentices or servants; or, if boys, to their being placed, with their own free consent, in the regular army, as private soldiers." The number of children is not to exceed 700 boys and 300 girls, exclusive of such as, on an exigency, may be admitted to the infant establishment in the Isle of Wight. The boys are clothed in red jackets, blue breeches, blue stockings, and black caps; the girls in red gowns, blue

Monument
to the me-
mory of
Lieut.-Col.
Geo. Wil-
liamson.

The regu-
lations of
the asylum.

CHELSEA

York Hos-
pital, for
wounded
soldiers.

petticoats, straw hats, &c. York Hospital, situated in the Five Fields is intended for the reception of wounded soldiers, waiting to have their claims investigated. The Apothecaries' garden, on the margin of the Thames, comprises between three or four acres. In 1673, Charles Cheyne, Esq., lord of the manor, demised to the company of apothecaries this plot of ground, for a lease of sixty-one years; and the garden was soon stocked with a satisfactory variety of medicinal plants. Sir Hans Sloane studied his favourite science here; and at the expiration of the original lease, he granted the freehold of the premises to the company of apothecaries, on certain salutary conditions; enriched the establishment with many rare and estimable plants; and contributed largely to the increase of the buildings. Near the centre of the garden is a good marble statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by Rysbrach, erected at the expense of the Company of Apothecaries, in 1733. On the south side of the premises are two fine cedars of Lebanon. Four of these trees were planted in 1683; at which time, according to Miller, they were only three feet in height; two have failed. These cedars were measured in 1809, when the girth of the larger, at 3 feet from the ground, was 14 feet 8 inches; and that of the smaller, 13 feet 8½ inches. Periodical lectures are delivered for the improvement of the apprentices of the Apothecaries' Company, by a person appertaining to the establishment. Philip Miller was long gardener here. A second botanical garden, in Sloane-street, was founded by Mr. William Curtis, whose name is well known by his two great works, the "Flora Londinensis," and the "Botanical Magazine." The grounds comprise rather more than six acres, and are disposed with much taste. Lectures are annually given at the garden in the months of May and June. In several other parts of this parish are large nursery-gardens. Manufactures are not extensively cultivated at Chelsea. The principal are those of stained paper, floor-cloth, melting-pots, and crucibles. The company conducting the Chelsea Water Works was incorporated, by act of parliament, in 1724. A canal was then dug from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico; where there is a steam-engine for the purpose of raising the water into pipes, which convey it, in various directions, from the village of Chelsea, to Westminster, and various parts of the west-end of London. The company have completed new and extensive works on their own freehold land, adjoining the site of Ranelagh gardens. The bridge over the Thames, from the west end of Chelsea to Battersea, begun in 1771, and completed in the following year, is of wood, one furlong in length, and twenty-eight feet wide. It was built by Holland and Phillips, and cost upwards of £20,000. The bridge is freehold property, and is divided into fifteen shares, each of which entitles the proprietor to a vote for the counties of Surrey and Middlesex. In 1706, a vestry-room, school-room, &c. were erected here at the expense of William Petyt, Esq. There are now forty boys educated in this school, thirty of whom are clothed, and two are apprenticed yearly. Dr. Sloane Ellesmere bequeathed, in 1766, the profits arising from a volume of sermons, for the foundation of a charity-school for girls. The book produced £115 18s. 4d. Twenty-five girls are now clothed and educated here. There is a united Sunday-school and school of industry, in which thirty girls are instructed, and employed in sewing, knitting, and plain-work. It is under the patronage of Lady Cremorne. Four persons belonging to this parish are admitted into the hospital founded by Lady Anne Dacre in Tothill-fields; and several sums have been bequeathed for charitable purposes. Here are three meeting-houses for Methodists, and one for Independents. The hamlet of Little Chelsea is partly in the parish of Kensington. The buildings of this hamlet have greatly increased; but they are irregularly disposed. In 1699, Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, author of "The Characteristics," purchased a house in Little Chelsea, which was, at a subsequent period, the residence of Edward Wynne, Esq., the author of "Eunomus; or, Dialogues concerning the Laws and Constitution of

Manufac-
tures not
extensively
cultivated.

Sunday-
school, and
school of in-
dustry for
girls.

are sent to Pembroke college, Oxford. Some other schools are also established in this town; and a peculiar charity was instituted, about the year 1800, called the Cheltenham Repository, "for the reception and sale of works of ingenuity and industry, for the benefit of the sick and industrious poor:" this establishment originated with the fair sex, and is principally managed by a committee of females. Many other societies of a similar nature have since been formed in different parts of the kingdom. A priory is said to have been founded here in the year 803. The spring, or spa, as it is called, by way of distinction, is situated very conveniently near the town. The walk to it is through the church-yard, under a fine alcove of lime trees, and from thence in a serpentine direction, through orchards and gardens, into a beautiful meadow. On crossing a rivulet, the grand walk is entered, which, by a gentle acclivity, leads to the buildings. This walk is twenty feet wide, and the elm trees on each side are at least sixty feet high. The pump appears under a dome, through a light and elegant archway with two posterns; it is supported by pillars. On the right are the library and offices, on the left the breakfasting room. Round the buildings is a shrubbery upon a gentle ascent, and a walk round it with seats. The spring rises out of a mixed loamy and sandy soil, the same on which the town stands, and for ten miles round it. It is said to have been discovered by a slow spring being observed to ooze from a strong thick bluish clay or marle, under the sandy soil, which, after spreading itself a few yards upon the surface, disappeared, leaving much of its salts behind: to feed on which flocks of pigeons daily coming induced Mr. Mason, the then proprietor of the ground, to take more particular notice of it; when it was further remarked, that in hard frosty weather, when other springs were fast bound, this alone continued in its fluid state. Upon trial it was found to be cathartic. According to other accounts, the virtues of this water were first shewn on a horse which grazed here, and by drinking at this place and rolling himself in the grass where the spring oozed out, was cured of a violent humour, and other disorders he laboured under. Horses drink the water very willingly, and usually receive benefit from its use. The ground was originally the property of Mr. Higgs, of Charlton Kings; he sold it with adjoining lands to Mr. Mason, who discovered the spring, 1716, which, for some time after its discovery, was open, and the people of the town and neighbourhood drank of it. In 1718 it was railed in, locked up, and a little shed thrown over it; and in consequence of some experiments made on the water by Dr. Baird, of Worcester, and Dr. Grevil, of Gloucester, its virtues became more generally known, and it was sold as a medicine till the year 1721, when it was leased to Mr. Spencer at £61 per annum. After the decease of Mr. Mason and his son, Captain Henry Skillecorne becoming proprietor of the spring and premises, in right of his wife, the daughter of Mr. Mason, in the summer of 1738, not only built the old room on the west side for the drinkers, with other necessary conveniences, but secured the spring from all extraneous matter, erected a square brick building on four arches, as a dome over it, with a pump on the east side rising in form of an obelisk. The well, in the centre of this dome, being the neatest and perhaps the best secured of any of the kind, is about five or six feet below the surface, close shut down with doors, to exclude the freedom of the air. At the same time he laid out the paved court about it, formed the upper and lower walks, planted the trees, and was continually improving the natural beauties of the place, to render it worthy the very numerous respectable companies which at that period resorted to it; and which increased in the year 1740, on the publication of the experiments made on it by Dr. Short, inserted in his treatise on Waters: where, calling it a Neutral Purging Chalybeate Water, he gives it the preference to all others of the same kind yet discovered in England; and says, that excepting the Stoke water, it carries the greatest proportion of salt in the

CHELTEN-
HAM.Charitable
institutions.Situation of
the spa.Discovery
of the
medicinal
qualities of
the watersGreat im-
provement
at the well

Pop.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Population
34	Chelwood pa	Somerset . . .	Pensford 2	Bath 8	Frome 12	115	246		
4	Chenies pa	Bucks	Amersham . . . 3	Chesham 3	Beaconsfield 7	27	642		
26	Chepstow * . . . mt & pa	Monmouth . . .	Monmouth . . . 12	Caerleon . . . 14	Usk 11	135	3524		

CHEL-
TEN-
HAM.

Discovery of
new springs.

Remains of
the castle of
the Norman
character.

Henry
Martin, a
prisoner in
the round
tower for
thirty years.

Curious
specimen of
early eccle-
siastical archi-
tecture.

same volume. The good effects produced by this spring have proved an increasing source of wealth to the town; and its visitors have been so numerous, that it was feared the waters would be insufficient to supply the demand; and this would certainly have been the case, but for the discovery of some new springs equally congenial to health as the former. The last spring discovered was in 1803, by Dr. Thomas Jameson, who has described the water as somewhat resembling that at Harrowgate, and containing a rather larger proportion of sulphureous gas than the other wells: this spring yields seventy gallons an hour. The amusements of Cheltenham are similar to those of most other places of public resort; the season is from May to the end of November. The theatre and assembly-rooms are spacious and handsome; and the hotel and principal lodging houses are fitted up with the greatest attention to comfort and convenience.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, April 9th, May 28th, August 5th, September 10th, December 7th and 18th, for all sorts of cattle and pedlery.—*Mail* arrives 7.38 morning; departs 6.45 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Pitt and Co., draw on Esdaile and Co.; Hartland and Sons, on Williams and Co.—*Inns*, Fleece, George, Hotel, Lamb, Plough Hotel, Royal Hotel, and York Hotel.

* CHEPSTOW, a market town, is seated partly in a deep hollow, and partly on the side of a hill which slopes to the river Wye. Numerous ancient encampments may be traced in the vicinity. The present castle appears to have been erected at the time of the conquest. Little is known of its military history in the middle ages; but during the civil wars it was several times taken and retaken. The remains of this immense pile exhibit a Norman character, very conspicuous among the subsequent additions. It is constructed so near the river, that it appears to form part of the perpendicular cliff on which it stands; masses of ivy creep down and conceal portions of the native rocks. The castle was defended towards the land side by an immense moat, and the walls flanked with lofty bastion towers. The grand entrance on the east displays a fine specimen of the early Norman style; it consists of a circular arch between two round towers, leading into the first court, in which were the grand hall, kitchen, and other apartments; some of which are still inhabited. A gate opens by the side of the round tower into the second court, now a garden. In the third court is the chapel, now roofless. At the southern extremity of the third court, also a garden, a winding staircase leads to the battlements. That portion however of the building, which has of late years excited the most lively interest, is a round tower at the south-east angle of the first court. This has arisen from the circumstance of its having constituted the prison of Henry Martin, one of the regicides of Charles I., who was shut up here for the period of thirty years. A priory for monks of the order of St. Benedict, was founded at Chepstow soon after the conquest, and was known under the name of Strigule monastery. The remains of this religious establishment now constitute the parish church, and though in a very dilapidated state, it forms a curious specimen of early ecclesiastical architecture. At the angles of the exterior are several ancient clustered columns, which appear to have supported one of the arches of the tower. The entrance was by a handsome semi-circular arched doorway, curiously ornamented. The nave of the original church that forms the body of the present, appears to have been considerably larger. It is separated from the aisles by ranges of circular arches, resting on massive piers. The date of the building may be referred to the age of Stephen. On the south side of the chancel, under a canopied monument, supported by eight Corinthian pillars, is placed the whole-length figure of

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
41	Cherhill	pa Wilts	Calne	3	Marlborough ..	9	Devizes	7 85 40
39	Cherrington	pa Warwick ..	Shipston	4	Kineton	10	Wichford	2 80 32
21	Cheriton	pa Kent	Folkestone ..	2	Hythe	2	Ashford	12 70 114
54	Cheriton	pa Glamorgan ..	Swansea	14	Llangenydd ..	3	Lochor	9 220 24
16	Cheriton	pa Haunts	Alresford	3	Winchester ..	6	B. Waltham ..	8 58 72
11	Cheriton, Bishop's, pa	Devon	Crediton	6	Chagford	5	Oakhampton ..	11 186 79
11	Cheriton, Fitzpaine, pa	Devon .....	.....	5	Chunleigh	12	Bampton	12 170 1085
34	Cheriton, North	pa Somerset ..	Wincanton ..	3	Bruton	7	C. Carey	6 110 24
15	Cherrington	pa Gloucester ..	Tetbury	4	M. Hampton ..	3	Cirencester ..	8 97 251
33	Cherrington	to Salop	Newport	5	Drayton	9	Wellington ..	6 144 192
6	Cherry Hinton	pa Cambridge ..	Cambridge ..	3	Linton	6	Caxton	12 52 574
35	Cheslyn Hag, ex pa lib	Stafford	Walsall	5	Litchfield	7	Cannock	3 120 64
37	Chertsey *	m t & pa Surrey	Guildford	13	Staines	3	Hounslow	10 20 4795

Henry, second Earl of Worcester, who died in 1549. The tide of the river Wye flows with great rapidity up to the town, and frequently rises to the extraordinary height of fifty-six feet at the bridge. This phenomenon is occasioned by the projection of the rocks at Beachley and Aust, which turns the tide with great violence into this river. The bridge was supported partly on wooden and partly on stone piers. That of the centre was of massy stone, and constituted the point of separation between the two counties. The carpentry of the wooden piers was ingeniously contrived, so as to present only a narrow surface to the current, and is supposed to have been originally formed in imitation of the Roman bridges. A new bridge however was constructed here in the year 1816, the middle arch forming a span of 112 feet. A considerable foreign trade is carried on here during the seasons of peace; and Chepstow supplies Herefordshire and the eastern part of Monmouthshire with the necessary imports by the Wye, and exports the native productions, which consist principally of timber, grain, coal, grind and mill-stones, iron, cider, and oak bark. In this neighbourhood are the remains of several religious houses. Here is a well which ebbs and flows at regular intervals. When the tide is at its height, it is perfectly dry; a little before which, it begins to subside, and soon after the ebb it returns: neither wet nor dry weather affects it, but its increase and decrease regularly correspond with the tide. The well is thirty-two feet deep, and has frequently fourteen feet of water, which is remarkably good. The town is neatly built, and the streets broad and well paved. It is also lighted with gas, the expences of which are defrayed from the sum of £1000 left for that purpose by John Bowsher, Esq. Vessels are built here of 600 tons burden. The petty sessions for the hundred of Caldicot are holden in this town. Here are two charity-schools. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor of Chepstow, and proprietor of fisheries in the Severn and Wye rivers. Great quantities of salmon are caught in the Severn and Wye, and sent from Chepstow to London and other places.

CHEPSTOW

A new bridge constructed, 1816.

The Severn and Wye supply great quantities of salmon.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Friday in Whitsun-week for horned cattle; Saturday before June 23d, for wool; Friday se'nnight after St. Luke, and last Monday in October for horned cattle.—*Bankers*, Bromage, Sneed, and Co., draw on Cocks and Co.

* **CHERTSEY.** The hundred of Godley, commonly called Chertsey, is bounded on the north by the Thames and Berkshire; on the east by the hundred of Emley bridge, and that of Woking; and on the south and west by Woking hundred. This hundred was granted by charter of Richard I., with all its jurisdictions and privileges, and with exemptions from the authority of the sheriff, or other officer of the crown, to the Abbot of Chertsey; and, agreeably with the intention of this grant, the sheriff has no authority within this hundred, but directs his writs to the bailiff, who is appointed for life, by letters patent from the Exchequer. Chertsey, of which the Saxon name was Ceorteseye, is supposed to have been insular in the time of Venerable Bede, who called it Ceroti Insula. An abbey of Benedictine monks was founded here, in 666, of which the superior was a sort of little prince, whose lands and parcels of lands, it

Its situation

An abbey of Benedictine monks founded 666.

CHERTSEY.

Residence
of the poet
Cowley.

Extensive
prospects.

Henry
Hammond,
an eloquent
divine.

Appointed
Bishop of
Worcester,
but died be-
fore his con-
secration.

were an endless task to enumerate. The body of Henry VI. was first interred in the church of this establishment, and afterwards removed to Windsor, by Henry VII. Of this extensive edifice, no remains exist but a few fragments of the materials. The church was rebuilt, in 1804, and some of the ancient painted glass was replaced in the east window. The house inhabited by the poet Cowley at this place is preserved. A charity-school was founded here, in 1725, for the education of twenty-five boys, and as many girls; there are, besides, five alms-houses. A noble bridge, of Purbeck stone, consisting of seven arches, was erected at this place, in 1785. Chertsey has also a handsome modern built market-house. The summit of St. Anne's-hill, a mile distant from Chertsey, affords on one side, a view of Cooper's-hill, Norwood, Sydenham, and Shooter's-hill in Kent, with Harrow, Highgate, and Hampstead, on the other, forming together the outline of an immense plain, in which the dome of St. Paul's, and the lofty towers of Westminster Abbey, mark the proud position of the metropolis of England. On one side of this hill is the seat of the late Charles James Fox, afterwards the residence of his widow. There are also many noble mansions in the neighbourhood. From Lady-day to Michaelmas-day the Curfew bell is tolled every evening. Here are chapel for the Baptists, Unitarians, and Presbyterians. Henry Hammond, DD. a learned and eloquent divine of the seventeenth century, was born August 18th, 1605, at Chertsey, and christened after his godfather, Henry Prince of Wales, (son to James I.) in whose household his father held the situation of first physician. Being intended for the church, he was sent at an early age to Eton, whence he removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, and became a fellow of that society in 1625. In 1633, the then Earl of Leicester presented him to the rectory of Penshurst, Kent, where he resided till 1643, having graduated as DD. in the interval. Being nominated Archdeacon of Chichester, and summoned to attend the assembly of divines, his predilection for the royal cause induced him positively to refuse his presence. This open avowal of his opinions occasioned his proscription by the parliamentary party, who offered £100 for his apprehension, notwithstanding which he contrived to escape in disguise to Oxford, where, the following year, under the sanction of Dr. Potter, he published his "Practical Catechism." At the treaty of Uxbridge, Charles I. deputed him to attend on his part, when he distinguished himself in an active contest with Richard Vines. For his services on this occasion he obtained a canonry of Christchurch in 1645, and was soon after chosen public orator. During the captivity of the unfortunate Charles he attended in the capacity of chaplain at Woburn, Hampton, and Carisbrook castle, till his compulsory dismissal in 1647, when he again retired to Oxford. The following year he was himself ordered into confinement by the parliamentary visitors, who deprived him of all his preferments. After enduring an imprisonment of some months he obtained his liberty, and took up his residence at Westwood-park, Worcestershire, the seat of Sir John Packwood, who protected him till the re-establishment of monarchy again introduced him to court favour. In 1660, he was called in to assist in restoring the church establishment, and was nominated by Charles II. to the bishopric of Worcester, but died before his consecration, of a fit of the stone, on the 25th of April in the same year. Beside the treatise already mentioned he was the author of a paraphrase of the New Testament, with notes, and had finished the Book of Psalms with a view to the publication of a similar illustration of the Old Testament, when death hindered the completion of his design. His works were collected after his decease, and printed in four folio volumes.—*Life by Bishop Fell.*

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, first Monday in Lent for horses, cattle, and hops, May 14. for horses and cattle; August 6, for lambs, &c.; Sept. 25, for horses, cattle, and hogs.—Bankers, Messrs. Willats and Co., draw on Lubbock and Co.; La Coste and Co., on Masterman and Co.—Inns, Swan, Crown, and King's Head.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
12	Chesselbourne pa	Dorset.....	Blandford F. 9	Bere Regis .. 7	Dorchester .. 8		111	251
5	Chesham Bois pa	Bucks.....	Chesham ....1	Amersham .. 2	Pr. Risboro' 11		26	157
5	Chesham* m t & pa	Bucks.....	Tring.....8	Chenies .....4	Amersham .. 3		26	5383
18	Cheshunt..... pa	Herts.....	Hoddesdon ..5	Hatfield .....9	C. Barnet ... 8		12	5021

* CHESHAM is a small, but populous town, situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, in the first division of the Burnham hundreds. The town consists of three streets, occupied chiefly by manufacturers of shoes, lace, and Tunbridge ware. The women are mostly lace-makers. Upwards of 50,000 pairs of shoes are said to be made here annually; principally for the London sale shops. The inhabitants of Chesham are principally dissenters; and independent of the parish church, there are four meeting-houses in the town. Chesham has a free-school for the children of the poor. Chesham church is a large Gothic structure, containing in the chancel, several monuments of the family of Skottowe; among which is one from an elegant design by Bacon, for Nicholas Skottowe, Esq. who died in 1798. The parish comprises the several hamlets of Hundridge, Chartridge and Ashridge, Ashley-Green and Billington, Botley, Waterside, and Latimers. The ancient name of Latimers, formerly considered as a distinct parish, was Isenhamstead, or Iselhamstead. Hester, the daughter of Miles Sandys, Esq. and the wife of Sir Thomas Temple, of Stowe, who was born at Latimers, and died in 1656, at the age of 87, was the parent stock of 700 persons, whom she lived to see descend from her to the fourth generation. Her own children were thirteen in number. Fuller very deservedly mentions her amongst his *Worthies*. Two new bridges near Amy mill were built in 1834-5, one at the expence of the county, and the other by subscription; and about six years ago, a new road from Amy mill to Bois-common in a direction for Amersham.

Extensive production of shoes.

Hester Sandys deservedly mentioned in "Fuller's *Worthies*."

Market. Wednesday, for corn, and Saturday for plait.—*Fairs*, April 21st, July 22d, and September 28th, for cattle, &c.—*Inns*, George, and Crown.

† CHESHUNT was formerly a market town, but the market has long been disused. The houses extend principally along the sides of the high road. In the Domesday Book it is called Cestrehunt, an appellation which, with its distance from London, the remains of an ancient camp in a field to the west from Cheshunt-street, and a supposed military way leading from that to the Ermin-street, induced Salmon to place here the Durolitum of Antoninus. Some Roman coins have been discovered here, of the Emperor Hadrian, Claudius Gothicus, and Constantine. The Domesday Book records, that the right of trading here was in ten men, who paid ten shillings annual rent to the lord for the privilege; that the land was valued at twenty hides, and that here was pannage for 1200 hogs. The manor, which has passed through numerous families, was purchased of the Lords Monson, by the late George Prescott, Esq., with whose descendants it remains. Amongst the several subordinate manors of Cheshunt, was that of St. Andrew le Mote, granted by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, who resided in the manor-house, now called Cheshunt-house: this is a plain brick structure, but much modernized since the time of Wolsey. In the north part of the village are some remains of a nunnery, originally founded for nuns of the Sempringham order. Henry III. placed nuns of the order of St. Benedict, in the room of those, and made them independent. Henry VIII. granted the nunnery manor to Sir Anthony Denny; but it has since had a variety of possessors; and was for some years the seat of the late Mrs. Blackwood, who had a valuable collection of paintings. The remains of the nunnery form the domestic parts of a large house, which has been erected at different periods, and contains some elegant apartments. The grounds are disposed with taste; and the river Lea has been formed into a canal before the east front of the mansion. At a little distance from the church stands a house which was formerly

Durolitum of Antoninus.

Cheshunt-house, formerly the residence of Cardinal Wolsey.

Stop.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
7	Chessington	Surrey	Ewell 3	Kingston . . . 4	Epsom 3	13	189
7	Chester * County of						
							33410

CIESHUNT.

Anecdote of
Richard
Cromwell,
the abdi-
cated pro-
tector.

Monuments
and inscrip-
tions.

The form of
the county.

The abbey
of Vale
Royal.

inhabited by Richard Cromwell, the abdicated protector; who, after his return from the continent, about the year 1680, assumed the name of Clark, and lived here during the remainder of his life, in retirement. Here also he died, in July 1712, in the arms of the gardener of Baron Pinquely, and was conveyed to Hursley, in Hampshire, for interment. Richard, who with no political talent, possessed a great feeling of humour, had carefully preserved the loyal addresses presented to him on assuming the protectorate, in respect to which he practised a burlesque ceremony, whenever he admitted a new inmate to his circle, by causing him to sit on a trunk containing the lives and fortunes of the people of England. Cheshunt church is a handsome structure, raised in the time of Henry VI., by Nicholas Dixon, who was rector of this parish during thirty years, and lies buried in the chancel. On a large broken gravestone, that covers his remains, has been a brass figure, under an elegant triple-arched canopy, in the pointed style, with the arms, a fleur-de-lys, in chief, ermine, and an inscription to his memory. On the north side of the altar is a tomb with an inscription in memory of Robert D'Acres, Esq., of Cheshunt, privy counsellor to Henry VIII.; of his wife Elizabeth, and several others of their family. Against the north wall is a monument for Dr. Henry Atkins, who was thirty-two years physician in ordinary to James I. and Charles I., and died in 1635; Mary, his wife, and Sir Henry Atkins, knight, their son, who died in 1638, at the age of thirty-four. Various other inscriptions for the D'Acres and Atkins families, occur in different parts of the church. Theobalds, a hamlet in this parish, was celebrated for a mansion, built by the first Lord Burleigh, which became a favourite place of resort for Elizabeth and James I.

* CHESTER. The county of Cheshire is bounded on the east by Staffordshire and Derbyshire; on the west by the Irish sea, Flintshire, and Denbighshire; on the north by Lancashire; and on the south by Shropshire. In form it is considered to resemble the right wing of an eagle, as she would spread herself from Wirral; and, as it were, with her pinion, or first feather, touch Yorkshire. It may also be described as possessing two horns or projections, running east and west from its northern side, one of which is made by the hundred of Wirral, lying between the estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee; the other, by a part of the Macclesfield hundred, pushing out between Derbyshire and Yorkshire. A line drawn from the extremities of these projections is found to measure 58 miles; but the extent of the county from east to west, across its middle, does not exceed 40 miles. Its greatest extent from north to south is about 30 miles. In circumference it is about 112 miles. Cheshire, distinguished by the name of the Vale Royal of England (probably from the abbey of Vale Royal, founded by Edward I. in the central part of the county), is in general a flat country; but it has some considerable hills, rising near its eastern borders, and connected with those of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. These extend about twenty-five miles in length, from Congleton to the north-eastern corner of the county. An interrupted ridge of high ground also crosses it from north to south, on the western side, beginning near Frodsham, where a bold promontory overlooks the Mersey. After crossing the large tract of heath called Delamere Forest, it exalts itself in the lofty rock of Beeston. In the neighbourhood of Macclesfield are a few other hills, and some on the Shropshire side. Another chain runs north and south through the peninsula of Wirral. The rest of the county is nearly level, and the principal part of it consists of arable, meadow, and pasture land. This county possesses a variety of



HUNDREDS

Wirrall	1
Derbyton	2
Edisbury	3
Bucklow	4
Macclesfield	5
Northwich	6
Nantwich	7

I R I S H

S E A

LIVERPOOL

Prescot 198

Liverpool

Warrington 184

Manchester

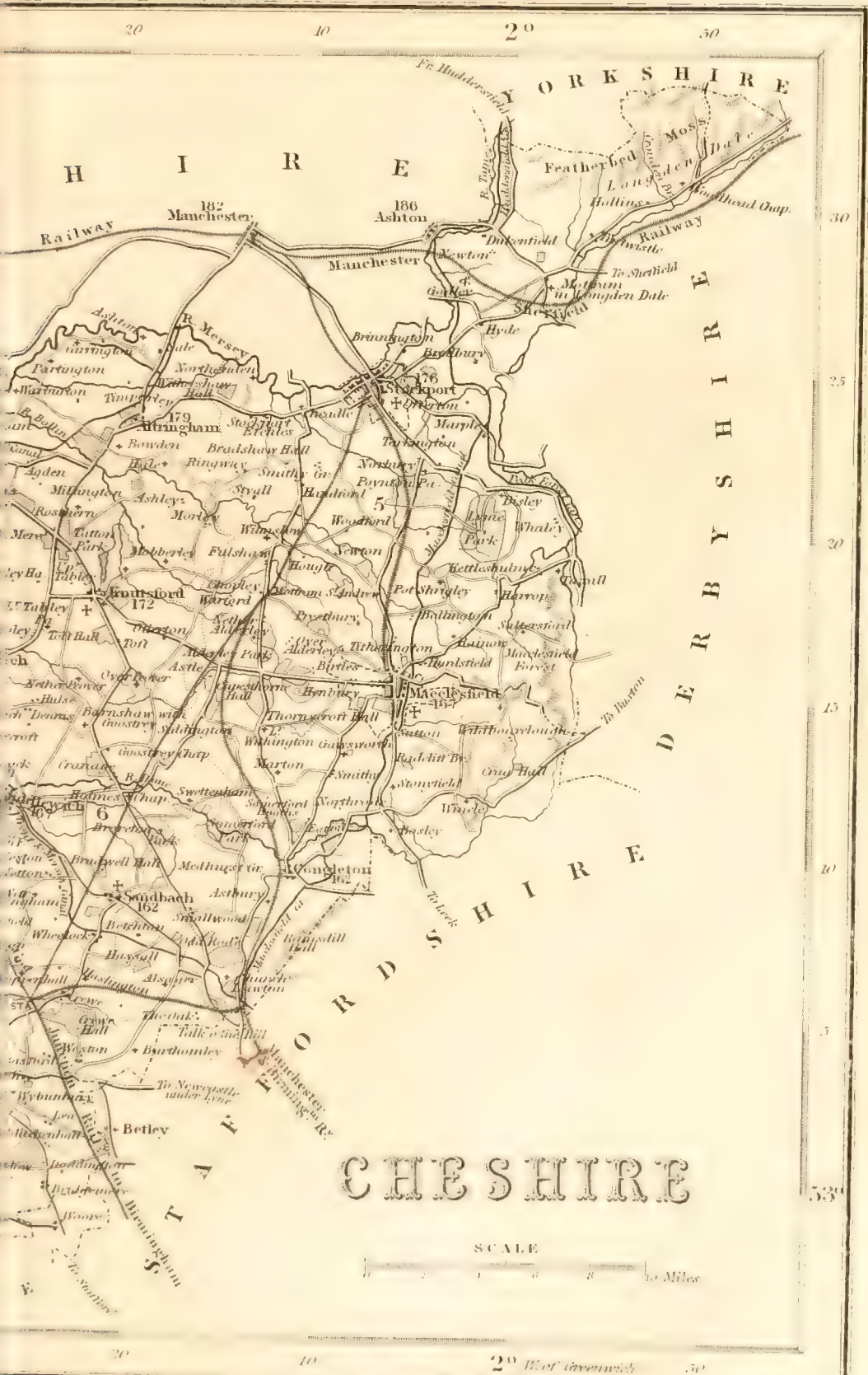
LIVERPOOL 206

RIVER MERSEY

CHESTER

EXPLANATION

City	CHESTER
Market Towns	Nantwich
Villages Hamlets &c.	Newton
Seats & Parks	
Canals	
Turnpike Roads	
Cross Roads	
Rail Roads	
Stations	STA
Rivers & Watercourses	
Woods & Plantations	
Polling Places	+
Boundary of Boroughs	
Ditto Hundreds	
Ditto County	
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London	





soil, but clay, sand, black moor, or peat, seem to predominate; and the under soil is commonly clay or marle. The red grit rock is the most prevalent stone, and of this most of the towns and villages are built. There are few large woods in the county; yet, as the generality of farms abound with hedge-rows, a considerable quantity of timber is produced, and particularly a great number of oak trees, from which the tanners derive a considerable supply of that invaluable antiseptic, oak-bark. Wirral Forest was disforested by Edward III. in 1376, in consequence of a request made by his son the Black Prince, in behalf of the inhabitants of Cheshire, who had been subjected to considerable damage, law-suits, &c. on account of the forest. From that period, the forest is supposed to have been constantly under cultivation. In that part of the hundred of Macclesfield which borders on Derbyshire and Yorkshire, is a considerable extent of black moor, or peat-moss land; and in the neighbourhood of Coppenhall and Warmincham, are some mosses of smaller extent. An ancient gravel road appears to have passed through Coppenhall Moss; and numerous oak, beech, and fir trees, broken off at various heights, and exhibiting marks of fire have been found therein. This moss has been almost cleared of peat. Next to these peat-mosses, the largest tract of waste land in the county is Rud-heath, in the parishes of Middlewich, Davenham, Sandbach, and Great Budworth. The air and climate of Cheshire are equal to those of any in England, for pleasantness and salubrity. The air is somewhat colder than in the more southern part of the island; but the warmth from the Irish sea melts the snow, and dissolves the ice, sooner there than in those parts that are more remote. The scenery of Cheshire is not remarkable. Possessing an almost uniformly flat surface, it has very little claim to picturesque beauty. The principal views are from a remarkable insulated hill, in the hundred of Macclesfield; from Mowcop and Shutlingslow hills, from Overton-Scar, from Carden-Cliff, from the western edge of Delamere Forest; and from Halton and Beeston castles. In most of the views for an extent of many miles Beeston castle is a very prominent feature. Besides numerous rivers, there are some smaller streams, and several lakes, more generally termed meres or pools. Ridley-pool, formerly one of the largest of the latter, has been drained and converted into tillage. Combermere, close to the site of Combermere Abbey, is a fine piece of water, upwards of half a mile in length. The Chapel-mere and Moss-mere, are two beautiful pieces of water in front of Cholmondeley castle; Bar-mere, in the parish of Malpas, is nearly as large as Combermere; and, amongst others, may be mentioned Comberbach-mere, Oakhanger-mere, Pic-mere, Rostherne-mere, &c. Most of these meres abound with the common sorts of fish. Iron, copper, and lead, are amongst the mineral productions of this county. The first of these is found at Alderley-edge, and in the township of Dukenfield. Some years ago Mr. Astley erected works for an iron foundery; but they were soon abandoned, and the building converted into a cotton-mill. Copper and lead are found at Alderley-edge, and at Peckforton-hills. A mine was opened at Alderley, in 1803, from which considerable quantities of both copper and lead ore have been obtained. Some years ago, an unsuccessful attempt was made to work a copper-mine on Peckforton-hills. In 1807, cobalt-ore was discovered, in great plenty, on the estate of Sir J. T. Stanley. Considerable quantities of this ore have been manufactured into smalt, almost equal in colour to that which is imported from Germany. For many centuries, this county has been celebrated for its brine-springs and salt-works. The strongest springs are said to be those at Anderton: the pit at Weverham was worked in the time of William the Conqueror. The springs now in use, are chiefly found in the valley through which the Weever and the Wheelock take their course. The brine is found at various depths, and is of various degrees of strength. It contains muriat of soda, and earthy salt, in different proportions: that in the neighbourhood of Northwich is somewhat

CHESHIRE.

Produces considerable quantities of timber and oak-bark.

The air and climate equal to any in England.

Combermere Abbey and fine piece of water.

Mineral productions

CHESHIRE.	more ferruginous than the others. There are also some medicinal springs in this county. About the year 1600, a well was accidentally found in Delamere Forest, which acquired considerable celebrity. It was represented as curing almost every disease, and restoring the blind to sight. At one period, the number of persons daily resorting to the well, was said to be not less than 2000. From a pamphlet which was published soon after the discovery of the well, the water appears to have been cathartic, and to have had the taste of alum. At Shore-heath, near Stockport, is a chalybeate spring of considerable strength; and, at Bug-lawton, is a spring containing sulphur, Epsom salts, and calcareous earths. The last has been found serviceable in scorbutic cases. Coal of good quality is found in abundance in the north-east parts of the county. At Worth, and Poynton, in particular, are very extensive collieries; and, at Denwall, in the hundred of Wirral, is a colliery, opened about the year 1750, extending a mile and three quarters from high-water-mark under the river Dee. It has two canals under the river, one of which is carried to the extremity of the work. The produce of this colliery is chiefly exported to Ireland; those of Worth and Poynton supply the town of Stockport. Several quarries of excellent free-stone are worked in this county. Those at Runcorn, Manley, and Great Bebington, are the principal. Lime-stone is found at Newbold-Astbury; Mowcop-hill has long been celebrated for mill-stone; and, on the hills at Kerredge, near Macclesfield, is a species of sand-stone, particularly suitable for flags, or for the whetting of edged tools. Near Pott-Shrigley, also, there is a compact sand-stone of extreme hardness, and capable of receiving an excellent polish. Marle, in several varieties, is found in almost every part of the county; and Dr. Woodward mentions a sort of asbestos, found in beds of marle about High Legh. In his Catalogue of British Fossils, Dr. Woodward enumerates oak, yew, birch, alder; and the cones of fir, and hazle-nuts, as having been found in the mosses at Wilmslow, and on Delamere Forest. From some of those mosses great quantities of oak and fir have been raised, and used for fuel, and sometimes for inside work in buildings. In some places, the poor slit the fir into slender pieces, and use it as a substitute for candles. These vegetable remains are, we believe, all the extraneous fossils which have been found in the county of Chester. Cheshire is one of the six counties, which, previously to the arrival of the Romans, were possessed by the <i>Cornavii</i> , <i>Carnabii</i> , or <i>Corinavii</i> . Whitaker, the celebrated historian and antiquary, conjectures, that the <i>Cornavii</i> of Cheshire derived their name from the peculiar situation and nature of their coast; Richard of Cirencester expressly declaring, that they were originally situated in the neighbourhood of the Dee. The Britons of Cornwall, and those of Caithness, are also called <i>Cornabii</i> , by Richard; and as all of them were named from some striking feature of the country where they first resided, Mr. Whitaker contends, that those of Cheshire obtained their name from the peculiar form of the long promontory, already mentioned, between the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, which is very similar in shape to those of Caithness and Cornwall. "Within this peninsula then," he continues, "and along the contiguous parts of the county, the <i>Cornabii</i> originally resided: and from them they originally sallied out, and spread their dominions over the rest of the county, over the whole of Staffordshire, and the neighbouring parts of Shropshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Flintshire. While they were confined within the precincts of West Cheshire, they seem to have had only the towns of Deva and Condate. And the latter appears, from its name, to have been the capital, being composed of the words Conda Te, and signifying the principal city." The <i>Cornarii</i> , besides <i>Deva</i> , or Chester, and <i>Condate</i> , or Kinderton, possessed the towns of <i>Uricontum</i> , or Wroxeter; <i>Banchorium</i> , or Banchor; and <i>Elocetum</i> , or Wall, near Litchfield; but having been de-
Medicinal springs.	
Abundance of coal.	
Slender pieces of fir used as candles.	
Antiquarian conjectures.	

prived of their principal city by the active and spirited Brigantes, they soon afterwards erected a new capital at *Uriconium*, which seems to have been their metropolis at the time of the Roman invasion. Camden asserts, that no traces of their name are remaining; but Whitaker insists, that a part of Warwickshire, lying between Southam and Coventry, is denominated the *Cornary* at the present period. Camden, with some other antiquaries, supposes the *Cangi*, or *Ceangi*, to have dwelt among the *Cornavii*, and particularly to have been seated in this county. Lucian, the monk, who lived shortly after the conquest, thus speaks of the inhabitants of Cheshire at that period:—"They are found to differ from the rest of the English, partly better, and partly equal. In feasting they are friendly, at meat cheerful, in entertainment liberal, soon angry, and soon pacified; lavish of words, impatient of servitude, merciful to the afflicted, compassionate to the poor, kind to their kindred, sparing of labour, void of dissimulation, not greedy in eating, and far from dangerous practices." This county was included by the Romans in the division they named, Flavia Cæsariensis, and on their final departure from the island it reverted again to the Britons, who continued its possessors till about the year 607, when it was conquered by Ethelfrith, the Saxon king of Bernicia, who defeated the army of Brochmael Yscithroc, king of Powys, assembled to oppose him near Chester. On this occasion, Ethelfrith is said to have slain 1,200 defenceless monks, whom Brochmael had called from the neighbouring monastery of Bangor, and stationed on a hill, that they might assist him with their prayers. Cheshire was afterwards conquered by the Mercians, and continued a part of their kingdom about 200 years, when it fell into the hands of the Danes, who kept it but a few years; for King Alfred, A.D. 877, carrying his arms against those invaders, conquered them, and making Cheshire a province to the kingdom of the West Saxons, constituted Etheldred, one of the race of the kings of Mercia, duke or governor of the county. After the family of Etheldred had possessed this dignity for six generations, they were at length deprived of it by Canute the Dane, who committed this part of Mercia to the government of the Earls of Chester; of these only Leofric, the son of Leofwid; Algar, the son of Leofric; and Edwin, the son of Edgar, enjoyed this dignity, previous to the Norman conquest; for, in the time of the last earl, William the Conqueror, and his Normans, got possession of the English throne, and thus the line of the Saxon nobility was closed. It may be mentioned however, that about the year 920, or 923, King Edward the Elder built the city of Thelwall, on the Mersey, and placed a garrison there. In 971, King Edgar received the homage of eight petty sovereigns, or governors of provinces, at Chester; and Higden, the monk, states that he was rowed by them from his palace to the church of St. John's. This county was laid waste by pirates in the year 981. The conqueror, upon his settlement in England, gave this county to Gherbod, a valiant Fleming, who had undergone many hardships for him, both in acquiring and settling his kingdom. This earl, after some time, had occasion to return to Flanders, where he was made prisoner, and obliged, from a long captivity, to resign his newly-acquired honours and possessions to another. William, therefore, in his stead, appointed Hugh de Aurenge, better known by the name of Hugh Lupus. To him he delegated extraordinary power; making Cheshire a county palatine, and giving it such a sovereign jurisdiction, that the ancient earls kept their own parliament, and had their own courts of law, in which any offence against the dignity of the sword of Chester was as cognizable as the like offence would have been at Westminster against the dignity of the royal crown; for William allowed Lupus to hold this county "tam liberè ad gladium, sicut ipse Rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam." The sword with which he was invested is still to be seen in the British Museum, inscribed "HUGO COMES CESTRIÆ." The office of sword-bearer, at the times of the coronation, was also held by this weapon.

CHESHIRE.

General
character
of the
inhabitants.1,200 de-
fenceless
monks slain.Laid waste
by pirates
in 981.Hugh
Lupus in-
vested with
extraordi-
nary power
by William
the Con-
queror.

CHESHIRE.

The Welch
laid waste
the county
in 1150.

Dreadful
famine.

Subjugation
of the
Welch.

Battle of
Blore-heath
in 1159.

As soon as Lupus found himself firmly established, he began to exert his regal prerogatives. Cheshire, during the first two centuries after the conquest, was much annoyed by the inroads of the Welch. In the time of Hugh Lupus, a battle was fought at Nantwich; and in 1121, the Welch made an incursion, and burnt two castles—probably Shocklach, and Old-castle, in Malpas. About the year 1150, the Welch, after laying waste the county, were cut off on their return to Nantwich. In 1212, the Welch again invaded the borders, took some castles, put the garrisons to the sword, burnt several towns, and returned laden with plunder. King John assembled an army and marched as far as Chester against the invaders; but having there learned, that his barons had thrown off their allegiance, he disbanded his army, and returned to London. Henry III., in 1245, caused the brine pits to be destroyed, and the county to be devastated, to prevent the Welch from obtaining provisions: a dreadful famine was the consequence of this policy. The county was again invaded, and ravaged by the Welch, in the years 1256 and 1257. In the latter year, Henry marched against them with a large army; and the harvest being then ripe, he destroyed all the standing corn. This proceeding, which he intended to operate only against the enemy, was one of the chief causes which compelled him to relinquish his expedition, and to make an inglorious retreat. In the following year, the Welch sued for, and obtained a peace, by the submission of Llewellyn; but again commencing hostilities, Henry marched against them, and arrived at Chester, about the festival of St. John the Baptist. Cutting his way through an extensive and thickly-wooded forest, lying between that city and Llewellyn's territories, he entered Wales in triumph. A prompt submission on the part of Llewellyn ensued. That prince commenced his depredations again in 1281; but in the same year he was killed, in a skirmish with Lord Mortimer; an event which led to the complete subjugation of the Welch, and the consequent security of the inhabitants of Cheshire. In the Hotspur rebellion, the battle which proved fatal to the Percy cause was particularly disastrous to the men of Cheshire: the greater part of the knights and esquires of that county, to the number of 200, with many of their retainers, were killed; and the Baron of Kinderton, and Sir Richard Vernon, were taken and beheaded. Sir John Calveley, and Sir John Massey, two of the small number of Cheshire knights who adhered to the king, fell in the battle. The king afterwards pardoned the citizens of Chester, for the part which they had taken in the rebellion, on their paying a fine of 300 marks into the royal treasury. The military prowess of the men of Cheshire makes a proud figure in the annals of Britain. The heroic exploits of Lord Audley and his four Cheshire esquires—Sir John Delves, Sir Thomas Dutton, Sir Robert Foulshurst, and Sir John Hawkstone—at the battle of Poitiers, are well known. In the wars between the rival roses, the men of this county particularly distinguished themselves. At the battle of Blore-heath, in 1459, they suffered dreadfully; and what rendered the calamity the greater was, they ranged nearly in equal numbers on the side of each of the contending parties. Sir Hugh Venables, Sir William Troutbeck, Sir Thomas Dutton, Sir Richard Molineux, Sir John Done, Sir John Egerton, and Sir John Legh, of Boothes, were left dead on the field of battle. In the battle of Flodden-Field, in 1513, the Cheshire men also distinguished themselves: several of the burgesses of Macclesfield, with Sir Edmund Savage, their mayor, were left among the slain. In 1544, when the Earl of Hertford, after a victory obtained over the Scots, knighted about sixty officers, his companions in that expedition, nearly one-third of them were gentlemen of the first families of Cheshire. Cheshire being solely under the jurisdiction of its own earls, sent no representatives to the national parliament for the city or shire, till the year 1549, the third of Edward VI., when, upon the petition of the inhabitants, two members were summoned from each. With the

exception of Chester, the sites of the Roman stations in this county are uncertain. Chester, the *Deva* of the Romans, was, as already stated, one of their most important military posts in Britain, for upwards of two centuries; and, consequently, as might have been expected, many remains of altars, tessellated pavements, &c. have been found in its neighbourhood. Kinderton is, most probably, the Roman Condate. Roman posts are also supposed to have been fixed at Stockport, Stretford, and Warrington. Abundance of the red Samian ware, with other kinds of pottery, many coins, and other Roman relics, have been frequently found, in digging for foundations, within the walls of Chester. The principal of these will be specified in our account of that city; and the different church-antiquities will be duly noticed in their respective places. In the township of Butley, near the high road from Stockport to Macclesfield, several cairns were discovered in the year 1808, about three feet below the surface of the earth. The Chester Courant, of July 25, in that year, states, that around the circumference of the area occupied by these cairns, were placed, at certain intervals, large boundary stones, apparently of a hundred weight and upwards. An urn, containing ashes, was found near the extremity of one of the boundaries. An ancient bugle-horn, eighteen inches and a half in length, and nine and a half in diameter at the larger end, was in the possession of Sir Thomas Stanley, bart., of this county. The mouth-piece is mounted with gold, and ornamented with a wreath. This is understood to be the horn, by the delivery of which the office of bailiff of the forest of Wirral was formerly conferred. The office of chief forester, or bow-bearer of Delamere forest, was formerly bestowed in a similar manner by the delivery of a black bugle-horn. That horn, which is mounted with gold, is now, or was a short time ago, in the possession of John Arden, Esq., the chief forester. The sword of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, who died A.D. 1101, formerly in Sir Hans Sloane's collection, is now, as already observed, in the British Museum. This weapon, which is supposed to have been the sword of dignity by which Lupus held the county of Chester, is three feet eleven inches and one-eighth in length; its blade is two inches and three-eighths wide at the top, and it tapers gradually to a point: the handle is gilt, ornamented with scrolls of foliage and flowers, and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The dairy is the principal object of attention with the Cheshire farmer, and this county has for ages been celebrated for its cheese, of which from eleven to twelve thousand tons are made annually. The rivers which water this county for the most part direct their currents northward, and discharge themselves into the Mersey and the Dee. The former divides Cheshire from Lancashire by a course of nearly sixty miles, about thirty-five of which are navigable. The latter is held in high veneration by the ancient British. The Bridgewater canal runs through about twenty miles of this county, entering it near Ashton, and flowing into the Mersey at Runcorn Gap. With this the Grand Junction canal unites, and joins with the Trent and Mersey. The Chester canal commences at the river Dee, on the north of Chester, and runs to Nantwich. The Grand Trunk canal branches from Bridgewater at Preston Brook, and passing Northwich and Middlewich leaves the county at Church Lawton. A portion of the Ellesmere canal also passes the western portion of the county. The most flourishing manufacture is that of cotton, which has extended from Lancashire. Silk weaving at Macclesfield has also grown into very considerable importance, besides which there are manufactories of linen, thread, and silk buttons, with various leathern articles, including gloves and shoes. Its chief exports are lead, calamine, cast-iron, copper-plates, brass, salt, and cheese, the conveyance of which is much favoured by its great facility of inland navigation. Cheshire at present (1835) sends four members to parliament. The county has a chief justice of its own, who, with a deputy, takes a portion of the Welch circuit.

CHESHIRE.

Coins and other Roman relics frequently found.

The sword of Hugh Lupus now preserved in the British Museum.

The canals

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
7	Chester*.....city	Chester....	Liverpool..16	Frodsham..10	Tarporley...9		183	21363
10	Chester, Little.....to	Derby.....	Derby.....2	Alfreton....12	Chaddesdon.1		128	191
34	Chesterblade.....chap	Somerset...	Shepton Mal.2	Frome.....8	Bruton.....4		114	....

CHESTER CITY.

* **CHESTER.** The ancient and respectable city of Chester, the metropolis of the county, is situated near its southern boundary, on a rocky eminence on the banks of the Dee. The lovers of remote antiquity gravely inform us, that the ancient name of this city was Neomagus, so called from Magus, son of Samothis, son of Japhet, its founder, 240 years after the flood. This assertion, they as gravely add, is fully authenticated; thus Chester is placed on a line of antiquity with any other city in the universe.

Its antiquity

Its second name, we are told, was Caerlleon, so called from Leon Vawr, or Gawr, who, as some writers say, was a giant in Albion, and one of its restorers. This conjecture, it is probable, may have originated in the circumstance of a human skeleton of prodigious size (some say nine feet in length) having been dug up in Pepper-street. Upon the settlement of the Britains here, it was next called Caerleil, and afterwards Caerleir, because these two British kings are said to have been enlargers and beautifiers of it. The Romans, however, gave it the name of Deva, or Deunana; an appellation which has been relinquished by later historians for that of Cestria, or Ceaster, from castrum, a camp or military station, as already stated. The Saxons styled it Legaceaster, and Legecester; but its denomination West-Chester was obtained through its relative situation to other places, which have the name of Chester with some addition. By Ptolemy it is sometimes called Oxcellum, Uxcellum, Plegimundam, and Leogria, or Locrinus land, of which the three first denote no more, as Hollingshed observes, than a rock, or place of strong defence; and which historians remark was the boundary of King Locrinus's kingdom, westward: this was the chief city of the Ordovices, before the coming of the Romans, as is affirmed by most of our ancient historians, which people were the inhabitants of North Wales. According to some writers, the walls of Chester were first built by Marius, a British king, grandson of Cymbeline, who commenced his reign in the year 73; but there seems to be very little credit due to this account. It is certain, however, that Chester was a walled city prior to the year 908; and, as will hereafter appear, there is every reason to believe that the walls were originally built by the Romans.

Western boundary of Locrinus's kingdom.

The Romans, incorporated with the native Britains, continued masters of Chester till the year 607, when Ethelfrith, the Saxon, defeated the King of Powys, and annexed a rich tract of surrounding territory to his own dominions. After pillaging the city, whose inhabitants, according to Malmsbury, dreading a siege, rushed furiously on Ethelfrith, and were destroyed in his ambushes, he left it to the Britons, who appear to have retained the possession till it was wrested from their hands by Egbert, about the year 828. Some years after, it underwent a heavy calamity from the Danes. These pirates, the scourge of the kingdom, meeting with a severe defeat by Alfred the Great, retreated before him; and in their flight collecting vast numbers of their countrymen, committed the care of their wives, their ships, and their booty, to the East Angles, and marched day and night to secure quarters in the west. They seized on Legaceaster before the king could overtake them. He besieged them about two days, destroyed all the cattle he could find about the town, partly burnt and partly caused the standing corn to be destroyed by his cavalry, and slew all the Danes whom he found without the walls. These invaders kept possession of the town part of the winter, but, compelled by famine, evacuated it the beginning of 895. The city continued in ruins till the year 907, or 908, when it was restored by Ethelfreda, the noble-minded daughter of the illustrious Alfred, and wife of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia. Ethelfreda, or Ethelfleda, was a woman of superior mind, to masculine powers adding

Pirates defeated by Alfred the Great.

Amazonian activity. The most splendid actions of her brother Edward's reign were the effect of her councils; her time, her genius, and her talents, being devoted to the service of her country. On the birth of her first child, she separated from her husband, being deterred by the pangs and dangers of parturition from hazarding its recurrence; observing, that "it was beneath the daughter of a king to pursue any pleasure attended with so much inconvenience." From the time of this event she devoted herself to deeds of arms, and to acts of munificence and piety. She built and founded many cities; erected nine castles in different parts of England; subdued Breccanmere, or Brecknock; made its queen prisoner; and took Derby by storm. Her valour made her so celebrated, that the titles of lady, and queen, were thought unworthy of her greatness, and she was dignified with those of lord, and king. Alfred is understood to have taken particular pains with her education. This distinguished princess repaired the city walls, and, according to some historians, extended them so as to include the castle, which before stood without the ancient precincts. But Mr. Pennant observes, that "any additions she could make would have destroyed the peculiar figure which the Romans always preserved in their castramentations, wherever the nature of the ground would permit;" and intimates, that as the military architecture is still entirely on the Roman plan, it never was wholly demolished, but having become ruinous, was restored to its ancient form by Ethelfreda. King Edgar made the port of Chester a station for the Saxon navy; and here, in the year 973, formed an alliance with six petty kings, who engaged to assist him in his undertakings both by sea and land. This circumstance has given rise to a monkish fable, which asserts, that Edgar one day entering his barge with eight tributary kings, assumed the helm, and in token of superiority, made them row him from his palace, in the field which yet bears his name, to the church of St. John, and thence back to his palace. In the following century this part of the country became subject to Canute, the Danish king, who, by his treaty with Edmund Ironside, retained possession of both the Northumbrian and Mercian kingdoms, in the latter of which Chester was included. On the restoration of the Saxon line, it reverted to the Earls of Mercia, who continued to possess it till the Norman Conquest; soon after which event, as before related, it became the property of Hugh Lupus, created by his sovereign the first Earl of Chester. In the 24th year of the eighteenth century, the remains of Hugh Lupus were discovered in the chapter-house of the cathedral, incased with stone, where the body had lain in undisturbed security upwards of 600 years; it was wrapped in leather, under which was the remnant of a shroud; at the head of the coffin was a stone, in the form of a Roman T, with the head of a wolf, in allusion to his name, cut thereon. The court of this distinguished personage was of a truly princely nature: his parliament consisted of eight barons, who attended his person; every baron had four esquires, every esquire one gentleman, and every gentleman one valet. Such were the links in his chain of dignity. In the hands of the barons was reposed the power of life and death. Hugh, the first earl, was succeeded by his son Richard, who, after governing nineteen years, met with a watery grave in his passage from Normandy. Richard's successor was Ranulph, his cousin, who died at Chester in the year 1129, and was succeeded by the heroic Ranulph II., who, after a government of twenty-five years, fell a sacrifice to poison in 1153. His remains were interred at Chester, and Hugh, his son, took the reins of government after him, which he held twenty-eight years. After him the earldom was possessed by his son Ranulph, whose benevolence acquired him the title of Ranulph the Good. The cloud of superstition which darkened the horizon of those times, overshadowed the native goodness of this earl's heart, and he entered the field with all that fury and fervour which fanaticism alone can inspire; hence the holy wars proclaimed alike his prowess and his folly. On the demise of

CHESTER
CITY.

Ethelfreda,
a woman of
superior
mind and
Amazonian
activity.

A monkish
fable.

Remains
of Hugh
Lupus dis-
covered 600
years after
internment.

Ranulph II.
poisoned in
1153.

CHESTER
CITY.Battle of
Evesham.Historical
account of
Chester.Giraldus's
brief ac-
count.Visited by
royalty.

the earl, which happened in the year 1232, John, surnamed Scott, mounted the chair of state; he married Helen, daughter of Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, Prince of North Wales, from which alliance no issue arising, at his death (which is said to have been prematurely effected by poison) an extinction happened in the line of succession, and Henry III. annexed the earldom to the crown in the year 1237. From his hands it was transferred, by gift, to his son Edward, afterwards King Edward I. The chance of war next gave it to Simon de Montford, who took both Henry and his son prisoners at the battle of Lewes, in the year 1264. Their liberation was purchased by the resignation of the earldom to Montford, whose brow was adorned with this laurel of conquest but a very short period, as he resigned his honours with his life, at the battle of Evesham, not twelve months after. It next devolved to Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., who enjoyed it nineteen years, when his son, Edward of Windsor, succeeded. A period of eleven years had barely elapsed, when Edward the Black Prince took the reins of government. From him it devolved to his son, Richard of Bourdeaux, who, in the twenty-first year of his reign, erected Chester into a principality: an honour which was cancelled in the first year of Henry IV. His son, afterwards the great Henry V., next succeeded; and after him Henry VI., whose life was cruelly violated and taken after the battle of Tewkesbury. In the year 1471, Edward V., eldest son of Edward IV., was created Earl of Chester; but he, with his brother Richard, Duke of York, fell by Richard III.; whose only offspring, Edward, was next created earl in the year 1483. The subsequent year, however, putting a period to his life, Arthur, son of King Henry VII., was next created, who was succeeded by his brother Henry, in the year 1504. The first circumstance of note, relating to the city of Chester after the conquest, occurred in the year 1159. In that year, Chester was the place of interview between Henry II. and Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, when the latter ceded to Henry the three counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmoreland, which had been wrested from the English crown. About thirty years after, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a visitant at Chester when on his journey to Wales, whither his zeal carried him to recommend the Croisade to the mountaineers. He was attended by Giraldus, the historian, the substance of whose scanty notices of this city is, that "Constance, Countess of Chester, kept a herd of milch kine, made cheeses of their milk, and presented three to the archbishop: that he saw an animal, a compound of an ox and stag: a woman born without arms, that could sew as well with her feet as others of her sex did with their fingers: and finally, that he heard of a litter of whelps begotten by a monkey." Chester was the favourite city of Richard II., who converted it into a principality; and having annexed to it the Castle of Holt, with several lordships in Wales and on the borders, made an act that it should only be given to the king's eldest son. This act was rescinded by Henry IV., who in 1399 seized the city and castle, when on the way to Flint, where the ill-fated Richard, having been betrayed by the treachery of those in whom he had confided, was then imprisoned. On Henry's return with his royal prisoner through Chester, Richard was for one night secured in the fortress, where several of his devoted adherents were put to death. During the insurrection of Owen Glendower, this city was made a rendezvous for the royal forces; and in the civil tumults between the houses of Lancaster and York it was twice visited by the heroic Margaret, who had great influence, and many adherents, in the county. Several of our kings have also visited, and conferred favours upon it at different periods; but it does not appear to have been so honoured by Elizabeth. In the year 1506, the sweating sickness carried off ninety-one householders, in Chester, in three days. "The remark," says Pennant, "of this destroying angel's respect for the fair sex was here verified, for only four perished." In 1517 it was visited by the pestilence, which destroyed

numbers of the inhabitants; and so many fled, that the streets were deserted, and were overgrown with grass and weeds a foot high. The sweating sickness returned in 1550, and was accompanied with so great a dearth, that wheat was sold at sixteen shillings a bushel. In the year 1554, occurred the martyrdom of George Marsh, who, for preaching against the errors of popery, and for his steady adherence to the Protestant faith, was first imprisoned by the Bishop of Chester, and afterwards burnt. His execution was attended by the very remarkable circumstance of an attempt to rescue him, by Cooper, one of the sheriffs, who favoured the reformed religion; but this was rendered abortive by Amory, the other sheriff, who overpowered his brother officer; and the latter was compelled to conceal himself till better times, when he returned, and in 1561, discharged the office of mayor. The unshaken fortitude displayed by Marsh at the stake had so much effect on the people, that the bishop thought it necessary to endeavour to stem the current of their opinions by a sermon, in which his bigoted enmity to the heretics, as the Protestants were then denominated, occasioned him to assert, that the sufferer was then a fire-brand burning in hell. It is said that the fatal tragedy which Queen Mary had intended to act in Ireland, was prevented by an occurrence in this city. Dr. Henry Cole, a native of Godshill, in the Isle of Wight, and Dean of St. Paul's, is reported to have been entrusted with the commission issued by Mary, to empower the Lord Deputy of Ireland to institute prosecutions against such of the natives as should refuse to observe the ceremonies of the Catholic religion. The doctor stopped at Chester, in his way to Ireland, and having put up at the Blue Posts, in Bridge-street, was waited on by the mayor, to whom, in the flow of conversation, he communicated the business in which he was then engaged, and, opening his cloak, took out a leather box, observing, "he had that within that would lash the heretics of Ireland." His hostess (named Edmunds) overheard the discourse, and having a brother of the reformed religion at Dublin, became alarmed for his safety, and, with a quickness of thought, which in the ages of ignorance would have been deemed inspiration, she took the opportunity of the doctor's attending the visitor to the door, to withdraw the commission from the box, and place a pack of cards in its room. Soon after, the dean sailed for Ireland, where he arrived on the 7th of December, 1558, and was introduced to the Lord Deputy Fitzwalter, and the privy council. Having explained the nature of his embassy in a speech of some length, he presented his box, which his lordship opened, and with considerable surprise, beheld the cards. The doctor was thunderstruck, and, in much confusion, affirmed, that a commission he certainly had, but some artful person must have made the exchange. "Then," said his lordship, "you have nothing to do but return to London, and get it renewed: meanwhile, we'll shuffle the cards." This sarcastic advice the doctor, though at such a disagreeable season of the year, was constrained to follow; but, before he could reach Ireland a second time, the queen died, and her sanguinary commission became useless. The woman, whose dexterity and presence of mind had thus providentially operated, was rewarded by Elizabeth with an annual pension of forty pounds for life. That dreadful calamity, the plague, again extended its ravages to this city, in 1604, in the mayoralty of Edward Dutton, who, though his house was infected, and several of his children and servants destroyed by the contagion, kept his station during the whole time of the pestilence. While the plague continued, the Court of Exchequer was removed to Tarvin, and the assizes to Nantwich, and the fairs were postponed. This city was involved in the calamities of a siege, through its firm adherence to the cause of Charles I. The Bishop of Chester, and Orlando Bridgman, his son, were the chief instruments that influenced the inhabitants to the king's service; and the importance of this station being evident to the royal party, every necessary attention was bestowed on its defence, as

CHESTER
CITY.Martyrdom
of George
Marsh, for
preaching
against the
errors of
popery.Curious
anecdoteExchange of
a pack of
cards for a
commissionThe city
visited with
the plague
in 1604.

CHESTER
CITYThe city
besieged
in 1643.The out-
works of
the city
stormed.Battle of
Rowton
Heath.Randal
Holme's ac-
count of the
intrepidity
of the wo-
men.

early as the beginning of the year 1642. The fortifications were completely repaired; and new outworks extended from the alcove on the north part of the walls to the brink of the river near Boughton; many houses in the suburbs were also pulled down, to prevent them from affording shelter to the enemy. The first attempt made on the place by the parliament's army was on the 20th of July, 1643, when Sir William Brereton made a violent assault on the works, but was repulsed. In the latter part of the same year, he summoned Sir Abraham Shipman, the governor, to surrender; but that brave commander answered, "that he was not to be intimidated by words; and that Sir William must win it to wear it." Several buildings near the out-works were soon afterwards burnt down, that the republicans might be deprived of any opportunity of making lodgments near the walls. In the following month the castle of Hawarden was reduced by the king's forces, assisted by 300 men from the garrison of Chester. The loyalists in the neighbourhood, having been strengthened by reinforcements from Ireland, had the advantage in several smart conflicts; but Lord Byron, who commanded them, being at length repulsed before Nantwich, and compelled to take refuge in Chester, the other parts of the county fell into the hands of Sir William Brereton, and from that time the city suffered a kind of blockade. The garrison, however, frequently sallied into the quarters of the enemy, and generally with some success; but, on the morning of the 20th of September, 1643, the parliamentary forces obtained an advantage which the besieged could never recover. On the preceding evening, Colonel Jones and Adjutant-General Lothian, who were employed in the reduction of Beeston castle, secretly collected a body of troops from before that place, and in the night stormed the out-works of the city, and made themselves masters of every thing without the walls. Two days after this misfortune, while the inhabitants were dreading the further successes of the republicans, the king, in person, with a body of horse, entered Chester, in hopes that his presence would animate the garrison to an effectual resistance, till his forces under the command of Sir Marmaduke Longdale, could advance to their relief. He arrived, however, only time enough to witness, from the leads of the Phoenix Tower, the fatal battle of Rowton-heath, two miles east of the city. This was fought on the 27th of September, when his forces, commanded by the above officer, were completely routed, after a well-disputed action, by the parliament's troops under the orders of General Poyntz. On the following day the king quitted Chester; but previously to his departure, he gave directions to Lord Byron, the governor, to surrender, if he saw no prospect of relief before the expiration of eight days. The siege was pursued with the utmost vigour by Sir William Brereton, who, on the 6th of October, attempted to carry the works by storm. The assault was made in several places with the greatest resolution, and repelled with equal promptitude and courage; but the assailants at length succeeded in scaling the walls, whence they were immediately beaten, or thrown off, and killed. The victors took several scaling ladders, and a quantity of arms. "By this time," says Randal Holme, "our women are all on fire, striving through a gallant emulation to out-do our men, and will make good our yielding walls, or lose their lives to shew they dare attempt it. The work goes forwards, and they, like so many valiant Amazons, do outface death, and dare danger, though it lurk in every basket: seven are shot, and three slain; yet they scorn to leave their matchless undertaking, and thus they continue for ten days' space, possessing the beholders that they are immortal. Our ladies, likewise, like so many exemplary goddesses, create a matchless forwardness in the meaner sorts, by their dirty undertakings, that he who saw them would have thought a hundred suns eclipsed, at least-ways clouded with our loyal dust, had he been in that place, which they wipe off with such a pleasing smile, that they seem rather silent solicitors of a new deformity,

CHESTER
CITY.Eccentric
description.Distressing
blockade.Dreadful
pestilence.Shocking
explosion of
gunpowder.

than willing parters with that purchased honour." About this time the besiegers made a bridge of boats, which the citizens made several ineffectual attempts to destroy; the Dee mills and the water-tower were several times attacked by the besiegers, and the citizens were kept in perpetual alarm by renewed assaults, and by the explosion of hand-granadoes, the effects of which are minutely described by Randal Holme. It may be remarked that some of the descriptions of this writer are given in a very eccentric style, by no means harmonizing with the nature of the scenes to which they relate. Speaking of the mischief caused by the bursting of some granadoes, December 10, he says, "two houses in the Watgate-street skip joint from joint, and create an earthquake, the main-posts jostle each other, while the frightened casements fly for fear; in a word, the whole fabric is a perfect chaos, lively set forth in this metamorphosis; the grandmother, mother, and three children, are struck starke dead, and buried in the ruins of this humble edifice." "About midnight they shoot seven more, one of these lights in an old man's bedchamber, almost dead with age, and sends him some days sooner to his grave, than perhaps was given him:—the next day (Dec. 11th) six more breake in upon us, one of which persuades an old woman to bear the old man company to heaven, because the times were evil." The siege was at length converted into a regular blockade, and the garrison reduced to the utmost distress by famine. They were constrained to feed on horses, dogs, cats, or whatever else, however loathsome, seemed likely to supply a little nutriment. Worn out by hunger, they at length surrendered, on very honourable terms, on the 3d of February, 1645-6; and the city was given up to the parliament, after a gallant defence of twenty weeks. Many of the buildings were destroyed during the siege; and when the republicans were admitted, they demolished the high cross, removed the fonts from the churches, and committed various other acts of violence and dilapidation. The miseries endured in the course of this siege by the citizens, were not the only calamities they were doomed to suffer; for within two years a dreadful pestilence visited them, which occasioned the death of more than 2,000 persons, and reduced the place to a desert. In August, 1648, a fruitless attempt was made to rescue the city for the king, whose adherents obtained possession, but were baffled in their endeavours to keep it, by the celerity of the forces sent against them by the parliament. Chester, in the reign of William III., was chosen as one of the six cities for the residence of an Assay-Master, and permitted to issue a coinage of silver. In the year 1772, on the 5th of November, an affecting calamity occurred in the remaining part of a spacious stone building, which had been founded by Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards Lord Chancellor, when he was Chamberlain of Chester. It was then occupied by a poor family, with the exception of the first-floor, which was engaged by the master of a puppet-show; and at the moment he was exhibiting to a full audience, the house was blown up by the explosion of 800lbs. weight of gunpowder, which had been lodged in a warehouse beneath, and had taken fire by some unknown accident. Twenty-three people were instantaneously involved in destruction, and eighty-three more were much hurt, being either burnt or maimed: the limbs of many were broken, and others dislocated; and the shock was so violent, as to be felt several miles round the city. The limits of the ancient city appear to be determined by the walls of the present; and the form in which the buildings are disposed, is evidently the same as that of the Roman camp. At this time Chester consists principally of four streets, running from a centre towards the cardinal points of the compass, and each terminated by a gate. These streets were excavated from a bed of rock, and are sunk several feet beneath the surface: a circumstance that has been the cause of a remarkable construction in the houses. Level with the streets are low shops, or warehouses, and above them a gallery on each side, reaching from street to street, open in front, and

CHESTER
CITY.Construc-
tion of the
houses and
shops.Description
of the East-
gate.Roman an-
tiquities dis-
covered.

ballustraded. These galleries, called the rows by the inhabitants, are exceedingly curious to strangers, who, when walking in them, can scarcely divest themselves of the idea of being up one pair of stairs. Along the rows are ranges of shops, and above them the higher stories, which project into the streets, and form a line with the warehouses beneath. The whole appears as though the first stories of the fronts of all the houses were laid open, and made to communicate with each other; pillars only being left for the support with the super-structure. The principal streets are intersected by various lesser ones, which cross each other at right angles, and divide the inclosed spaces into lesser squares. The kitchens and back courts of the houses are on a level with the galleries. These rows, says Pennant, in his *Welch Tour*, appear to me to have been the same with ancient vestibules, and to have been a form of building preserved from the time that the city was possessed by the Romans. They were built before the doors, midway between the streets and the houses, and were the places where dependants waited for the coming out of their patrons, and under which they might waste away the tedious minutes of expectation. The shops beneath the rows were cryptæ and apothecæ; magazines for the various necessities of the owners of the houses. The streets were once considerably deeper, as is apparent from the shops, whose floors lie far below the present pavement; and an old pathway is often discovered at the depth of four feet below the modern. It was not until the year 1768, that the east gate of the city was taken down, and the present structure erected in its place at the expense of Earl Grosvenor. This gate was of Roman architecture, and is described by Pennant as consisting of two arches, formed by vast stones; the pier between them dividing the street exactly in two. Between the tops of the arches, which were cased with Norman masonry, was the whole-length figure of a Roman soldier, in red grit, in relief, and tolerably well preserved. This gate had been a *porta principalis*, was the grand entrance into the town, and was the termination of Great Watling-street road, which crossed the island from Dover, and was the great road from that port to this place. It deserves to be remarked, that the Roman modes of fortification are still evident in the remains of military architecture which surround the city; and that the antiquities which distinguish their residence are not confined to any particular quarter. From each side of the gates projects a propugnaculum, or bastion; and the walls are in many parts guided by round towers, as was recommended by the Roman architects, the better to elude the force of battering rams. They are also so placed as not to be beyond bow-shot of each other, that the arrows might reach the enemy who should attempt to scale the walls in the intervals. The thickness of the walls answers to the directions of Vitruvius, and are only of sufficient breadth within and under the embrasures for two armed men to pass each other without impediment. Amongst the principal Roman antiquities that have been discovered here, are the following. Under the Plume of Feathers Inn, in Bridge-street, is a Roman bath, said to be still entire, but nearly concealed from the sight by modern buildings. The only part that can be inspected is the Hypocaust, which is of a rectangular figure, supported by thirty-two pillars, two feet, ten inches and a half high; and about eighteen inches distant from each other. Over each pillar is a perforated or flue tile, two feet square, supporting a floor of coarse mortar mixed with small red gravel, about three inches thick; and over it another floor, between four and five inches thick, of finer materials. The pillars stand on a mortar-floor spread over the arch. An antechamber, about two feet below the level of the Hypocaust, but of the same extent, opens into it. This, says Pennant, was the room allotted for the slaves who attended to heat the place; the other was the receptacle of the fuel designed to heat the room above, the *concamerata sudatio*, or sweating chamber; where people were seated, either in niches, or on benches

placed one above the other, during the time of the operation. Such was the object of this Hypocaust; but there were others of different forms, for the purposes of heating the waters destined for the use of the bathers. To the right of the Bridge-gate is a small flight of steps, leading to a large round arch, seemingly of Roman workmanship, but now filled with more modern masonry, with a passage left through a small arch of an irregular form. This postern is called the Ship-gate, or Hole in the Wall, and seems to have been designed for the common passage over the Dee into the country of the Ordovices. The rock on the opposite, or Hanbridge side, is cut down, as though for the convenience of travellers; and immediately beyond, in Edgar's-field, or the Close, are the vestiges of a road pointing up the hill, and continuing towards Bonovium. On the front of a red grit rock in this field, facing the remains of the road, is a badly-formed figure of the Pallas Armata, cut in relief. On her left shoulder is a rude resemblance of her favourite bird, and at her right hand an altar, but without inscription. Some years ago, this figure, by some modern antiquary was daubed over with paint. Beyond the Pallas, on a spot called by tradition the site of Edgar's palace, were formerly some very ancient ruins, which Dr. Stukeley supposed to have belonged to a Roman edifice; but Braun, in his *Civitates Orbis*, styles them *Ruinosa Domus Comitum Cestriensis*. It seems probable that some public building stood on this spot, which had belonged to each nation successively. In digging a cellar, near the East-gate, in 1693, a beautiful altar was discovered on the ancient pavement, which consisted of large stones, surrounded with remains of sacrifice, such as heads, horns, and bones, of the ox, roebuck, and other animals. The earth round it was of several colours, and mixed with ashes. From the inscription it appears to have been erected by Flavius Longus, tribune of the twentieth victorious legion, and his son Longinus, both of Samosata, in Syria, in honour of the Emperors Dioclesian and Maximian. On the back of the altar was a curtain, and other drapery; on one of the sides, a genius, with a cornucopia; and on the other, a flower-pot, with a plant of the acanthus, elegantly leaved. Over the inscription, on the front, was a globe, surmounted with palm leaves; and on the summit, a head in a circular garland. Among the bones were two coins. In the possession of the late Rev. Mr. Prescott, was a statue supposed to represent Mithras, or the sun, a deity which the Romans had borrowed from the Persians, and much honoured in the second and third centuries. The figure was standing with a declining torch, and arrayed in a Phrygian bonnet, a mantle, and a short jacket. Chester castle, which possesses considerable historical celebrity, stands within the walls, and appears to have been rebuilt on the Norman model, by the conqueror, and to have been enlarged by him considerably beyond the space which it occupied in the time of the Saxons. It consists of an upper and lower ward; to each of which the entrance is defended by a gate and round tower. Within the precincts of the upper ballium are some square towers of Norman architecture, with square projections at the corners, slightly salient. The upper room of one of the towers, called Julius Cæsar's, has a vaulted roof, with elegant and slender couples running down the wall, and resting on round pillars, which, from their style and beauty, are supposed to have been executed by the same architect who built the chapter-house. The remaining part of this court is occupied by the arsenal, batteries, &c. Hugh Lupus's hall stood on the east side of the lower ward. The roof of this noble apartment was supported by wood-work, carved in a bold style, and resting on strong brackets. The length of the room was nearly ninety-nine feet: its breadth forty-five; and its height proportionable. These dimensions seem to have been well suited to the character of the first Norman earl, and to the extensiveness of his hospitality. "He was not only liberal," observes Ordericus, "but profuse. He did not carry a family with him, but an army. He kept no

CHESTER
CITY.Large arch
of Roman
workman-
ship.Antiquities
at Edgar's
palace.Chester
castle of
considerable
historical
celebrity.Julius
Cæsar's
tower.

CHESTER
CITY.

The county
gaol a
magnificent
structure.

Singular
manner of
prison
treatment.

Entire
specimens of
ancient
fortification.

account of receipts or disbursements, but was perpetually wasting his estates; and was much fonder of falconers and huntsmen, than of cultivators of the land, and holy men." Contiguous to this building was a smaller one, where the chancery court of the county palatine was held, and where the petty sovereigns of the palatinate assembled in council with their eight barons. Some years ago, these buildings were taken down to make room for the new county goal. This magnificent structure, which is scarcely exceeded by any in the kingdom, is built with white free-stone, and contains five yards, with a working-room and two day-rooms in each; having separate apartments for the women and debtors. The number of solitary cells for condemned criminals is fourteen. The principal charge incurred in building this fabric was defrayed by the income arising from the navigation of the Weever. Chester castle is garrisoned by two companies of invalids; and it has a governor, lieutenant-governor, and constable. The latter holds his place for life, and, strictly speaking, is the keeper of the prison, but he appoints a deputy. There is a singularity in the manner of treatment of the prisoners who are relieved by capital punishment out of their dreadful cells, which merits notice. They are delivered by the constable, or his deputy, at a stone called Glover's Stone, about 90 yards distant from the outward gate, into the hands of the sheriffs of the city, who receive them at that stone, which is the extreme limit of the castle precincts, and from thence convey them to the place of execution, of which they also have a charge. This custom has been variously explained. One account ascribes it to the lawless conduct of the citizens, who formerly rescued a felon in his way to the gallows, and are said to have had the disagreeable duty of executing all criminals, whether of the county or the shire, inflicted on them as a punishment. Another, and perhaps the more rational account is, that when the city was separated from the castle by the charter of Henry VII., and left as an appurtenance to the shire, the citizens were so exceedingly tenacious of their independent rights, that they undertook the execution of criminals, rather than suffer the county officers to exercise authority of any kind within their precincts. The small outlet, or street, leading to Glover's Stone, appertains to the castle, and being thus exempted from the jurisdiction of the city, is chiefly inhabited by non-freemen. The city walls are one mile and three-quarters, and one hundred and one yards in circuit. They are the only entire specimens of ancient fortification, those of Carlisle excepted, in Great Britain; but they are now only preserved for the purposes of recreation. The continued walk on the top affords a great variety of prospect. The Welch mountains, the Cheshire hills of Broxton, and the insulated rock of Beeston, crowned with its castle, the rich flat interposed, and the perpetually-changing views of the river, are the most prominent and striking objects in this favourite tour. The expence of the repairs is defrayed by certain imposts called murage duties, collected at the Custom-house, on all merchandize brought from beyond the sea into the port of Chester. There are four principal gates in the wall of Chester, besides posterns; the north-gate, east-gate, bridge-gate, and water-gate; all of which, except the north-gate, of which the citizens had charge, were kept by persons who held that office by serjeanty under the Earls of Chester, and were entitled to certain tolls, as specified in an inquisition taken A.D. 1321. The custody of the respective gates, with the tolls payable at each, have at several times been purchased by the corporation. The custody of the bridge-gate with other privileges, belonged to the Raby family in the reign of Edward III. The old bridge-gate had two round towers, on the western-most of which was a octagonal tower, which had been built for the water-works. The gate and towers were taken down in the years 1780 and 1781; and in 1782, the gate was rebuilt. The serjeanty of the east-gate was given by Edward I. to Henry Bradford, in exchange for the manor of Bradford in Delamere. The keeper was bound to find a cranec and a bushel for measuring the salt that

CHESTER
CITY.The north
gate erected
in 1809.The Dee
bridge an
ancient
structure.The city
mills.

might be brought in; and the weights and measures of the city are still inspected by the serjeant of the east-gate. The site of this gate is occupied by an arch, which was built at the expence of Earl Grosvenor, about fifty or sixty years ago. For several generations the custody of the water-gate belonged to the Earls of Derby, of whom it was purchased by the corporation in the year 1778. In 1788, a handsome arch was erected on the site of this gate. A new north gate was erected in the year 1809. One of the eight columns which adorned it was raised in the presence of the Earl of Grosvenor, the mayor, recorder, and a large concourse of people. In a cavity in the centre of the plinth of the column, there was placed by his lordship an urn, containing different coins of the present reign, upon which was laid a plate of brass, with the following inscription deeply engraven upon it:—"This column was erected in the presence of the Right Hon. Robert, Earl Grosvenor, August 24, 1809, at whose expence this gate was built, in the 49th George III. William Newell, esq. mayor. Thomas Harrison, architect." The principal postern gates were Cale Yard gate, obtained by the abbot and convent, in the reign of Edward I., as a passage to their kitchen garden; New-gate, formerly called Woolfield, or Wolf-gate, which was repaired and enlarged A.D. 1608; and Ship-gate, which leads to the passage over the Dee, and is still used as a foot-way. New-gate, which leads to Pepper-street, has sometimes been called Pepper-gate; and the people of Chester have a proverb—"When the daughter is stolen, shut Pepper-gate"—said to have originated from the circumstance of the daughter of a mayor of Chester having made her escape with her lover through this gate. The arch of Ship-gate is considered to be of Roman architecture. The Dee bridge is an ancient structure, with seven arches of dissimilar workmanship; but probably no part of it is older than the conquest, as it appears, from the Domesday-book, that the provost had orders to summon one man from each hide of land in the county, in order to rebuild it; and in case of the non-appearance of the person summoned, his lord was to forfeit forty shillings to the king and earl. A manuscript account of Cheshire, mentioned by Grose, contained the following passage, referring to the old bridge:—"After the death of Elfreda, her brother Edward succeeded to the throne, who, fighting against the Danes, would have been taken prisoner, but for the unparalleled courage and activity of his son Athelstan. In the year after this engagement, he visited his territories in Cheshire, and greatly secured them by erecting fortresses at Thelwell and Manchester. He likewise finished the bridge over the river Dee at Chester, which was begun by his sister Elfreda, before which time there was a ferry for passengers under St. Mary's-hill at the Ship-gate." At the north end of the bridge stand the city mills, which are supplied with water by a current formed by a great dam or causeway, that crosses the river obliquely, and causes a fall of thirteen feet. These mills, with the causeway, were founded by Hugh Lupus, and retained by his successors, and afterwards by the earls of Chester, of the royal line. They were granted by Edward the Black Prince to Sir Howel y Fwyall, in reward for his bravery at the battle of Poitiers, where he took the French king prisoner. The revenues were then very considerable, as no inhabitant of the city, with the exception of the tenants of the abbey, was allowed to grind his corn at any other place. The present extensive premises, which are regarded as extremely complete in their construction, were erected some years ago, the old mill having been burnt down. The city is chiefly supplied with water from the adjoining works, which raise it from the river into a reservoir, whence it flows through pipes into the houses. The Norman earls invested the city of Chester with great privileges, all of which were confirmed by Henry III., in whose reign its government assumed the form of a regular corporation. In this age, some peculiar customs were observed at Chester, and some singular laws were in force. Whenever the king visited the city, he claimed from every

CHESTER
CITY.Remarkable
laws.

plough-land 200 hesthas or capons, one cuna, or vat of ale, and one rusca of butter; and if any person made bad ale, he was either to pay four shillings, or sit in a tumbrel, or dung-cart. With these remarkable laws may be enumerated the variations of the fines for bloodshed and murder. "The fine for bloodshed," says Gough, in his additions to Camden, "from the morning of the first holiday to noon of Sunday, was 10s., from the noon of Sunday to the morning of the second holiday, 20s., and the like sum in the twelve days of Christmas, on the Purification of the Virgin Mary, the first day of Easter and Whitsuntide, Ascension-day, the Assumption, or Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, and the feast of All-saints. The fine for killing a man on either of these days was £4, but on any other day only 40s. The penalty for robbery, or offering violence to a woman in a house, was 40s. For a widow dishonouring herself, 20s.; but no more than 10s. if a maiden committed the like crime. If a fire happened in the city, the person in whose house it broke out was to forfeit four ora denar, and pay 2s. to his next neighbour. Either man or woman making a false abode in the city, was to forfeit 4s." One-third of these forfeitures belonged to the earl, and the king claimed the remainder. Edward I. extended the liberties, and bestowed the city, with its appurtenances, &c. on its citizens and their heirs, to be holden of him and his heirs for ever, on the annual payment of £100. Edward III. confirmed all the former grants, and gave the city all the vacant lands within its liberties, with power to erect buildings on them. Edward the Black Prince prescribed the boundaries of the city, extending in circumference about eight miles. Richard II. granted many new privileges; and on his deposition, Henry, the young prince of Wales, confirmed all the former charters of the city, and afterwards invested it with the profits of murage, and bridge-tower, or gate, where tolls were collected. The confirmation of the prior immunities, given to Chester by Henry VI., records a melancholy decrease of its commerce through the choking of the creek with sands, which had destroyed the goodness of its port, and prevented the influx of foreign merchants. These circumstances induced the king to remit £10 of the ancient fee-farm rent. The continued distresses of the city, for many years after this period, occasioned Henry VII., in 1506, to make a second remission of its annual rent, which had then decreased in the sum of £80. He also bestowed a new charter on its inhabitants; separated the city from the county, and granted it several of the most valuable privileges which it now enjoys. This charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth; but afterwards surrendered by the corporation, and again renewed by James I. The last was granted by Charles II., in the year 1676. The government of the town is vested in a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, and forty common councilmen; two of whom are leave-lookers, whose office it is to inform of all persons exercising trades within the city without being freemen. The two senior officers are murengers, or receivers of the murage-duties, for repairing the walls; and two are treasurers, who are usually next in succession to the mayor. There is also a sword-bearer, a mace-bearer, and various other officers, of inferior note. The mayor, assisted by the recorder, is judge both in the crown-mote and port-mote court, and possesses the jurisdiction over all criminal causes but treason. The common-hall, or room where the courts are held, is embellished with several portraits of recorders, and other persons who have been popular in the city. The elections of the city magistrates and members of parliament take place in this building. The body-corporate also assemble there to make bye-laws for governing the city, managing the public buildings, directing the charities, &c. In former times it appears the authority of the corporation extended not only to the manners and morals of the inhabitants in general, but to the regulation of the dresses of women, and other minor points. Near the exchange is the engine-house, a neat fabric, with fluted

New
privileges
granted by
Richard II.Government
of the city.Decorations
of the com-
mon-hall.

CHESTER
CITY.New Union-
hall opened
in 1809.Charitable
institutions.Alms houses
for forty
decayed
freemen.

columns, and a rich Corinthian cornice. The fire-engines are kept in order at the expence of the corporation. In the square opposite the exchange, the market for fish and vegetables is kept. Salmon was formerly sold here in such profusion, that masters were frequently restricted, by a clause in the indentures, from giving it to their apprentices more than twice a week. At a little distance are the three flesh shambles, which occupy a considerable portion of the street. Here the country butchers are permitted to sell meat on the market days. On the top of one of the shambles is a spacious cistern, or reservoir, which is supplied with water from the works at the bridge, for the use of the inhabitants of the higher parts of the city. On the 5th of July, 1809, the New Union-hall, in Foregate-street, was opened for the first time for the sale of woollen and linen drapery goods, the display of which, for variety, beauty, fashion, and elegance, was never equalled in that city. This hall was erected through the spirited exertions of the individuals who occupy it generally, and is built upon such a plan, as at once accommodates the buyer and the seller. Amongst the charitable institutions of Chester, the principal is the Blue-coat hospital, or school, which is situated near the north-gate, and was founded, in 1706, by Bishop Stratford, and endowed for the maintenance and education of thirty boys, who were admitted at nine years of age, and kept in the house for four years. This provision had proved to be extremely inadequate to its object; the greater number of the poor of that city being left entirely destitute of instruction. In 1783, the trustees adopted a beneficial extension of the charity; and in the course of that and the ensuing year, they opened a day-school in the wing of the hospital, for the instruction of 120 boys in reading, writing, and accounts. This they called the green-school, from the circumstance of each of the boys wearing a green bonnet. Dr. Haygarth, who was the proposer of the green-school, suggested, in 1797, a further improvement in it: that in addition to their other learning, the greater part of the boys should alternately be instructed and employed in the needle manufacture, in a large unoccupied room which is over the school. There was a want of occupation for boys at Chester, though there was already an established needle manufactory there, which might furnish employment and finish the work. As to the blue-coat boys, it was proposed that part of their profits should be laid up for their use and advancement in life, and those of the boys of the green-school paid over to their parents. Similar attention was also paid to the female children in that town. There is also a grammar-school, which was founded by Henry VIII., A.D. 1544, for twenty-four boys, who are appointed by the dean and chapter. They are not admitted till they are nine years of age, and they remain only four years, unless the dean please to allow them a year of grace. Amongst the numerous alms-houses which are dispersed through the city, the chief is for forty decayed freemen, of sixty years of age and upwards, who are allowed £4 annually, and a gown every third year. Mr. Owen Jones, one of the donors to this charity, bequeathed the profits of an estate in Denbighshire to the poor of the several city companies, who were to receive it in rotation annually. The yearly value of this bequest was originally only a few pounds; but the discovery and working of a rich lead-mine on the estate, have so improved the receipts, that the annual income is now £400 or upwards. The infirmary, a handsome structure, is pleasantly situated in an airy spot, on the west side of the city. It originated from a bequest of £300, left by Dr. Stratford, commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond, and has been increased by voluntary contributions. It was opened on the 17th of March, 1761, and has been supported by such liberal subscriptions, that the managers have been enabled to administer relief to many thousand persons. An institution, of a nature before unknown in England, was begun in this city in the year 1778, for the purpose of preventing the natural small-pox from becoming dangerous at

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
10	Chesterfield,* m t & pa	Derby	Derby23	Dronfield5	Bolsover5	150	5775	
14	Chesterford, Great . pa	Essex	Saff. Walden 4	Linton2	Haverhill . . 11	47	873	
14	Chesterford, Little . pa	Essex	Essex3	Christhall . . .5		45	211	
13	Chester-le-Street, pa to & chap }	Durham	Durham6	Newcastle . . .8	Sunderland . 9	265	17288	

CHESTER CITY.

Henry IV.
Emperor of
Germany,
lived here in
exile.

Two public
libraries and
a commer-
cial news-
room.

Irregularly
built.

Chester, by promoting a general inoculation at stated periods; and by the observance of certain rules drawn up for the occasion, to keep it from spreading wherever it should break out. Subscriptions were liberally bestowed; but the supineness of the people, and their superstitious rejection of the offer of free inoculation, rendered the scheme abortive. The projected plans for its revival have been happily superseded by the more benignant process of vaccination. The markets are abundantly supplied, and have recently been rendered peculiarly convenient by a more eligible market-place. The cathedral is situated on the east side of North-gate-street. It was originally a nunnery, founded by Walphenes, King of the Mercians, for his daughter St. Werburgh, to whom it is dedicated. It afterwards became the abbey church of a monastery of Benedictines, founded by Hugh Lupus. The cathedral is a spacious but irregular pile, formed of the red stone of the county; and, with the exception of a few fragments, appears to have been built in the reigns of Henry VI., VII., and VIII. The tower, which is 127 feet high, springs from four handsome pillars, and the western front is deemed very handsome. The choir is neat, and the bishop's throne, which is formed of the ancient shrine of St. Werburgh, is richly ornamented. Behind the choir is St. Mary's-chapel, in the north aisle of which is a tomb, with no authority, asserted to be that of Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, who, it is said, led in privacy an exiled life in Chester. The two transepts are very dissimilar, and the north one, which is very large, is dedicated to Oswald. The ancient chapter-house stands in the eastern walk of the cloister; it is a noble hall, of grand dimensions, erected by Randolph, the first Earl of Chester, and is the admiration of all the antiquaries who behold it. The city is divided into nine parishes, all of which are in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester. Of the churches however, none merit notice as buildings except that of St. John's, which was collegiate, and it contains some beautiful remains of Saxon architecture. Here are places of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, who are very numerous; the Independent and Welch Methodists; the Calvinistic connexion of Lady Huntingdon; the Independents, Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. Here are also two public libraries, and a commercial news-room, a very handsome building of the Ionic order. Annual races, commencing the first Monday in May, are run on the Roodeye, a fine level course beneath the city walls, which races are to be seen to great advantage: a king's plate, value 100 guineas; a city plate, value fifty guineas; and a Grosvenor cup are among the regular prizes. This city has given birth to several eminent characters, and among others, to the celebrated Samuel Molyneux, the companion and friend of Locke. This city returns two members to parliament.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Feb. 26th for cattle; April 30th, July 6th, September 3rd, October 10th, and November 26th, for cattle, Irish linen, woollen cloths, hardware, hops, drapery, and Manchester wares.—*Mail* arrives 5.47 afternoon; departs 8.45 morning.—*Bankers*, Dixons and Wardell, draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—*Inns*, Royal Hotel, Albion Hotel, Feathers, Golden Lion, Pied Bull, and White Lion.

* **CHESTERFIELD** is a large, but irregularly built market-town, situated in the hundred of Scarsdale. It lies between two rivelets, the Hyper and Rother, in the beautiful and fertile vale of Scarsdale, and is the second considerable town in the county. The Saxon name of Chester proves it to be a place of great antiquity, and the Rev. Mr. Pegge imagines it to have originated in a Roman station, on the road from Derby to York,

CHESTER-
FIELD.Church
erected in
the 11th
century.Government
of the town.Battle
fought here
in 1266.Treachery
of a
woman.The town
visited by
the plague
in 1586.

which he supposes to have been fixed on an eminence called Tapton, or Topton, at the point named Windmill-hill, but distinguished in several ancient writings by the appellation of Castle-hill. "As to the site of Chesterfield," says he, "it lies so under the Castle-hill at Topton, or Tapton, that when it became a place of note, it would rationally be called the field of the Chester or Castle." However, at the time of the Norman Survey, it appears to have been of such little importance as to be noticed in the Domesday-book only as a bailiwick, belonging to Nowbold, now a small hamlet at a short distance to the north. Subsequently to this period, its size and popularity more rapidly increased: a church, erected towards the conclusion of the 11th century, was granted by William Rufus to the cathedral of Lincoln. In the reign of John, the manor was granted to William de Briwere, his particular favourite, through whose influence the town was incorporated. The charter, granted by King John has been confirmed and enlarged by several succeeding sovereigns. The government of the town appears to have been exercised by an alderman and twelve brethren till the reign of Elizabeth; but the charter of the corporation granted by her, vests it in a mayor, six aldermen, a town-clerk, and a common-council of twenty-four of the principal inhabitants. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here. From the De Brueres, the manor of Chesterfield passed in marriage to the family of Wake, and afterwards (also by marriage) to Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, whose descendants held it for several generations. In the 26th of Edward III. it was held by John, second son of Edmund of Woodstock; and in the year 1386, by Sir Thomas Holland, from whom it passed to the Nevilles. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it belonged to George, Earl of Shrewsbury; and afterwards it became the property of the Gavendishes, by purchase, from whom it descended to the late Duke of Portland; but it has since passed, in exchange, to the Duke of Devonshire. This town is memorable in history from a battle fought here in the year 1266, between Henry, nephew of Henry III. and Robert de Ferrers, the last Earl of Derby. After the discomfiture of the barons at Eversham, this earl bound himself by an oath, to a forfeiture of his estate and honours, if ever he joined their party again; but after some proceedings in the parliament, held at Northampton in 1265, which were particularly obnoxious to the barons, he, in the spring of the ensuing year, again assembled his followers in his castle at Duffield, and, being supported by several disaffected nobles, took his station at Chesterfield. In this place, being somewhat surprised by the forces of Henry, he was defeated after a severe conflict. He fled, and concealed himself beneath some sacks of wool in the church. His enemies being informed of the place of his retreat by the treachery of a woman, he was seized and carried in irons to Windsor; but, after an imprisonment of three years, set at liberty, on certain conditions, which being unable to perform he was deprived of his estates and earldom. The king granted these immense possessions to his son Edmund Crouchback, from whom they were conveyed by marriage to John of Gaunt, and thus became part of the duchy of Lancaster. In the civil wars the Earl of Newcastle defeated some troops of the parliament in this place. Chesterfield, as appears from the parish register, has been more than once visited by that dreadful calamity, the plague: that which began in October, 1586, has been called the great plague, to distinguish it from a less fatal infection, which broke out in the year 1608-9. Previously to the tenth of Richard I. an hospital for lepers was founded in this town, and continued till the time of Henry VIII. Here was also a guild, dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Cross, which had its origin in the reign of Henry II., who maintained two or three priests in the church. Several other guilds are mentioned in ancient writings belonging to the corporation; and from the chapel of one of them called St. Helen's, the grammar-school is supposed to have received the name Chapel-school, by which it is generally dis-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
6	Chesterton pa	Cambridge	Cambridge .. 1	St. Ives 10	Linton 9	52	4168
16	Chesterton pa	Hunts	Stilton 5	Peterborough 5	Wansford .. 4	82	105
31	Chesterton pa	Oxford	Bicester 2	Woodstock .. 8	Deddington .. 9	56	382
39	Chesterton pa	Warwick	Kington 5	Southam 5	Warwick 7	83	188
35	Chesterton, Great .. to	Stafford	Newcastle .. 2	Burslem 2	Talk 3	152	960
33	Cheswardine pa	Salop	Newport 7	Drayton 4	Hodnet 6	147	1051
13	Cheswick to	Durham	Berwick 5	Ancroft 3	Coldstream .. 12	332	
12	Chetnole chap	Dorset	Sherborne .. 7	Crewkerne .. 10	Beaminster .. 9	124	236
6	Chettisham ham	Cambridge	Ely 2	Littleport .. 2	Chatteris 9	69	
12	Chettle pa	Dorset	Blandford F. 7	Shaftesbury .. 8	Cranborne .. 7	99	129
33	Chetton to & pa	Salop	Bridgenorth 4	Billingsby .. 4	M. Wenlock .. 7	143	627
5	Chetwood pa	Bucks	Buckingham .. 5	Winslow 8	Brackley 6	59	149
33	Chetwynd pa	Salop	Newport 2	Drayton 9	Wem 15	141	766
33	Chetwynd Aston ... to	Salop		Hinstock 4	Shifnal 7	144	246
4	Cheveley pa & ti	Berks	Newbury 5	Hungerford .. 10	E. Ilsley 6	54	1857
6	Cheveley pa	Cambridge	Newmarket .. 2	Fordham 6	Cambridge .. 12	62	541
21	Chevening pa	Kent	Sevenoaks .. 3	Westerham .. 3	Bromley 9	21	901
11	Cheverel Magna ... pa	Wilts	E. Lavington 1	Devizes 4	Westbury 8	91	576
11	Cheverel Parva ... pa	Wilts				7	92
15	Chevett to	W. R. York	Wakefield .. 4	Barnsley 3	Huddersfiel. 11	175	38
36	Chevington pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 5	Newmarket .. 11	Clare 9	66	573
29	Chevington, East ... }	Northumb..	Morpeth 10	Alnwick 6	Rothbury 8	298	....
29	Chevington, West ... }					7	296
34	Chew Magna pa	Somerset	Pensford 3	Bristol 7	Axbridge 10	121	2048
34	Chew Stoke pa	Somerset		Axbridge 9	Wells 10	122	693
34	Chewton Mendip, p & t	Somerset	Wells 6		Pensford 6	123	1315
5	Cheyness pa	Bucks	Amersham .. 5	Chesham 5	Beaconsfield 7	21	
5	Chicheley pa	Bucks	Newport Pag 3	Olney 4	S. Stratford .. 9	53	218
38	Chichester *. city & co	Sussex	Arundel 9	Midhurst 12	Petworth 14	62	8270

CHICHESTER-FIELD.

Iron-works and pot-teries.

All Saints church has a remarkable spire.

Trading importance of the town.

tinguished. This school was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was formerly the largest in the north of England: both the master and usher are clergymen. The present school-house was erected in the year 1710. There are several almshouses in different parts of the town. The inhabitants chiefly derive their support from the iron-works in the town and neighbourhood. Here are also three potteries for the manufacture of coarse earthenware; and carpets, stockings, and shoes, for the London market, are made here in large quantities. Some years ago an elegant assembly-room was built at the Castle Inn for the accommodation of the more respectable inhabitants; also a neat town-hall was built in the market-place, under the direction of Mr. Carr, of York; on the ground-floor of which is a gaol for debtors, and a residence for a gaoler; and on the second-floor, a large room for holding the sessions, &c. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious and handsome building; but it is particularly remarkable for the appearance of its spire, which rises to the height of 230 feet; and is so singularly twisted, and distorted, that it seems to lean in whatever direction it may be approached. The church is said to have been dedicated in the year 1232: it is built in the form of a cross. In the chancel is the burial-place of the respectable family of the Foljambes, whose ancient seat was at the hamlet of Walton, in this parish. On the floor are two beautiful brasses of Godfrey Foljambe and Catherine his wife. There are also two very ancient tombs, with Latin inscriptions. In the transept is a record of a legacy of £1300 bequeathed for putting out boys to trade, or to the sea-service; but limited to those only who reside in the borough, and do not receive alms. The town, which is of more trading importance than any in the county, is large, and irregularly built. The neighbourhood abounds in mines of iron, lead, and coal, which are worked to great advantage. Vast quantities of lead are sent from this place by a navigable canal which joins the Trent below Gainsborough.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, January 27th, February 28th, April 4th, May 4th, July 4th, September 25th, and November 25th, (toll free,) for cattle, sheep, and pedlery.—Bankers, Maltby and Co., draw on Glyn and Co.; Compton and Co., on Lee and Co.—Inns, the Commercial, and the Angel.

* CHICHESTER (The City of) is the see of a bishop; it forms a county

of itself, and it gives name to the rape. Seated on a gentle eminence, it is surrounded on all sides except the north, by the Lavant; and is sheltered from the north and north-east winds by part of a range of hills which runs from the Arun to the borders of Hampshire. It is supposed to have existed previously to the invasion of Britain by the Romans, when it was the capital of the Regni. Towards the conclusion of the fifth century, it was destroyed by Ella, and afterwards rebuilt by his son Cissa, the second king of the South Saxons, who named it after himself, and made it the royal residence and capital of his dominions. From the time of Egbert, it appears to have declined; perhaps from the removal of the court, and also from the incursions of the Danes. The removal, however, of the episcopal see from Selsea, where it had been established 300 years, to this city, during the reign of the conqueror, proved highly beneficial to Chichester, which began again to flourish, and has ever since been in a state of progressive improvement. In the beginning of the civil war, soon after the battle of Edgehill, King Charles came from the western counties as far as Hounslow, in the hope of terminating the distractions of the country. While he lay at Reading, a deputation of Sussex gentlemen waited on him, requesting his authority to raise the southern counties. They pitched upon Chichester, as the place of their rendezvous, but they were greatly disappointed in their expectations of support, and were joined by very few except their own dependants. It was on this occasion that the bastion on the north walls between the two west lanes was built, with the stones of the two small churches of St. Pancras and St. Bartholomew, which were demolished, because they stood without the walls. The parliamentary army, however, speedily summoned the city to surrender; and, as the order was not complied with, the batteries were opened. The north-west tower of the cathedral was beaten down, and never since rebuilt. In ten or twelve days a capitulation was signed. This city obtained its first charter of incorporation from Stephen, which was confirmed by Henry II. King John, and subsequent sovereigns; but the charter from which the corporation received its present constitution was granted by James II. The corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, and common-council, without limitation. The mayor is chosen annually: three of the aldermen besides him act as justices of the peace within the city, and are authorized to hold a court of record every Monday in the Guildhall, for the decision of all kinds of causes. Chichester gives the title of earl to the noble family of Pelham, on whom it was conferred in 1801. It has sent members to parliament ever since 1295. They are chosen by the inhabitants at large, paying church and poor rates. The markets of this city are plentifully supplied; and, though the prices are high during war, they are proportionably low in peace. Butchers' meat is said to have fallen 3d. per lb. the week after the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814. Abundance of oysters are brought to the fish shambles; and the neighbouring coast furnishes plenty of lobsters, crabs, prawns, and several other kinds of fish. The beast-market is the greatest of any in this, or the adjacent counties, that of London excepted. The city is situated near an arm of the sea, which is spacious, well sheltered, and capable of receiving vessels of great burden. The entrance is bounded on the east by the point on which stands the village of Wittering; and the island of Hayling on the west. The channel is not difficult; but off the mouth of the harbour are sandbanks, which render it impossible for ships of heavy burden to come up except at spring tides. Owing to this cause, and to the distance of the city from the quay, the trade of Chichester is not extensive. About the beginning of the reign of James I. an act of parliament was obtained to remedy this inconvenience, by making the Lavant navigable up to the city, but it was never carried into execution. About the commencement of the 15th century the Chichester malt began to be in high repute. Several of the malting-houses, which were standing here sixty years ago, bore the mark and characteristic of that age both in

CHICHESTER.

The capital of the Regni

Civil war.

The present charter of incorporation granted by James II

Markets well supplied.

Chichester malt in high estimation.

CHICHESTER.

Four principal streets meet in one common centre.

The cathedral destroyed by fire in 1114.

The great rebellion.

The Lady Chapel, an elegant building.

the plan and manner of building. This manufacture enriched many individuals, and benefited the city in general. Chichester, about two centuries since, nearly monopolized the trade of needle-making. It was principally carried on in the parish of St. Pancras, where, before the civil war, almost every house was occupied by a needle-maker. In 1643 this quarter of the town was completely demolished; and though the houses were afterwards rebuilt, the trade was never perfectly restored. It is now wholly extinct in this city; which, however, still retains a small woollen fabric. The city consists of four principal streets, which meet in one common centre, and are named, from their situation, E. W. N. and S. Each of these was formerly closed by a gate, now down; and the whole is still surrounded by a stone wall, supposed to have been the work of the Romans. The streets are spacious, well paved, and clean, well lighted, and watched under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1821. Chichester cathedral is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. On the removal of the episcopal see from Selsea to this place, Hugh de Montgomery, to whom Chichester and Arundel had been granted with the title of earl, gave the whole south-west quarter of the city to Bishop Stigand, that he might there build a church, a palace, and habitations for his clergy. So completely, however, had the rapacity of the conqueror drained the county of money, that the preparations proceeded slowly, and Stigand died before he had even laid the foundation. Godfrey the second bishop, left matters in not much greater forwardness than he found them. Ralph, under the auspices of Henry I. accomplished the work. The cathedral was finished in 1108, but being built principally of wood, it was destroyed by fire in May, 1114. Ralph immediately commenced the re-edification; and, with the assistance of the king, he finished the second church before his death, in 1123. In 1187, another conflagration is said to have destroyed almost the whole city, with the church and the houses of the clergy; but from Hovenden, and others, it may be inferred that this fire only consumed the roof, and damaged the interior of the cathedral. The walls within have been cased with a thin coat of stone, supported at the intercolumniations by pillars of Petworth marble, in the style of the 13th century. Of the same material and age are the pillars which support the upper triforium, though the external arches of the windows are coeval with the lowest part of the church. The large west window, which for elegance of tracery and justness of proportion, may vie with any work of the kind in England, was erected at the expence of £310 by Bishop Langton early in the 14th century. It was glazed with painted glass, which remained uninjured till destroyed by the fanatics in the great rebellion. The same prelate built the chapter-house and gave £100 towards the repair of the church, part of which was probably employed in the erection of the opposite window in the north transept, which is of the same dimensions as the other, but more simple in its tracery. In 1293, Langton was appointed lord chancellor by Edward I. He died in 1337, and lies buried under the great window in the south transept. His tomb was richly ornamented, and though much defaced, still retains some traces of its original beauty. The Lady chapel, at the east end of the cathedral, was built and endowed by William de Sancto Leofardo, the predecessor of Langton. It is an elegant building, but its appearance is much injured by the filling up of its east window. This chapel is now fitted up with bookcases, containing a considerable collection of valuable works. Beneath it is a spacious vault belonging to the ducal family of Richmond, whose banners are suspended over the entrance, above which is this inscription: "*Domus ultima.*" On the south side of the library is the elegant monument of Dr. Edward Waddington, who filled the episcopal chair of Chichester from 1724 to 1731; and on the north side of the entrance of the Richmond vault is a black marble tomb, with a mitre and crosier carved on the top, and the words RADVLPHVS EPISCOPVS engraved at the end of it. On the opposite side are two tombs of the same material, monuments of the bishops

Seffrid II. and Hilary, his patron. The choir is very richly fitted up; the stalls are of brown oak, finely carved and gilt, with the names of the dignities and prebends painted over them in ancient characters; the misereres are exquisitely carved, and extremely curious. These stalls were erected by Bishop Shurborne in the reign of Henry VIII., as was also the beautiful altar-screen. Above it is a gallery, in which, before the reformation, the choir was placed at the celebration of high mass. The other parts of the choir are finished in the same style, the whole bearing a strong resemblance to foreign cathedrals. The bishop also caused the paintings in the south transept to be executed by Bernardi, an Italian artist. The first exhibits the interview between Wilfrid and Ceadwalla, in which the latter is represented as the person who granted the island of Selsea to Wilfrid; whereas, it is evident, both from Bede and William of Malmsbury, that it was Adelwalch, King of the South Saxons, who founded that church. In the back-ground appears the peninsula of Selsea, the parish church, as it remains to this day, and the sea, bounded by the blue hills of the Isle of Wight. The subject of the other piece is the interview between Henry VIII. and Bishop Shurborne. These finely executed pictures are extremely valuable as representations of the ecclesiastical and lay costume of that age. On the north side of the same transept are the portraits of the kings of England, from the conqueror to George I. The south side is adorned with the portraits of all the bishops of Selsea and Chichester till the reformation. It is not improbable that Bernardi painted the vaulting of the church, which appears to have been executed with great boldness of colouring: the ornaments are flowers, and the arms of the founders and benefactors of the church, with scrolls of writing under each. The arms of William of Wykeham are frequently repeated, with his motto:—"*Manners makyth Man*"—and this addition: *Quod William Wykeham*. Bishop Shurborne founded four prebends in this church, and increased the number of choristers. He died in 1536, and is buried in the north aisle of the choir under a white marble monument, on which lies his effigies in the pontifical habit. The figure and tomb were much defaced by the republicans. The chantry of St. Richard, Bishop of Chichester, in the south transept of the cathedral at the back of the stalls, is a beautiful shrine of Gothic workmanship, consisting of three elegant cinquefoil arches, ornamented with crockets and a finial. St. Richard, surnamed De la Wich, was a Dominican friar, admitted into the secular clergy, and consecrated bishop of this see in 1245. He is recorded to have wrought many miracles. He died in 1253, and was canonized. In the north side aisle of the choir is a marble monument with the effigies of a bishop, supposed to be Adam Molins, slain at Portsmouth, in 1449, at the instigation of Richard, Duke of York. Behind the high altar are two plain tombs, one of which is said to be Bishop Storey's, and the other may be that of Bishop Day, who died in 1556. These, with the monument of Bishop John Arundel, who died in 1478, are the only tombs of prelates prior to the reformation, now remaining in this church. It contains many sepulchral stones, some of them of immense size, which were formerly adorned with brasses of bishops, under stately canopies. The nave of this cathedral is remarkable for having what appears to be a double aisle on each side; but those additional aisles are of later construction than the others, and were evidently divided into many chantries and chapels. In one of those on the north side is an ancient monument, with the effigies of a man in armour, and a lady at his feet. This, which is supposed to be the tomb of one of the earls of Arundel, appears to have been removed hither from some other situation. Opposite to this monument is a neat tablet, executed by Flaxman, and erected by public subscription, to the memory of the unfortunate poet, William Collins, who was born and buried in this city. In the cloisters is interred William Chillingworth,

CHICHES-
TER.The choir
richly fitted
up.Finely
executed
pictures and
portraits.Beautiful
shrine of
Gothic
workman-
ship.Ancient
monument.

CHICHESTER.

The spire of the cathedral struck by lightning in 1721.

Fanatical destruction.

Dimensions of the cathedral.

The bishop's palace repaired in 1725.

an eminent divine of the 17th century, and the celebrated champion of the church of England against that of Rome. The north transept, used as a parish church, is dedicated to St. Peter. The vaulting of the chancel in this part is a curious specimen of the highly pointed arches of the thirteenth century, ornamented with the Saxon zig-zag. On the outside of it is some portion of a building, apparently the habitation of some chantry priests. The spire, 297 feet in height, is of stone, and adorned with pinnacles at its base. Its style fixes the date of its erection about the middle of the 13th century. In 1721, it was struck by lightning, when several large stones were dislodged: one in particular, weighing near three quarters of a hundred weight, was thrown over the houses in West-street, without doing any damage in its descent. The fall of the spire was apprehended; but it was found, that though a considerable breach had been made about forty feet from the top, the remainder of the building was firm and compact. It was so completely repaired, that no traces of the injury can now be discovered. At the north-west corner of the church is a strong square tower, with four turrets and a lantern, containing a peal of eight bells. During the siege of Chichester, in 1643, the other tower of the cathedral was thrown down, and the great west window demolished: but this accidental mischief was far exceeded by the wanton havoc committed by the soldiers. They broke down the organ, defaced the ornaments in the choir, and overthrew the tombs in the church, which they stripped of their brasses: they plundered the sacramental plate, and destroyed all the bibles, service, and singing-books. The altar, both in the cathedral and sub-deanery, or parish church in the north transept, they broke down, and destroyed the pulpit, pews, and every thing that was not proof against the pole-axes. The episcopal palace subsequently shared the same fate, as did the deanery, the houses of the canons, vicars, &c. This cathedral had been for secular canons from the time of its erection, and was therefore not changed by Henry VIII. The foundation consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, thirty prebendaries, four of whom, having always been called to residence, are styled canons residentiary, four vicars, and a sufficient choir. The dimensions of the various parts of this cathedral are as follow:—total length from east to west, including the Lady chapel, 410 feet; of the transepts from north to south, 227; the breadth of the choir, and side at the east end 62; of the nave and aisles, which have four rows of pillars 92; the height of the vaulting 63; of the spire 297, and of the bell-tower 120. The cloisters on the south side of the church, have been much injured by the filling up of the lower range of windows. They form a quadrangle, the south side of which measures 120; the east 128; and the west side 100 feet. Chichester has six parish churches: St. Peter the Great, or the sub-deanery, within the cathedral; St. Peter the Less, St. Olave's, St. Martin's, St. Andrew's, and All Saints. Without the east gate was a seventh, dedicated to St. Pancras; and without the west gate the parish of St. Bartholomew, which has only a burial-ground, the church, together with that of St. Pancras, having been demolished in the 17th century. In 1802 and 1803, St. Martin's was repaired, or rather rebuilt, at an expence of £1700 through the munificence of Mrs. Dear. It is a good imitation of the Gothic. The bishop's palace underwent a thorough repair in 1725. In digging the foundation for some new buildings, several coins of Nero and Domitian, and a curious Roman pavement were found, from which it is conjectured, that the mansion of the Roman proprætors once occupied this spot. The work of Bishop Shurborne is visible in many parts of this edifice, particularly in the magnificent dining-room, which has a fine ceiling divided into compartments. The present bishop has adorned the window of this room with painted glass, and repaired and ornamented the whole palace. The chapel is a beautiful building, erected in the 13th century; but some of the windows were inserted at a

later period. The gardens, which have the advantage of a fine terrace-walk on that part of the city-walls inclosed by them, are tastefully planted and laid out. The deanery, a handsome and convenient edifice, built by the celebrated Shurlock, when dean of this cathedral, is pleasantly situated, as are also the houses of the residentiaries, all of which have good gardens, with terrace walks on the city-walls. The structure called the friary, situated near the north gate, is supposed, though probably erroneously, to have been originally built by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Chichester, who, on receiving from the king the grant of the city, pitched on this spot as a proper place on which to erect a castle for his residence, and caused it to be marked out and walled round to the extent of ten acres. Henry VIII., in 1541, granted it to the mayor and citizens of Chichester, by whom it was leased for 999 years, excepting the chapel, which was converted into a guildhall, a spacious, but by no means magnificent structure. Considerable remains of the conventual buildings, of the same age as the chapel, existed a few years since. The council-chamber in North-street was erected in 1733, by subscription, to which the Duke of Somerset, then high steward of the city, gave 100 guineas. It is raised on arcades, and the ornamental part of the building is of the Ionic order. Contiguous to the council-chamber is the assembly-room, also built by subscription, about 1781. It is an elegant, spacious, well proportioned room, fifty-nine feet in length, including the recess, thirty-two in breadth, and twenty-eight in height. Assemblies are held every fortnight during the winter season, and also occasional concerts. The theatre, at the lower end of South-street, was rebuilt in 1791. It has some pretensions to elegance; and within, it is roomy and commodious. The custom-house is in the West-street, having been some years since removed thither from St. Martin's-square. The cross stands in the centre of the city. It was built by Edward Story, who was translated to this see from that of Carlisle, in 1475. It is universally acknowledged to be one of the most elegant buildings of the kind in England. This cross was formerly used as a market-place, but the increased population of the city requiring a more extensive area for that purpose, a large and convenient market-house was, about the year 1807, erected in the North-street, on the completion of which, it was proposed to take down this cross, then considered as a nuisance. Fortunately, however, the city was exempted from the reproach of such a proceeding, by the public spirit of some of the members of the corporation, who purchased several houses on the north side of the cross, in order to widen that part of the street by their demolition. The grammar-school, in West-street, was founded by Bishop Story, in 1497, for the education of the sons of freemen of the city. In the same street is the free-school, founded in 1702, by Oliver Whitby, with a particular regard to navigation, and endowed with lands to maintain a master and twelve boys. Here are also two charity-schools, one for clothing and educating twenty-two poor boys, and twenty girls; and the other for the instruction of thirty boys. St. Mary's hospital, in St. Martin's-square, is said to have been originally a nunnery, founded in 1173; but at what period it was converted into an hospital for indigent persons, it is impossible to ascertain. The buildings consist of a spacious refectory, adjoining to which, on each side, are the apartments of the brethren and sisters. At the east end is the chapel, about forty feet long, and twenty wide, having a lofty coved ceiling, and Gothic windows. It appears to have been rebuilt about 1407. It contains stalls for the members; and near the altar is a very fine piscina, and a richly sculptured stone shrine, with stalls for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon. The present members are six poor women, and two poor men. Just without the north gate stands the general workhouse of the city, in which the poor are maintained under the superintendence of thirty guardians, annually chosen. In repairing the pavement belonging to this poor-house, in the month of April, 1816,

CHICHESTER.

The friary.

Council-chamber and assembly-room.

Chichester-cross erected 1475.

Free-school founded in 1702.

CHICHESTER.

Discovery of skeletons.

The guildhall.

Biographical sketch of the poet Collins.

His disappointment and distress.

the workmen discovered a sepulchral vault of brick, neatly arched over, twelve feet six inches in length, by six feet ten inches in width, in which was deposited a leaden coffin, presenting the head in its true shape, by the lead around it fitting like a cap; the height of the body was five feet ten inches. The coffin appeared to fit closely to the body; and, on examination, there appeared to be a dark humid moisture amongst the bones, of the consistence of paste. It was conjectured to be the remains of the founder of the alms-houses (now the poor's-house) William Cawley, who was member of parliament for this city, and who voted for, and signed the death-warrant of Charles I. His large estates in this neighbourhood were confiscated on the restoration, and he, as a regicide, was exiled abroad, where he died, and was afterwards brought here to be privately interred. In the same vault were two other skeletons of a full-grown size, with the decayed parts of their wooden coffins, lying amongst the bones. In 1772, Mr. John Hardham, a celebrated tobacconist in London, a native of Chichester, left by his will the interest of all his estates to the guardians of the poor, "to ease the inhabitants in their poor rates for ever." The dispensary for the relief of the sick poor, was originally established in 1784, chiefly through the humane exertions of the Rev. Mr. Walker and Dr. Sanden. About 1772, or 1773, the north, west, and south gates were taken down. The east gate, because it supported the city gaol, was not demolished till 1783, when a new gaol was erected on the south side of the place which that gate had occupied. Chichester anciently contained other religious and benevolent institutions, of which no traces now exist. The guildhall is a spacious ancient building but obscurely situated. The theatre is situated at the bottom of South-street. Chichester sends two members to parliament. Amongst the distinguished natives of Chichester, may be mentioned William Juxon, who, in the seventeenth century attained the highest station in the English church; Thomas Bradwardine, confessor to Edward III.; and William Collins, a distinguished modern poet, was born here in the year 1720 or 1721; his father was a hatter. He was educated at Winchester-school, and stood first on the list of scholars for New college, Oxon, but unfortunately there was no vacancy. He however was entered at Queen's college, and afterwards elected demi at Magdalen college. While at the latter, he wrote his "Poetical Epistle to Sir Thomas Hanmer," and his "Oriental Eclogues," which last were printed in 1742. Their success was moderate; and in 1744 the author came to London a mere literary adventurer, a profession requiring not only talents, but assiduity and diligence; in which latter qualities he was singularly deficient. He published proposals for a history of the revival of literature, not a page of which he had written. In 1746 he gave his "Odes, descriptive and allegorical," to the public; but so callous was that public to sublime and abstracted poetry, that the sale did not pay for the printing, and the indignant and sensitive poet returned the publisher Millar the small advance made to him, and burnt all the unsold copies. Yet among these odes were many pieces which at present rank with the finest lyrics in the language. Pecuniary distress followed this disappointment; and aided by the advance of a few guineas from the booksellers for an intended translation of the Poetics of Aristotle, he was enabled to escape into the country, whence he found means to pay a visit to his uncle, Colonel Martin, then with the British army in Germany. The death of this relation, who bequeathed him a legacy of £2000 raised him to comparative affluence, and he immediately returned the booksellers their advance; being reduced by nervous debility to an utter incapability of any species of mental exertion. Originally too laxly strung, disappointment, distress, and irregularity had so completely disarranged his nervous system, that while his intellects were still sound, his vital powers were sunk almost to infancy. Dreadful depression of spirits followed, for which he had no better remedy than the fatal one of the bottle.

Although he did not suffer from absolute alienation of mind, it was thought best to confine him in a lunatic asylum; but finally, he was consigned to the care of a sister, in whose arms he terminated his brief and melancholy career in 1756. Collins, by his taste and attainment, appears to have been peculiarly adapted for the higher walks of poetry. His odes, from which he derives his chief poetical fame, notwithstanding the disparaging remarks of Dr. Johnson, are now almost universally regarded as the first productions of the kind in the English language for vigour of conception, boldness and variety of personification, and genuine warmth of feeling. The originality of Collins consists, not in his sentiment, but in the highly figurative garb in which he clothes abstract ideas; in the felicity of his expressions, and in his skill in embodying ideal creations. His defect is an occasional mysticism produced by his imagination vaulting beyond the power of definition, to the limits of indistinct conception, and partial obscurity. His temperament was in the strictest meaning of the word poetical; and had he existed under happier circumstances, and enjoyed the undisturbed exercise of his faculties, he would probably have surpassed most if not all of his contemporaries, during the very prosaic period which immediately followed the death of Pope.—*Biog. Brit. Life by Dr. Johnson. Mrs. Barbauld's Essay on Collins.* William Hayley, also a poet of some eminence in the last century, more recently distinguished as a writer of literary biography, was born at Chichester in 1745, and after receiving a part of his education at Kingston-upon-Thames and Eton, he studied at Trinity College, Cambridge. After quitting the university he settled at Earham in Sussex, where he possessed landed property, devoting his time principally to the cultivation of literature. His first production which was published appears to have been "A Poetical Epistle to an eminent Painter," (G. Romney) 1778; which was followed by two other small poems. In 1780, appeared his "Essay on History, in three (poetical) Epistles to Edward Gibbon," 4to, which, in the dearth of talent existing at that period, procured the author a considerable share of reputation, and which was considerably increased by his "Triumphs of Temper," 1781. He next published "An Essay on Epic Poetry," 1782; but this, like his "Essay on Painting," "Triumphs of Music," and "Essay on Sculpture," obtained but little notice, except among his professed admirers. He also wrote plays, of which, as well as his poems, Lord Byron says—

"In many marble-covered volumes view
Hayley, in vain attempting something new;
Whether he spin his comedies in rhyme,
Or scrawl, as Wood and Barclay walk, 'gainst time,
His style in youth or age is still the same,
For ever feeble and for ever tame.
Triumphant first, see "Temper's Triumphs" shine!
At least I'm sure they triumph'd over mine;
Of "Music's Triumphs" all who read may swear,
That luckless music never triumph'd there."

English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

The most popular work which Hayley produced, next to the "Triumphs of Temper," was a prose "Essay on Old Maids," 3 vols., 12mo., illustrated by a series of fictitious narratives, chiefly satirical. He also wrote a novel, entitled "Cornelia Sedley, or the Young Widow," 3 vols. 12mo. In 1803, he published the life and correspondence of the poet Cowper, 2 vols. 4to., to which he added a supplement in 1806. The death of a natural son, Thomas Alphonso Hayley, to whom he was warmly attached, induced him, about the beginning of the present century, to remove from his seat at Earham to Felpham, in the same county, where he died November 12, 1820. *Dr. Johnson's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Hayley*, 2 vols. 4to. *Miller's Biog. Sketches of Brit. Characters recently deceased.*

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 4th, Whit-Monday, August 5th, and October 20th, for horses and horned cattle; second Wednesday in every month for cattle, &c.—*Bankers*, Denny and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.—*Inn*, the Dolphin.

CHICHESTER.

Collins's death in 1756.

Character of his productions.

Biographical sketch of William Hayley.

His most popular works.

Died November 12, 1820.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popt. lation
12	Chickerel, West ... pa	Dorset	Weymouth .4	Abbotsbury .6	Dorchester .8	125	496
41	Chicklade ... pa	Wilts.	Hindon .1	Warminster .7	Mere .6	96	127
14	Chickney ... pa	Essex	Thaxted .3	S. Walden .7	Bis. Stortford .8	38	72
3	Chicksand Priory ... ex. pa. dis.	Bedford	Amphill .6	Shefford .2	Baldock .8	42	66
41	Chicksgrove ... ti	Wilts	Hindon .4	Mere .9	Shaftesbury .7	93	....
17	Chickward ... to	Hereford	Hereford .20	Presteign .3	Pembridge .7	157	381
37	Chiddingfold ... pa	Surrey	Haslemere .4	Godalmin .5	Farham .10	38	1095
38	Chiddingly ... pa	Sussex	Haylsam .5	Lewes .8	Seaford .9	53	902
21	Chiddingstone ... pa	Kent	Tunbridge .6	Westerham .7	Sevenoaks .6	29	1223
38	Chidham ... pa	Sussex	Chichester .5	Petersfield .13	Midhurst .14	67	320
7	Chidlow ... to	Chester	Chester .16	Malpas .6	Tarporley .10	169	15
12	Chidyock ... pa	Dorset	Bridport .2	Lyme Regis .3	Axminster .7	137	838
14	Chignal, St. James. pa	Essex	Chelmsford .3	Dunmow .7	Witham .10	31	322
14	Chignal Smiley ... pa	Essex	Chelmsford .3	Dunmow .7	Witham .10	31	322
14	Chigwell ... pa	Essex	Epping .6	Barking .6	Chingford .4	10	1815
16	Chilbolton ... pa	Hants.	Andover .4	Stockbridge .4	Winchester .8	63	375
12	Chilcombe* ... pa	Dorset	Bridport .5	Beaminsten .8	Frampton .7	129	35
16	Chilcombe ... pa	Hants	Winchester .2	Stockbridge .10	Romsey .10	64	192
34	Chilcompton ... pa	Somerset	Shepton Mal. 6	Pensford .7	Wells .8	113	487
10	Chilcote ... to and chap	Derby	Ashby de la Z 6	Burton .8	Litchfield .10	122	191
12	Child Okeford Inferior. ... pa	Dorset	Blandford F. 6	Shaftesbury .6	Stalbridge .7	105	612
12	Child Okeford Superior. ... pa	Dorset	Blandford F. 6	Shaftesbury .6	Stalbridge .7	105	....
14	Childerditch ... pa	Essex	Brentwood .3	Romford .6	Billericay .5	18	251
6	Childerley ... pa	Cambridge	Cambridge .6	St. Ives .6	Caxton .4	56	96
4	Childrey ... pa	Berks	Wantage .2	Highworth .10	Bampton .10	62	562
33	Child's Ercall ... pa	Salop.	Newport .6	Drayton .7	Wem .10	145	416
15	Child's Wickham ... pa	Gloucester	Chip Camden 5	Evesham .3	Stow .13	97	415
22	Childwall ... pa & to	Lancaster	Prescot .4	Liverpool .5	Warrington .13	195	7865
12	Chilfrome ... pa	Dorset	Dorchester .9	Beaminsten .8	Abbotsbury .9	126	111
21	Chilham ... pa	Kent	Canterbury .6	Faversham .5	Charing .7	50	1140
41	Chilhampton ... chap	Wilts	Wilton .2	Salisbury .5	Amesbury .6	86	....
21	Chillenden ... pa	Kent	Wingham .4	Deal .6	Canterbury .8	68	1541
36	Chillesford ... pa	Suffolk	Orford .3	Woodford .7	Framlingha. 10	83	179
29	Chillingham ... pa & to	Northumb.	Wooler .5	Belford .5	N. Bewick .5	317	676
74	Chillington ... pa	Somerset	Crewkerne .4	Chard .4	Ilminster .3	135	311
11	Chilmark ... pa	Wilts	Hindon .4	Warminster .10	Wilton .8	93	507
21	Chilson ... ti	Oxford	Chp. Norton 5	Burford .6	Woodstock .10	76	251
4	Chilswell ... ham	Berks	Abingdon .5	Oxford .4	Farringdon .13	56	12
11	Chiltern, All Saints. pa	Wilts.	Warminster .8	Westbury .8	E. Lavington 6	96	382
11	Chiltern, St. Mary. pa	Wilts	Warminster .8	Gt. Cheverel 5	Amesbury .10	95	183
34	Chilthorne Damer ... pa	Somerset	Ilchester .2	Yeovil .3	Somerton .6	122	236
38	Chiltington, East ... ham & chap	Sussex	Lewes .4	Cuckfield .8	Steyning .11	46	....
38	Chiltington, West. pa	Sussex	Steyning .7	Petworth .9	Horsham .9	38	718
4	Chilton ... pa	Berks	Isley .3	Wallingford .8	Abingdon .8	54	274
5	Chilton † ... pa	Bucks.	Thame .4	Luggershall .4	Aylesbury .8	48	....

A large fortification.

* CHILCOMBE. On the top of a hill at Chilcombe, is a large fortification, 1330 feet by 672, whose area is several acres. It is encircled by a single low rampart and a shallow ditch; and in the middle are two or three small barrows. Its form is irregular, and its entrances are on the north and south. The hill is very steep, but commands a very extensive prospect, and is one of the most spacious camps in this part of the county. This encampment was probably made by the Saxons, as its advantageous situation for viewing the sea-coasts, its narrow foss, shallow, circular, and of great circumference, exactly accord with others constructed by that people.

Birth-place of Sir Geo. Croke.

† CHILTON is situated in the second division of the Ashenden hundreds. The manor is in the possession of Sir John Aubray, bart. by marriage with the heiress of the Carters. Chilton is deserving of notice as the birth-place of Sir George Croke, the patriot judge. This gentleman, who steadily opposed the levying of ship-money, without the authority of parliament, in the reign Charles I. was descended from the ancient family of Le Blount, who, being attached to the Lancastrians during the war of the rival houses, were obliged to conceal themselves under a fictitious name (Croke) till the accession of Henry VII., but afterwards retained it as a memorial of past danger. Sir George filled the office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench many years; and during the perilous time

Dist.	Popu-	Number of Miles from					County.	Names of Places.	
Lond.	lation.								
138	...	10	5	5	1	5	Somerset	pa	Chilton
56	108	9	5	2	2	2	Suffolk	pa	Chilton
123	127	6	7	3	3	3	Somerset	pa	Chilton Canteloe
66	761	8	4	2	2	2	Berks, Wilts	pa	Chilton Foliat
250	168	10	4	9	9	9	Durham	to	Chilton, Great
135	423	10	10	5	5	5	Somerset	pa	Chilton on Polden
105	2494	8	10	1	1	1	Warwick	pa	Chilvers Coton
126	892	16	13	5	5	5	Nottingham	to	Chilwell
51	...	6	9	3	3	3	Oxford	ham	Chilworth
71	150	10	8	4	4	4	Hants	pa	Chilworth
32	...	8	5	3	3	3	Surrey	to	Chilworth
66	42	10	4	6	6	6	Oxford	to	Chimney
46	41	8	8	2	2	2	Hants	ti	Chinham
9	963	5	5	3	3	3	Essex	pa	Chingford*
170	993	8	7	3	3	3	Derby	to	Chinley
162	...	11	10	2	2	2	Salop	ham	Chinnell
124	673	8	7	3	3	3	Somerset	pa	Chinnoek, East
125	523	7	5	4	4	4	Somerset	pa	Chinnoek, Middle
126	...	9	5	3	3	3	Somerset	pa	Chinnoek, West
42	1225	6	5	5	5	5	Oxford	pa & to	Chinnor
294	...	14	7	9	9	9	Northumb.	to & chap	Chipchase
24	665	9	3	2	2	2	Bucks	lib	Chippenham
56	665	10	12	5	5	5	Cambridge	pa	Chippenham
93	4333	5	9	13	13	13	Wilts	to m t & p	Chippenham

which preceded the civil war, he performed the duties of his high station with the greatest integrity. He died on the 5th of February, 1641. In the church are some monuments of the Croke family: that of Sir John Croke, who died in 1608, is much ornamented, and has his effigies in armour. Sir George Croke (son of Sir John) lies buried in the church, without any memorial. Easington is a considerable hamlet of this parish, and formerly had a chapel of ease.

CHILTON.

Death of Sir George Croke.

* CHINGFORD, a parish in the hundred of Waltham, situated on the river Lea. The church, which is covered with ivy, presents a most picturesque appearance, and being erected on the summit of a hill, commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect. In this neighbourhood is Friday Hill-house, a very ancient structure, in one of the rooms of which is an old English oak table, with a brass plate let into it, containing the following inscription:—"All lovers of roast beef will like to be informed that on this table a loin was knighted by King James I., on his return from hunting in Epping Forest." John Charnock, Esq., author of the *Biographia Navalis*, a History of Marine Architecture, and several other works, was born at Chingford, in the year 1756. He died in the year 1807.

A loin of beef knighted by King James I.

† CHIPPENHAM is situated on the great road from London to Bath, on the banks of the river Avon, by which the town is nearly surrounded. Over the river is a very handsome free-stone bridge, consisting of twenty-one arches, with balustrades. The town consists of one street, which is more than half a mile in length; near the centre of which, in an open space, stands the town-hall, a very shabby and mean building, forming a great contrast with the houses, which, for the most part, are neat and well-built. The market is plentifully supplied with provisions, and great quantities of corn are brought here. The manufactures of the town consist of woollens, and principally of fine broad-cloths, and kerseymeres. It also derives many advantages from its situation for water conveyance. Chippenham is a place of great antiquity: in the time of Alfred it was one of the finest towns in the kingdom: prior to the reign of Queen Mary it was a borough by prescription; but that princess, in the first year of her reign, incorporated it by charter. In the reign of James I. a new charter was granted, with nearly the same privileges under which it is now governed by a bailiff, and twelve burgesses. The bailiff is vested with the powers of a justice of the peace, and holds a court for the recovery of small debts every six weeks. It returns two members to parliament, which

Very handsome free-stone bridge

One of the finest towns in England in the time of Alfred.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu. lation.
22	Chipping * . . . pa & to	Lancaster ..	Clitheroe . . . 9	Lancaster . . . 14	Garstang . . . 6	226	3184		
31	Chippinghurst . . . ham	Oxford	Bensington . . 6	Oxford 6	Abingdon . . . 5	51	30		
31	Chipping Norton † . . }	Oxford	Oxford 18	Deldington . 10	Banbury . . . 12	77	...		
	.....bo. m. t. & pa }							

CHIPPEN-
HAM.

The church
of St. An-
drew a
large
ancient
building.

Dr. John
Scott, a
learned
divine.

privilege it possessed as early as Edward I. The right of election is in the burgesses and freemen, who occupy burgage-houses; returning officer, the bailiff. The corporation holds a considerable estate in trust for the benefit of the freemen, after the expences of the bridge, and a pitched causeway of nearly two miles long shall have been liquidated. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a large ancient building, consisting of a nave, south aisle, chancel, and chapel, with a tower and spire at the west end. The building itself appears to indicate various dates, some portions as early as the 12th century, while others are of a much less ancient construction. Here are also several chapels, for the public worship of almost all denominations of dissenters, and many charitable institutions, the chief of which is a charity school, for the instruction of poor boys, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. There are two mineral springs in the vicinity, over one of which is a small free-stone building, which was erected many years ago by a Welch judge. It was for a considerable time much celebrated, but is now only resorted to by the poor, who are frequently much benefited by drinking these waters, the quality of which is chalybeate. On the west side of Chippenham is a large seat called the Ivy-house. The petty sessions for Calne and Chippenham division of the hundred are holden here. Dr. John Scott, a learned divine, son of Mr. Thomas Scott, a substantial grazier, was born here in 1638. He was apprenticed in London much against his will; but after a servitude of three years he was allowed to enter himself a commoner of New-inn, Oxford. Having taken orders in 1677, he was presented to the rectory of St. Peter-le-poor; and in 1684, collated to the prebend of St. Paul's cathedral. In 1691, he obtained the valuable rectory of St. Giles in the Fields, and was made a canon of Windsor—he died in 1694. Besides various sermons and controversial pieces, chiefly in opposition both to the church of Rome and the dissenters, he wrote a work held in much esteem, entitled “The Christian Life.”—*Biog. Brit.*

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 17th, June 22d, October 22th, and December 11th, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses.—*Bankers*, Gundry and Co., draw on Williams and Co.—*Inns*, the Angel, and White Hart.

* CHIPPING.—*Fairs*, April 21st, and August 24th, for cattle, &c.

A place of
ancient
mercantile
conse-
quence.

† CHIPPING NORTON is a place of ancient mercantile consequence. The town is built on the side of a considerable eminence. It is thus exposed to the bleak winds which sweep over Warwickshire, but there are counter-balancing advantages. “The bracing air produces health; the shelving position enforces local cleanliness; and the height of foundation ensures a command of distant and diversified scenery.” The houses, chiefly of stone, though far from regular, are frequently substantial and ornamental; the whole town wearing the face of quiet business and moderate prosperity. The character of the domestic architecture improves as the hill is ascended. “The more ancient part of the town couches, for security from the north, among the recesses of a glen formed by various intersecting hills; and the buildings are as humble as the situation. Above this is a narrow and ill-shaped thoroughfare, the gloomy memorial of the state of English provincial towns in the early part of the 17th century. The wide and handsome street which surmounts both these divisions is the work of comparatively modern industry, and furnishes a pleasing proof of the enlargement of idea, which is the result of an increased facility of commercial speculation.” The church is a venerable Gothic pile, with an embattled tower on the west. The nave and

chancel are separated by a wooden screen ; but some remains of the ancient rood-loft are still visible. Between the divisions once ornamented with statues is a spacious window of light and tasteful Gothic masonry. An altar-tomb, in a recess to the north of the chancel, supports the effigies of Richard Croft, Esq., who died October 3d, 1502 ; and Agnes, his wife, who died in 1509. The monument and effigies are of alabaster. There are many ancient brasses and effigies, but the greater number are obscured or defaced by the pewing. Adjoining the north aisle is a building intended as a burial-place for the family of Dawkins. The furniture of this church is of a more homely character than becomes the parochial place of worship in a town so flourishing. The font possesses no pretensions to beauty. Here are also places of worship for the Society of Friends, and for Methodists, and Baptists ; and almshouses for eight poor widows, founded by Mr. Henry Cornish, a native of this place, in 1640. The castle of Chipping Norton stood to the north of the church. The period at which it was raised, is usually attributed to the reign of Stephen. It occupied an extensive plot of ground : the elevated site of the keep is still apparent. The water which supplied the fosse is now suffered to escape by numerous petty channels. In one of the narrow apertures which lead from the church through the relics of the more ancient part of the town, is a free-school, founded by Edward VI., and endowed with six pounds a year. A school was instituted some years since for about forty girls, who are partly clothed. The expences are defrayed by subscription. Here was a monastic foundation, some remains of which are to be seen near the entrance of the town on the Woodstock side. Under the shop of a house in the High-street, are the well preserved remains of a building which appears to have been used as a chapel. This town sent burgesses to parliament in the 30th of Edward I., and in the 32d and 33d of Edward III., but has not since possessed that privilege. A coarse kind of woollen cloth, used for waggon tilts, &c. is made here with some success. The corporation consists of two bailiffs, twelve burgesses, a town-clerk, &c. The town enjoys about two hundred acres of common land, given by one of the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel. On the adjoining manor of Cold Norton was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by William Fitzalan, who died about the 19th of Henry II. No vestige of the building can now be traced ; but a farm, and a mill, still bear the name of the priory. At Chapel-house, an inn near the seventy-third mile-stone on the Birmingham road, was an ancient chapel used by pilgrims. Several stone coffins have been discovered here, in one of which were found, among the bones, a number of beads, and a crucifix of silver. Near Long Compton is the Rollrich, or Rowldrich stones, the most curious memorial of antiquity in this county, about three miles N.W. from Chipping Norton. " They are on an eminence which commands extensive views over long and intersecting ranges of hills, on every side except that towards Long Compton, which village, with its attendant phalanx of tall and far-spread elevations is hidden from the eye by a trivial, but abrupt brow of land. The busy hands of an increased population have denuded most of the elevations, and have softened the monotonous gloom of each wide expanse of heath ; yet still the monument stands in solitary grandeur, amid scenes so profound and immeasurable to the eye, that they inspire a species of melancholy feeling, even while enriched by the verdure of cultivation. Rollrich stones form a ring which is not completely circular. The diameter from north to south is about thirty-five yards, and from east to west about thirty-three. The original number of stones appears to have been sixty. But every age has assisted in the work of mutilation and removal. There are now only twenty-four that are more than one foot above the level of the earth. These are of different degrees of elevation. Not any are more than five feet from the ground, except one, precisely at the north point, which is seven feet four inches high, and of an unequal but considerable breadth. The thickness of the remainder is usually not more than thirteen or four-

CHIPPING
NORTON.Monuments
and effigies.

The castle.

Good
schools.Curious
memorials of
antiquity.The Roll-
rich stones

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
14	Chipping Ongar*mt & p	Essex	Chelmsford .10	Epping6	Brentwood . .7	21	768
15	Chipping Sodbury†. . . { mt & pa }	Gloucester..	Gloucester..27	Wickwar . . .8	Marshfield . .6	114	1059

CHIPPING
NORTON.

Tradition-
ary notices
of the
Rollrich
stones.

supposed to
be placed
by the
Druids.

Situated in
the area of
an intrench-
ment.

teen inches. At the distance of eighty-four yards north-east from the circle, stands what is termed the King-stone. This is about nine feet in height. On the east are the remains of the five knights. These are believed by Dr. Stukely to have formed a kistvaen. The whole of the stones appear to have been taken from a contiguous quarry, and to have been placed in their present situation in a rude and unornamented state. Those in the ring were apparently pitched so close together that Mr. Gale supposes they were intended to form a compact wall. The entrance seems to have been on the north-east, in a line with the stone denominated the king. There are no marks of a surrounding trench, nor any of an avenue of approach, as at Stonchenge and Abury. Stukely mentions several barrows in the close vicinity; but he appears to have bestowed this appellation on a long and uneven bank, which was probably formed by the rubbish removed from the quarry that produced the stones. In the 17th century Ralph Sheldon, Esq., caused the area of the circle to be dug to a considerable depth; but no indications of sepulture, or hints concerning the founder of this curious monument, were discovered." According to the idle tradition of the place, the whole assemblage is a kind of petrified court. The person now converted into the King-stone would have been King of England if he could but have perceived Long Compton, which village can be clearly seen at the distance of six yards from his base. The stones which composed Stukely's kistvaen were five knights, attendant on the majesty of the larger and solitary fragment. The rest were common soldiers. We have only to remark, that the conjectures of historians and topographers are scarcely more satisfactory. Camden was inclined to believe Rollrich a memorial of some victory, achieved by Rollo the Dane. Stukely, with more probability, supposes Rollrich to be druidical; the name signifying Rholdrwyg, the wheel or circle of the Druids; or, in the old Irish, Roilig, the church of the Druids. These stones, however, give name to two small villages, called in some records Rollendrich, and styled in Domesday, Rollendri. They are now written Great and Little Rollwright. Hooknorton, five miles and a quarter from Chipping Norton, was held by Ela, or Ida, Countess of Warwick, by the serjeantry of "carving before the king, and to have the knife with which she carved." A sanguinary battle was fought here between the Danes and Saxons, in the early part of the 10th century. Here is a barrow probably formed by the Saxons on the occasion.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, January 28th, March 7th and 25th, May 28th, June 18th, August 12th, September 4th and 30th, November 9th and 27th, and December 16th.—*Bankers*, Cobb and Co., draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—*Inn*, the White Hart.

* **CHIPPING ONGAR.** An ancient market town and parish, in the hundred of Ongar. The town is situated in the area of an old intrenchment, some remains of which are still visible; and also the keep and ruins of a strong castle, erected in the reign of Henry II.; in the middle of the town, which consists of one long wide street, stands the market-house, and over this is a free-school. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient small neat building, and is partly composed of Roman bricks; the windows are singularly small. Foundations of Roman buildings are said to have been dug up here, and the town is generally supposed to be of very remote origin.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, and October 11th, for hiring servants.—*Inn*, the Crown.

† **CHIPPING SODBURY**, situated in the hundred of Grumbaid's-ash, at the foot of a hill near the source of the Little Avon. The houses in this town are neat and well-built, and in consequence of the roads leading from

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Chipping Warden...pa	Northamp..	Banbury....6	Byfield....4	Brackley...9	75	500
34	Chipstable.....pa	Somerset...	Wiveliscomb 3	Dulverton...8	Watchet...10	155	343
37	Chipstead.....pa	Surrey.....	Gatton.....2	Ewell.....5	Croydon....6	15	522
21	Chipstead.....vil	Kent.....	Farningham 6	Westerham 5	Farnborough 7	21	....
33	Chirbury.....pa	Salop.....	Montgomery 3	Welshpool 5	Llanfair...9	170	1576
29	Chirdon.....to	Northumb..	Hexham....18	Haltwhistle 12	Bellingham 7	303	77
52	Chirk*.....to	Denbigh....	Llangollen 6	Wrexham...8	Ruthven...16	185	1598
29	Chirton.....to	Northumb..	North Shields 1	Newcastle...7	Blyth.....9	261	4973
14	Chishall, Great...pa	Essex.....	Saff. Walden 8	B. Stortford 12	Haverhill...16	42	371
14	Cishall, Little...pa	Essex.....	.....7	Haverhill...15	B. Stortford 11	41	186
34	Chisleborough...pa	Somerset...	Crewkerne 4	Ilchester...6	Ilminster...7	129	483
41	Chisledon.....pa	Wilts.....	Swindon...3	Highworth...7	Albourne...6	80	1148
31	Chislehampton...pa	Oxford.....	Oxford.....7	Tame.....9	Watlington 7	53	126
21	Chislehurst†...pa	Kent.....	Bromley...3	Greenwich...5	Dartford...8	11	1820

Cirencester and Malmsbury to Bristol running through the town, the inhabitants derive considerable advantages. The church, although only a chapel of ease to Old Sodbury, is a spacious building. This town, in the reign of Charles II., was incorporated a borough, but by the desire of the inhabitants the charter was revoked in 1690. It is now governed by a bailiff, who is chosen by the lord of the manor. The market at this place is one of the most considerable for the sale of wheat and cheese in the county. In the reign of King Stephen, the burghers of this town had the same liberties granted them as are possessed by those of Bristol. The petty sessions for Grumbald's-ash and the Sodbury district, are holden here, at Badminton, and cross hands alternately.

CHIPPING
SODBURY.

Consider-
able market
for wheat
and cheese

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 23d, and June 24th, for cattle, sheep, and pedlery.—Inns, the Cross-hands, and Petty France.

* **CHIRK.** Situated on the brow of a lime-stone hill is the large village of Chirk, which, surrounded by coal and lime works, and animated by a spirit of industry and trade, wears the appearance of a considerable town. It is distinguished chiefly for an ancient castle, long the residence of the Myddeltons, in the female line of which family it remains. This edifice, distant half a mile from the town, stands on the line of Offa's Dyke, and appears to have been erected in the reign of Edward I. by Roger Mortimer. Its form is quadrangular, strengthened at the corners with four heavy bastion towers, and in front by a fifth, through which is the entrance to the inner court, 160 feet long, by 100 in breadth. The principal apartments are a saloon and drawing-room, of large dimensions, and a picture gallery, 100 feet long, in which is a large collection of paintings, chiefly portraits. Though Chirk castle is without the embellishment of domestic scenery, it commands a varied extent of prospect into seventeen counties; and this advantage of elevation compensates for its heavy appearance, and the bleakness occasioned by exposure. The church contains several monuments of the Myddeltons, and in the cemetery are seven yew trees of great age and dimensions. The neighbourhood was, in 1164, the field of a sanguinary battle between Henry II. and the Welch, whom he had invaded, in which he suffered a complete and mortifying defeat, and was compelled to retreat to his own dominions. The Ellesmere canal, in its course, near Chirk, is conducted across two deep valleys, by means of aqueducts; one of which consists of ten circular arches, supported by pyramidal piers of stone; the other of nineteen arches, the supporting piers of which are also stone, 116 feet in height. In the vicinity are several paper mills, wrought by the Ceiriog; coals also are abundant; and in the adjacent district are several quarries of stone.

The ancient
castle.

The church
contains
several
monuments.

Fairs, Second Tuesday in February, and second Friday in June, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

† **CHISLEHURST.** This parish, bounded by Bromley, Orpington, Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, Eltham, and Mottingham, was anciently an appurtenance to Dartford, and descended, with that manor to Sir Thomas

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
21	Chisle- hurst	Kent	Canterbury . . . 7	Margate . . . 9	Raingate . . . 9	62	1145
41	Chissenbury	Wilts	Luggershall . . 8	Marlborough 8	Devizes . . . 8	78	.....
25	Chiswick	Middlesex	Brentford . . . 3	Hammersmith 1	Fulham . . . 2	6	4994

**CHISLE-
HURST.** Walsingham, of Scadbury, in this parish. Lord Sydney, the present owner, occasionally resides at Frognaal, now called Sydney Lodge, a pleasant seat near Foot's Cray. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains various monuments of the Walsinghams, Betensons, Berties, and other eminent families. The monument of Sir Edmund Walsingham, in the north aisle, consists of a table tomb, richly ornamented with roses, acorns, and foliage, gilt: above, are two arches, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order. Sir Philip Warwick, knight, who, in 1646, was appointed one of the commissioners to treat for the surrender of Oxford, and Sir Richard Adams, knight, baron of the Exchequer, who died in March, 1774, have also memorials in this church. Scadbury has been long dilapidated, and the estate is occupied as a farm. Sir Francis Walsingham, youngest son of William Walsingham, Esq., by Joyce, daughter of Sir Edward Denny, and Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper to Queen Elizabeth, were born at this seat. Camden-place, in Chislehurst parish, had its name from the famous William Camden, who is said to have composed his *Annals of Elizabeth* on this estate, in his latter years. He died here in November, 1623; and was carried hence with great solemnity to the place of his interment in Westminster Abbey. Earl Camden is the present owner of the estate. Sir Nicholas Bacon, an eminent English lawyer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was born here in 1510, and was educated at Cambridge, after which he travelled in France. On his return he studied at Gray's-inn; and acquiring the favour of Henry VIII., he appointed him attorney of the court of Wards. On the accession of Elizabeth he was knighted, and in 1558, made keeper of the great seal and a member of the privy council. He behaved with great prudence in this important post, fulfilling the duties which devolved on him with wisdom and propriety, and maintaining the almost uninterrupted favour of the queen for more than twenty years, till the time of his death, which took place after a short illness in February, 1579. Sir Nicholas Bacon left behind him in manuscript, some discourses on law and politics, and a commentary on the twelve minor prophets, none of which have been printed. He was twice married, and by his second wife was the father of the great Francis Bacon.—*Biog. Brit.* In the year 1813, Thompson Bonar, Esq., and his wife, were savagely murdered in their own house, in this parish; both were dreadfully mangled, and Mr. Bonar was found quite dead, and his wife just expiring, and incapable of speaking. Suspicion fell upon their Irish footman, named Philip Nicholson, who confirmed it by cutting his own throat, but not doing it effectually, he afterwards confessed the fact, but said it was an idea that struck him when asleep, that he must kill his master and mistress, and that he accordingly jumped out of bed, and committed the murders with a poker. On the 23d of August he was executed on Pennenden-heath, and persisted to the last moment of his existence that he had no motive to commit the crime, as he had repeatedly declared it to be the effect of sudden impulse.

*** CHISWICK.** The parish of Chiswick, comprising the hamlets of Stanford-brook, Strand-on-the-green, Little Sutton, and Turnham Green, is in the hundred of Ossulston. Chiswick-house, Corney-house, and Grove-house, deserve notice. Here are two manors, which, for a long period have belonged to the church of St. Paul's: one of them is held on lease by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, the favourite of Charles II., once resided at Chiswick. Here, Sir Stephen Fox, an eminent statesman in the reign of that monarch, erected a mansion, in

Memorials
of cele-
brated men.

Sir Nicholas
Bacon born
here in 1510.

Murder of
T. Bonar,
Esq., in
1813.

Sir Stephen
Fox, an
eminent
statesman in
the reign of
Charles II.

which he resided several years. On the death of Lady Coke, formerly proprietor, the estate was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire, who took down the building. Near Chiswick field, on the west side of the village, stands a house once inhabited by the celebrated Hogarth. In the garden is a summer-house which was appropriated by this great artist for his painting room. Sutton Court, the manor-house of Sutton, is, or was, in the occupation of R. Sidebotham, Esq. Macky, in his journey through England, at the commencement of the 18th century, thus notices Sutton-court: "I saw here a great and curious piece of antiquity, the 'eldest' daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who was then fresh and gay, though of great age." This lady was 'third' daughter of Cromwell. She married Lord Falkenberg, in 1657, and died in 1713. At the time when a lease of the prebendal manor was granted, a stipulation was made by Dean Goodman, that the lessee should erect a commodious building for the reception of the master and scholars of Westminster school, at any time during the prevalence of contagious disorders in the metropolis. This retreat was frequently used in the time of Busby; and, but a few years back, the names of Dryden, the Earl of Halifax, and other celebrated pupils of Busby, were to be seen on the walls. Strand-on-the-green, a small hamlet by the water side, is inhabited principally by watermen. A few buildings however may be distinguished from the rest, one of which was the late residence of J. Zoffany, a portrait painter of considerable merit. Joseph Miller, of facetious memory, was long a resident at this place. Here are some small alms-houses, erected in 1725, at the public expence. Turnham-green, situated on the western road, contains several respectable dwellings. The old Roman road from "Regnum," to London, according to Stukely, may be traced in the direction of the present one from Staines to this place, whence it proceeds more to the north, but its traces are very discernible. A Roman urn, containing various silver coins, was dug up here in 1731. This neighbourhood was often the scene of action between the contending parties during the civil wars. After the battle of Brentford, the Earl of Essex here collected his forces, and was joined by the city-trained bands. Prince Rupert encamped his army at Turnham-green, and a battle took place, on which occasion 800 cavaliers were left on the field of battle. Turnham-green was the residence of Sir John Chardin, author of "Travels in the East," and also of Lord Heathfield, the brave defender of Gibraltar. A school-house, supported by voluntary contributions, was lately erected here, in which 120 boys are instructed. The principal manufactory in this parish is that for cleansing old junk, which, on being freed from tar, is rendered proper for the manufacture of paper used in printing. The paper produced from this process is of a superior quality. The manufactory belongs to Mr. Whittingham, who has also established a printing-office on the premises. The church of Chiswick consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles: the latter appear to have been subsequently added to the original plan. The tower was built by William Bordall, vicar of the parish, in 1435. On the south wall are two handsome monuments, one to the memory of Sir Thomas Chaloner, who died in 1615, and the other of Thomas Bentley, Esq., whose talents were employed in perfecting the Staffordshire ware. On the north wall is a tablet to the memory of Charlotte, Duchess of Somerset, who died in 1773; and another to the memory of Mr. Charles Holland, the tragedian, who lies buried in the church-yard. In the church-yard are the remains of many distinguished persons, among whom we shall mention the celebrated Hogarth, who, with his wife, lies in a vault, over which is placed a monument, with a poetical inscription by his friend Garrick; Dr. W. Rose, a writer in the Monthly Review, and well known by several respectable works; Dr. Griffiths, the original editor of that publication; and George, Earl of Macartney, who died in 1806. A charity-school was lately established here by subscription, by which 128 children are in-

CHISWICK.

The
residence
of the
celebrated
Hogarth.

Joseph
Miller of
facetious
memory
resided here.

Scene of
many
battles.

Mr.
Whitting-
ham's paper
manufac-
tory.

Hogarth's
monument.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
10	Chisworth to	Derby	Chapel-le-F. 9	Mottram 6	Mellor 9	175	....
31	Chithurst pa	Sussex	Midhurst . . . 3	Petersfield . . 7	Haslemere . . 7	49	172
11	Chittlehampton . . pa	Devon	S. Moulton . . 5	Barnstaple . . 7	Bideford . . . 10	186	1897
41	Chittoe ti	Wilts	Devizes 5	Calne 3	Chippenham . 5	84	220
11	Chivelstone pa	Devon	Kingsbridge . 5	Dartmouth . . 10	Modbury . . . 10	213	601
37	Chobham pa	Surrey	Bagshot 4	Chertsey 9	Guildford . . . 11	26	1937
41	Cholderton pa	Wilts	Amesbury . . . 5	Luggershall . . 6	Salisbury . . . 9	72	161
16	Cholderton, East . . ti	Hants	Andover 5	Stockbridge . . 3	Stockbridge . . 9	68	....
29	Chollerton pa & to	Northumb. . .	Hexham 6	Bellingham . . 11	Haltwhistle . 14	291	1439
7	Cholmondeley . . . to	Chester	Nantwich 7	Malpas 4	Whitchurch . 6	166	272
7	Cholmondeston . . . to	Chester	Chester 5	Tarporley . . . 4	Middlewich . 8	174	192
4	Cholsey pa	Berks	Wallingford . 2	Chilton 6	Abingdon . . . 9	45	983
13	Choppington to	Durham	Morpeth 4	Sedgefield . . . 7	Sheraton 6	258	....
13	Chopwell to	Durham	Gateshead . . . 9	Wolsingham . 10	Durham 11	270	254
7	Chorley to	Chester	Macclesfield . 6	Altrincham . . 7	Knutsford . . . 6	172	474
22	Chorley * m t & pa	Lancaster . . .	Lancaster . . 29	Wigan 8	Bolton 10	208	9282

CHISWICK.

Chiswick-house, an elegant villa.

The gardens laid out by the Earl of Burlington.

Right Honourable Charles James Fox died here in 1806.

structed, and 48 clothed. Chiswick-house, the elegant villa of the Duke of Devonshire, stands near the site of an ancient mansion, once the property and residence of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset. The estate was purchased by Richard, Earl of Burlington, in the latter part of the 17th century; and on the death of Richard, the last earl, it passed to William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, who married his lordship's daughter and sole heir. The present edifice was planned and constructed by the celebrated Earl of Burlington. The design is partly from that by Palladio, the villa of Marquis Capra, near Vicenza. Kent, the architect, carried on the work. The central part of the edifice contains the whole of his design; and this is of such circumscribed proportions that Lord Hervey took occasion to say "the house was too small to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch." Two wings, designed by Wyatt, were added by the late Duke of Devonshire. The central compartment is crowned by an octagonal dome of delicate proportions; and the entrance is by two flights of stone steps, each having a double approach. The portico is supported by six fluted columns of the Corinthian order; the architrave, frieze, cornices, &c. being of the richest possible character. On one side of the double flight of steps is a statue of Palladio; on the other a statue of Inigo Jones. The interior is enriched by a fine collection of paintings, chiefly formed by the Earl of Burlington. The gardens were laid out by the Earl of Burlington, in the Italian style, with a redundancy of statues, vases, and other sculptural embellishments; but many judicious alterations have been effected since the time of Lord Burlington. The pleasure-grounds comprise about thirty-two acres, and are amply adorned by wood and water. Many of the statues placed in different parts of the garden are antique; and three, which were dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, are of most excellent workmanship. Here is a flower-garden of considerable extent, in which is an elegant conservatory, and a range of forcing houses, not less than 300 feet in length. Attached to the pleasure-grounds is a small park, stocked with deer. The Right Honourable Charles James Fox died here, in September, 1806; and subsequently, under very similar circumstances, the gifted George Canning. In 1814, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and many illustrious personages were entertained here by the Duke of Devonshire. At Corney-house, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Macartney, to the west of Chiswick, the late accomplished Earl of Macartney, breathed his last. The Russell family had a house on this site in the 16th and 17th centuries. Grove-house, the seat of the Rev. Robert Lowth, finely seated on the bank of the Thames, at a short distance from Chiswick, was purchased about the year 1745, by the Earl of Grantham. It was afterwards the property of the Right Honourable Humphrey Morrice, who made considerable additions to the buildings.

* CHORLEY is situated on the great turnpike-road between Liverpool and Preston, near the source of the Chor, a small rivulet, which gives its

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Chorlton.....to	Chester....	Whitchurch..8	Malpas.....2	Acton.....9	167	86
7	Chorlton.....pa	Chester....	Nantwich...5	Congleton...11	Sandbach...7	164	155
7	Chorlton.....to	Chester....	Chester.....4	Neston.....8	Overton....8	187	109
22	Chorlton.....to & chap	Lancaster..	Manchester..4	Newton.....13	Stockport...6	182	666
35	Chorlton Chapel, p & to	Stafford....	Eccleshall..5	Newcastle...6	Drayton....9	143	251
35	Chorlton Hill.....to	Stafford....	Stone.....1	Stone.....4	.....10	148	135
22	Chorlton Row.....to	Lancaster..	Manchester..2	Stockport...4	Newton....14	184	20569
5	Choulesbury.....pa	Bucks.....	Chesham....4	Wendover...4	Tring.....3	30	127
22	Chowbent.....chap	Lancaster..	Newton in M 8	Bolton.....5	Wigan.....5	197	....
7	Chowley.....to	Chester....	Chester.....9	Tarporley...9	Malpas.....5	174	70
14	Chrishall.....pa	Essex.....	Saf. Walden..6	Haverhill...16	Quendon...7	48	487
26	Christchurch.....pa	Monmouth..	Newport...2	Cardiff.....12	Pont-y-pool..7	147	862
16	Christchurch* bo & m. t	Hants.....	Lymington..10	Ringwood...8	Southamp...21	98	5344

name to the place. The river Yarrow flows near to the town, and moves numerous mills, erected on its banks; these, with the printing and bleaching grounds, cotton manufactories, &c., which are spread around the country, impart to the whole district, an air of bustle and industry. The church is an ancient edifice, the walls of which are covered with coats of arms, inscriptions, &c.; and the windows are decorated with numerous paintings. The town consists of two lordships. One magistrate presides over the police, who, in conjunction with other magistrates, hold here, and at Rivington alternately, a petty sessions once a month. The Bishop of Chester has also a court here, which is held twice in the year. Chorley is a very improving place; and for the encouragement of building, various clubs, and a building tontine, have been established. The abundance of coal which is procured here, as also lead, alum, sand, and marle, with the quarries of flag, slate, ashler, and mill-stones, and the facilities which these afford to the trade of the place, are highly favourable to such speculations. In the church-yard is a grammar-school, which, though endowed, has no free scholars. An alms-house for the support of six poor persons, and a prison have been erected in the town. The town-hall is a neat modern structure, the lower part of which is used as an open market, which is well supplied with provisions; a supply of fish also comes twice a week from Lancaster and Preston. The increase of population has latterly been very great, owing to the spirit with which the cotton manufactory, in all its branches, has been carried on here. Gas and water-works have also been established, and on various accounts it is one of the most thriving and agreeable places in the county. An additional church, under the late acts of parliament, has been recently built, and here are several dissenting meeting-houses for all denominations, with some Sunday-schools.

CHORLEY.

The river Yarrow flows near this town.

Grammar-school and alms-houses.

Market well supplied.

Market. Tuesday.—*Fairs*, March 26th, May 5th, and August 20th, for horned cattle; and September 5th, for toys and small wares.—Branch Lancaster Banking Company, draw on Barclay and Co.—*Inn*, the Royal Oak.

* **CHRISTCHURCH.** The ancient market and borough-town of Christchurch Twyneham—Saxonice Twynambourne, or Tweon-ea—is situated, as its Saxon names imply, between two rivers, the Avon and the Stour, which unite their streams at a short distance below the town. It was called Christchurch, from its ancient church and priory, consecrated to Christ. The town, if not of British, was probably of Roman building. The late Gustavus Brander, Esq., in ascertaining the ichnography of the demolished priory, discovered, within the foundations, a cavity about two feet square, which had been covered with a stone, carefully cemented with lead into the adjoining pavement, and contained about half a bushel of bird's bones, such as herons, bitterns, cocks, and hens, mostly well preserved. Extraordinary as such a phenomenon may seem, observes Warner, "there is no difficulty in accounting for it, if we advert to the superstition of the ancient Romans, and to the practices of the early Christians. Among the former, many different species of birds were held in high veneration, and carefully preserved for the purposes of sacrifice,

Extraordinary discovery in the ruins of the priory.

CHRIST-
CHURCH.Absurd su-
perstitions.

and augurial divination. Adopting the numerous absurdities of Egyptian and Grecian worship, these tolerating conquerors had affixed a sacredness to the cock, the hawk, the heron, the chicken, and other birds; the bones of which, after their decease, were not unfrequently deposited within the walls of the temple of the deity, to whom they were considered as particularly appropriated. It seems then probable, that the spot on which the priory of Christchurch was erected, had originally been occupied by some heathen temple; as "it was a common practice with those who undertook the conversion of the heathens, to fix on such spots for their new places of worship, as had been hallowed, in the opinion of the converts, by ancient consecration." Ethelwold, cousin-german to Edward the Elder, took possession of this town, during his short-lived revolt, in the reign of the latter prince. It continued a part of the royal demesne till the reign of Henry I., who gave it to Richard de Repariis, or Redvers, with many other possessions of immense value. This powerful baron is supposed to have strengthened the town by walls, and to have erected a castle here, though Norden has recorded the latter to have been raised by Edward the Elder. Christchurch remained in the Redvers family, with a short alienation by the marriage of a daughter, till the time of Edward II., when it was released to that sovereign by Isabella de Fortibus. In the 22d of Charles II. it appears to have belonged to Edward, Earl of Clarendon, whose family continued owners till the close of the 17th century, when it became the property of Sir Peter Mew; by whose descendants it was transmitted to the late J. Clark, Esq., who bequeathed it to Sir George Tapps, bart. The Right Honourable George Rose, a former proprietor, became possessed of it, by purchase, in 1790. The principal parts of the castle, now remaining, are the ruins of the keep or citadel, and of an ancient stone building, probably the state apartment. It appears to have been an elegant structure. The priory was a very ancient foundation; so ancient, indeed, that we have no records of the time of its original establishment. Its inmates were secular canons of the order of St. Augustine. William Rufus bestowed the church and convent on Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, who levelled the ancient buildings with the ground, and built a new church, which was solemnly dedicated to Christ. When the possessions of this priory were surrendered to Henry VIII., their annual net value was estimated at £312 7s. 9d. Henry VIII. granted the site of the priory to Stephen Kirton, and Margaret, **his** wife; and, in 1540, the priory church, and the church-yard, and all appurtenances, were granted to the churchwardens, and inhabitants of the town for ever. Some remains of the wall, which inclosed the conventual buildings, are yet standing; and without it, to the south-east, is a meadow, still called the Convent-garden; in a field, adjoining to which, are the vestiges of several fish-ponds and stews. What seems to have been the lodge of the priory is occupied by a miller: and from the initials J. D., which appear on various parts of the building, it is thought to have been erected during the time of John Draper, the last prior. The church, a very large and interesting building, has been greatly altered since the time of Bishop Flambard; but it still displays some considerable portions of his work, particularly in the nave, the south-western aisle, and the northern transept. The ancient stalls for the canons still remain: three of them have carved canopies; the whole number is thirty-six. The under sides of the benches of the stalls, and of many other seats, exhibit a curious series of grotesque and satirical representations, supposed to refer to the arts of the mendicant friars, who began to establish themselves in England in the 13th century. In one of these pieces of carved work, a friar is represented, under the emblem of a fox, (with a cock for his clerk,) preaching to a set of geese, who, unconscious of the fallacy, are greedily listening to his deceitful words. In another, a zany, (which is intended to characterise the people at large,) whilst he turns his back

Remains of
the castle.The church
a large and
interesting
building.

upon a dish of porridge, has it licked up from him by a rat (under which form we again recognise the friar), who takes this opportunity of committing the theft. Under another of the seats, is a baboon, with a cowl on his head, reposing on a pillow, and exhibiting an enormous swollen paunch. The ascent to the altar, is by a flight of four steps; on the uppermost of which is an inscribed stone, in memory of Baldwin de Redvers, the second of that name, who died in 1216. The altar-piece is a curious specimen of ancient carving in wood, supposed by Warner to be coeval with Bishop Flambard. "It represents the genealogy of Christ, by a tree springing from the loins of Jesse, who is displayed in a recumbent position, supporting his head with his left hand. On each side of Jesse is a niche; in one of which is David playing on his harp; and in the other Solomon in a musing attitude. Above these the Virgin is displayed, seated with the child Jesus in her lap, and near her Joseph, with the magi, and the projecting heads of an ox and an ass; in allusion to the circumstance of our Lord's birth." These are again surmounted by shepherds and sheep, in high relief; the former looking upward to a group of angels, immediately over whom, God the Father, decorated with wings, extends his arms. Exclusive of these figures, most of which are mutilated, there are two-and-thirty smaller ones of different saints, placed in regular corresponding niches, which any one, well skilled in the Roman calendar, might identify, from the attributes or emblems they all individually bear; nine large niches are now destitute of the images that formerly ornamented them. On the terminations of the groins of the roof, above the Concave-racio, or open space behind the altar, are small half-length figures, bearing music scrolls, and wind and other musical instruments. Under the altar is a subterraneous chapel, or crypt, in which the vestiges of a small altar may yet be discerned. In this part of the fabric, north from the altar, is a beautiful, but mutilated chapel, which was erected by the venerable Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, for her burial-place, in the reign of Henry VII. The roof, or vaulting, is intersected in a very elegant manner, having a representation of the Holy Trinity, within a circle in the centre, and a figure of the countess, kneeling at the feet of God the Father. At the eastern extremity are the Montacute arms, with supporters, and the motto, *Spes mea in Deo est*; and beneath these a shield, with the five wounds of Christ embossed upon it. The hexagonal pilasters which support the chapel, are highly enriched with sculptured ornaments: it has two fronts, one on the north-east side, and the other towards the altar. The original beauty of this structure was barbarously defaced by the commissioners who visited the church at the dissolution. The eastern extremity of the church is formed by a spacious chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and supposed to have been built by the West family, ancestors to the Lord Delawar, about the conclusion of the 14th century. On each side of the altar is a tomb, in the respective walls, presumed to contain the remains of Alice, wife of Sir Thomas West, who died in 1395; and Thomas, her son. The arch of each recess displays elegant light shafts of Purbeck marble. Immediately over this chapel is a large room, called St. Michael's loft, which has been set apart, and used as a free grammar-school-room, ever since the year 1662. A school is known to have existed in this town, so early as the time of the first Baldwin de Redvers. At the west end of the church, rises a square and well-proportioned embattled tower, which seems to have been erected in the 15th century, by the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury. The great window is nearly thirty feet high, and embellished with tracery: above it is a figure of the Saviour, standing in a canopied niche, with his right hand raised, a cross in his left, and a crown of thorns on his head. The prospect, from the summit of the tower, is very extensive and beautiful. The building of this church was expedited, according to a monkish legend, by the assistance of heaven, "a supernumerary

CHRIST-
CHURCH.Curious
carved
work.Scriptural
decorations.The original
beauty bar-
barously de-
faced at the
dissolution.Extensive
and beau-
tiful views

<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>
41	Christian Malford .. pa	Wilts.	Chippenham.5	Wot. Basset 8	Malsbury .. 6		90	1006
52	Christonydd	Denbigh	Chirk .....2	Wrexham .. 6	Llangollen .. 6		186	3566
7	Christleton Church }	Chester	Chester .....3	Tarvin 4	Tarporeley .. 7		180	2033
	.....pa & to }							
34	Christon	Somerset. ...	Axbridge ....4	Bristol .....16	Wells .....13		135	83
11	Christow	Devon	Chudleigh ....4	M Hampstead 4	Exeter .....6		179	601
48	Christ's College, p & div	Brecon .....1	Brecon .....1	Bualth .....14	Llandovery 14		172	88
11	Chudleigh*	Devon .....10	Exeter .....10	Topsham ....8	M Hampstead 8		182	2278

CHRIST-CHURCH.

Super-natural aid in the building.

Manufac-tures.

workman being always observed during the hours of labour; though, at the times of refreshment, and receiving wages, only the stated number appeared. By his aid, every thing prospered till the fabric was nearly finished, when, on raising a large beam to a particular situation, where it was intended to be fixed, it was found to be too short; no remedy appearing, the embarrassed workmen retired to their dwellings. On returning to the church the ensuing morning, they discovered that the beam had been placed in its right position, and was now extended a foot longer than was requisite. Speechless with surprise, the additional workman occurred to their thoughts; and on recovering their tongues, they agreed, that no other than our Saviour could have assisted them; and on this account, concludes the story, was the edifice dedicated to Christ. The miraculous beam is still pointed out by the finger of credulity." The right of election for parliamentary representatives is exercised by the corporation, which consists of a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and a common-council, in all twenty-four persons; but Browne, Willis, and others, have stated the real right to reside in the inhabitant householders, paying scot and lot. Many of the inhabitants derive employment from two large breweries established here; others are employed in the salmon fishery, on the Avon and Stour, or in fishing round the neighbouring shores, which abound with various kinds of fish. The poorer class of females are mostly engaged in knitting stockings; and many children are employed in Cox's manufactory of watch-spring chains. The poor-house is conducted on an excellent plan, by which considerable sums are annually saved to the parish. The former expenditure has also been materially lessened by the establishment of several friendly societies. From the hotel at Christchurch, which is fitted up with every convenience, is a beautiful view of the sea, of the Needle Rocks at the west end of the Isle of Wight, &c. The bay or harbour of Christchurch is spacious; but it is too shallow and dangerous to be frequented by vessels that draw more than five feet and a half of water. It is a borough by prescription, and sends (since the reform bill) but one member to parliament, instead of two as formerly.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, June 13th, and October 17th, for horses and bullocks.—*Bankers*, Ledgard, Welch, and Co., draw on Rogers and Co.—*Inn*, the King's Arms.

Dreadful fire in 1807.

* CHUDLEIGH, situated in the hundred of Exminster, was a small but neat town, for which the privilege of holding a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, was purchased by the Bishops of Exeter, who had a magnificent palace about a quarter of a mile to the south. The houses were chiefly disposed in one long street, at the western extremity of which was a small white-washed church, containing some monuments of the Courtenay family. On the morning of the 22d of May, 1807, a tremendous calamity befel this little town, the greater part of which was destroyed by fire. The conflagration began in a bake-house, and the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder contributed to extend the flames among the thatched houses, of which the place was principally composed, so that all attempts to check their fury proved ineffectual. The only fire-engine in the place was consumed. The church fortunately escaped, and served as a refuge to the inhabitants, not one of whom, however, is known to have perished. The total number of houses destroyed by the conflagration was 180, besides outhouses, many of which were of greater value

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Chumleigh *...m t & pa	Devon	Exeter .....21	Torrington .13	Hatherleigh 10	194	1573
10	Chunal	Derby	Chapel-le-F. 8	Mottram ....4	Hayfield ....4	175	119
22	Church	Lancaster ..	Blackburn ..4	Whalley ....6	Preston .....14	207	....
33	Church Aston, to & ch	Salop	Newport ....1	Wellington ..7	Shifnal .....5	138	441

than the dwelling-houses, and the total loss amounted, as nearly as could be ascertained, to £70,000. From a very liberal subscription, which was raised for the relief of the inhabitants, this town is now in a renovated state. Lord Clifford, of Ugbrooke, is the present lord of the manor of Chudleigh: it formerly abounded with wood and timber, and the north-east side of the parish is still called Chudleigh Woods. The neighbourhood is celebrated for its cider: a single orchard of three acres, which stands near the town, is said to have yielded a sufficient quantity of apples for eighty hogsheads. The adjacent country is eminent for the beautiful views it affords. Mr. Polwhele supposes that Chudleigh rock, about half a mile from the town, is "one of the most striking inland rocks in the island." Its eastern aspect is bold, broad, and almost perpendicular, and appears one solid mass of marble; to the north-west it is more rugged, and an impetuous stream, dashing from a hollow of the rock over the rude fragments that impede its progress, forms a romantic water-fall. Warner, mentioning the immense masses of lime-stone of which the Chudleigh rock is formed, observes, that "nature, who ornaments with incomparable taste, has relieved the flat broad face of these prodigious elevations with mountain plants, scattering them down the steep; or making amends for their absence, by throwing an elegant drapery of ivy over the parts where she has denied her trees." From the most elevated part of the rock the views are very rich; the scenery is composed of fine hanging woods; and in some places the branches of a picturesque oak form a sort of natural canopy for the contemplative spectator. Midway down the cliff is a large cavern, the gloomy recesses of which are said in the traditions of the peasantry to be inhabited by Pixies, or Piskies, a race of supernatural beings, "invisibly small." The entrance to the cavern is by a natural arch, about twelve feet wide, and ten high: the passage continues nearly of the same dimensions for about ninety feet, when it suddenly diminishes to nearly six feet wide, and four high, and still decreasing in size, extends about forty-five feet further. It then expands into a spacious chamber, which, dividing into two compartments, runs off in different directions: the rock drooping, neither of them can be pursued to any great distance; but tradition asserts that a dog which had been put into one of them came out at an aperture in Botter-rock, about three miles distant. Various quarries have been opened in this rock, and a kiln erected for the burning of the lime-stone, which is of superior quality, and employs a great number of hands. The woollen manufactures are carried on here to some extent.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, June 22d for sheep, and October 2d for horned cattle.—Inn, the King's Arms.

* **CHUMLEIGH.** The little market-town of Chumleigh, or Chimleigh, is situated in the hundred of Witheridge. Risdon observes, that "this place is remarkable for the seven prebends sometyne there: the manner how they were, will hardly persuade credit. One inhabitant of this towne (for so the tale runneth) being a poore man, had many children, and thought himselfe too much blest in that kinde, wherefore, to avoid the charge that was likely to grow that way, he absented himself seven years from his wife; when, returning, and accompanying her as before, she was within one yeare after delivered of seven male children at one byrth, which made the poore man think himselfe utterly undone, and thereby dispaireing, put them into a baskett, and hasteth to the river with intent to drown them; but Divine Providence following him, occasioned the Lady of the Land, coming at that instant in this way, to demand him what he carryed in his

CHUDLEIGH

Chudleigh rock one of the most striking in the island.

Super-natural traditions.

Interesting records.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Church Brampton . . pa	Northamp . .	Northampton 4	Daventry . . . 9	Crick 9	70	176
10	Church Broughton . . . pa & to	Derby	Derby 9	Uttoxeter . . . 7	Ashburne . . . 8	131	521
22	Church Coniston . . . to & chap	Lancaster . .	Hawkshead . . 4	Ulverston . . 12	Cartmell . . . 13	267	587
35	Church Eaton pa	Stafford	Penkridge . . . 5	Newport 6	Brewood 6	133	922
31	Church Eastone pa & ham	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Dedlington . . 7	Woodstock . . 7	73	543
10	Church Gresley, pa & to	Derby	Burton on T. 5	Nottingham 11	Derby 6	120	2543
42	Church Honeybourn } pa & to	Worcester . . .	Evesham . . . 5	Shipston . . . 7	Alcester . . . 10	94	108
7	Church Hulme to & chap	Chester	Middlewich . 4	Knutsford . . 7	Northwich . . 8	166	406
12	Church Knowle pa	Dorset	Corfe Castle 1	Wareham . . . 5	Swanwich . . 5	117	438
23	Church Langton pa	Leicester	M. Harboro' . 4	Tugby 5	Leicester . . . 11	87	868
7	Church Lawton, pa & to	Chester	Sandbach . . . 5	Congleton . . 5	Newcastle . . 6	156	516
16	Church Oakley pa	Hants	Basingstoke . 4	Kingsclere . . 6	Whitechurch . 6	49	249
39	Church Over pa	Warwick	Rugby 4	Coventry . . . 11	Hinckley . . . 10	87	295
4	Church Speen pa & ti	Berks	Newbury . . . 1	Hungerford . 8	Beedon 7	57	....
11	Church Staunton pa	Devon	Honiton . . . 10	Tiverton . . . 15	Bampton . . . 15	146	977
56	Church Stoke pa	Montgomery . .	Montgomery . 3	Bis. Castle . . 3	New Town . . 10	161	1453
11	Church Stowe pa	Devon	Kingsbridge . 2	Mudbury . . . 5	Dartmouth . . 10	206	326
15	Churcham pa	Gloucester . . .	Gloucester . . 3	Newent 6	Painswick . . . 8	110	908
15	Church Down, pa & vil	Gloucester . . .	3	Cheltenham . 5	Tewkesbury . 5	194	982
31	Churchill * pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 3	Burford 8	Sarsden 2	77	633

CHUM-
LEIGH.

Church
damaged by
a dreadful
storm in
1797.

Warren
Hastings
born here.

Biographi-
cal sketch
of his life.

baskett, who replied, that he had whelpes, which she desired to see, propos-
ing to choose one of them, who, upon sight, discovering they were children,
compelled him to acquaint her with the circumstance; whom, when she had
sharply rebuked for such his inhumanity, forthwith commanded them to
be taken from him, and put to nurse, then to schole; and consequently
being come to man's estate, provided a prebendship for every of them in
this parishe: but these eliemozinary acts of hers are almost vanished;
together with a free-school there, founded by the charitable bounty of the
Earl of Bedford." Chumleigh church was originally collegiate, and the
rectory has still four prebends annexed to it. A dreadful storm in the
month of July, 1797, did considerable damage to this structure; and so
great was the force of the lightning, that one stone, weighing more than
200 pounds was carried by it from the south-east pinnacle completely
over the tower. The inhabitants of this town are principally employed in
trade and manufactures.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, last Wednesday in July.—Inn, the King's Arms.

* CHURCHILL is in the hundred of Chadlington, and is principally
remarkable as the birth-place of Warren Hastings, who was born in 1732,
or 1733. His father was clergyman of the parish. He was educated at
Westminster-school; and in 1750 he went out to Bengal, as a writer in
the East India Company's service. After having filled some of the prin-
cipal offices under the British government, and made himself acquainted
with Oriental literature and public affairs, he returned to England in 1765,
with a moderate fortune. At this period he became acquainted with Dr.
Johnson, at whose recommendation he proposed the establishment of a
professorship of the Persian language at Oxford; but the plan was not
carried into execution. In 1768, he received the appointment of second in
council at Madras; and in 1771 he was removed to Bengal, to the presi-
dency of which he was raised the following year. In 1773 he was ap-
pointed by the legislature of Great Britain to the station of governor-
general of India. Three years after the minister, to whose influence he
had owed his promotion, wished to displace him; and his deposition was
actually voted for by thirteen of the East India directors, forming a bare
majority of the court; but this vote was rescinded, and Mr. Hastings
remained in authority. In 1778 the commission, by which he held his
office, expired; but it was renewed first for a single year, and in 1781 for
ten years longer; Lord North, who had endeavoured to remove him in
1776, thinking it afterwards desirable to retain him in his post. When

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Churchill.....pa	Somerset...	Axbridge...4	Bristol...12	Pensford...11	126	985
42	Churchill.....pa	Worcester...	Kiddermins. 3	Stourbridge .3	Bromsgrove .8	127	114
42	Churchill.....pa	Worcester...	Worcester...4	Alcester...11	Droitwich...7	110	161
7	Churchton Heath...pa	Chester....	Chester...4	Tarporley...6	Malpas...10	179	...
11	Churston Ferrars...pa	Devon....	Brixham...2	Totness...6	Dartmouth...3	201	763
7	Churton.....to	Chester....	Chester...4	Tarporley...6	Tarvin...5	179	122
7	Churton.....to	Chester....	Churton...7	Malpas...7	Tarporley...9	172	14
41	Churton.....pa & to	Wilts.....	M. Lavington 4	G. Bedwin...14	Devizes...5	89	409
45	Churwell.....to	W. R. York	Leeds...4	Bradford...6	Wakefield...6	190	1023
41	Chute.....pa	Wilts.....	Ludgershall .4	G. Bedwin...6	Amesbury...11	71	501
41	Chute Forest, ex pa dist	Wilts.....	Ludgershall .5	Bedwin...6	Hungerford .9	66	119
53	Cil-Cen.....pa	Flint.....	Mould...4	Halkin...1	Holywell...4	208	1199
51	Cilcenin.....pa	Cardigan...	Cardigan...10	Newcastle...5	Llanarth...9	230	695
49	Cilmargh.....ham	Carmarthen	Kidwelly...3	Carmarthen .6	St. Clear...10	228	162
57	Cil-Rheddyn.....pa	Pembroke..	Newcastle...3	Kilgeran...4	Clavernach...6	233	...
54	Cil-y-Bebill.....pa	Glamorgan..	Neath...4	Crynant...2	Lochoer...13	198	398
49	Cil-y-Cwm.....pa	Carmarthen	Llandovery .4	Llompeter .12	Aberdorthie .6	195	...
49	Cil-y-Maenillyd...pa	Carmarthen	Narbeth...7	Whitland...7	Llaughegne .14	236	607
4	Circourt.....to	Berks.....	G. Farrington 4	Bampton...5	Abingdon...10	66	...
15	Cirencester,* m. t. & bo	Gloucester..	Bristol...35	Stroud...8	Fairford...8	89	5420

the coalition took place between Mr. Fox and Lord North, the censures of the ministerial party were cast on Mr. Hastings, for his conduct in his government, and especially for his treatment of the native princes and population of Hindostan. Mr. Fox brought forward his famous India bill, which the friends of Mr. Hastings united with Mr. Pitt in preventing from being carried; and the measure hastened the overthrow of the coalition ministry. Mr. Hastings returned from his government in 1786, to meet an impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanors before the first tribunal of his country. Our national histories must be referred to for the particulars of this celebrated trial, in which all the talent and influence of a powerful party were arrayed against the accused. After the proceedings had been protracted through a period of nine years, he was acquitted. He then retired, with the wreck of his fortune and an annuity from the East India Company, to Daylesford, in Worcestershire, where his family had formerly held an estate. He was made a member of the privy council, but he interested himself little in public affairs; and closed a life, the evening of which had been devoted to literary pursuits, August 22, 1818. He published some pieces relating to India; Speeches and Papers in defence of his conduct; and some fugitive poetry.—*Ann. Reg. Ann. Biog.*

CHURCHILL

Impeachment of Warren Hastings.

His death in 1818.

Metropolis of the Dobuni.

Vestiges of Roman occupation.

* CIRENCESTER, or, as it is vulgarly termed, Ciceter, gives name to one of the hundreds of the county, and appears to have been a town of consequence from the earliest period of our annals, but particularly during the time of the Roman ascendancy, when it was the metropolis of the Dobuni, and the seat of a Roman colony. By Bede and Nennius, in their lists of British cities, it is omitted; but Henry of Huntingdon mentions it, under the name of Caer Cori; probably a contraction from Caer Coryn: an appellation apparently derived from the situation of the town on the Coryn, now called the Churn, which rises in the Cotswold-hills, and flows into the Thames near Cricklade. Coryn, in the British language, signifies the top or summit, and is very properly applied to this river, because it is the highest source of the Thames. The eligibility of this spot for a Roman station is evinced by the circumstance of the Foss Way, the Irmin Street, and the Icknield Way, all meeting here. The town occupies a part only of the ancient site, which extended more on the south-east side. Here numerous vestiges of Roman occupation are from time to time discovered. The ancient city was enclosed by a wall and a ditch, the circumference of which was upwards of two miles. The fortifications are supposed to have been raised soon after the time of Henry IV.; but were not wholly obliterated. Sir Robert Atkyns mentions a variety of coins, and a building under ground, accidentally discovered. This was fifty feet long, and forty broad, and about four feet high; supported

CIRENCESTER.

Fine Mosaic pavement.

The bull-ring, & supposed amphitheatre.

A great battle at Dyrham.

Town set on fire by sparrows.

by 100 brick pillars, inlaid very curiously with tesseraic work, with stones of divers colours, little bigger than dice. The tract of ground called the Leases, now converted into gardens and corn-fields, on the south-east side, where the principal antiquities are found, is supposed to have been the Roman Prætorium, from its name, which is derived from Llis, a British word, signifying a court. A more probable derivation is, however, obtained from the Saxon Leswe, Leases, Leasows, or pasture ground. A fine Mosaic pavement was dug up here, in September, 1723, with coins. A little head, which had been broken off from a basso-relievo, seemed, by the tiara (of a very odd shape, like fortification work), to have been the genius of a city, or some of the Deæ Matres, which are in old inscriptions. The ancient building, mentioned by Sir Robert Atkyns and Dr. Stukely, is supposed to have been discovered about 1683. The remains were afterwards covered up; and all remembrance of the place appears to have been lost till the year 1780, when some workmen, employed near the spot, dug up several flat bricks, which awakening curiosity, the discovery was pursued, and the remains were ascertained to belong to a Roman hypocaust. In addition to the Roman antiquities already enumerated, there have been found, in this vicinity, coins of Antoninus and Constantine; a fine brass figure of Apollo, now in the Bodleian library at Oxford; several small altars; various tessellated pavements; and a burial urn of glass, of a square form, discovered in a field called King's Mead, about half a mile from the town. Another antiquity belonging to this town, which appears to refer to the Roman times, is the bull-ring, a supposed amphitheatre, situated in the Querns (a field adjoining the town on the west), and thought to have obtained its present appellation from having been appropriated to the inhuman purpose of bull-baiting. The area is of an elliptical form, enclosed with a mound or wall of earth, about twenty feet high, very regularly sloped on the inside, with rows of seats, like steps, one below another from top to bottom: these are overgrown with herbage, and defaced by time. The longest diameter of the area is about sixty-three yards, the other forty-six: it has one avenue on the east side, and another on the west; and there is also a straight approach to it under ground, on the south, between stone walls, about two feet and a half asunder, pointing to the centre of the area. When the Romans left our island, the government of this city reverted to the Britons, who probably retained it till the year 577, when, according to the Saxon Chronicle, it was wrested from them, together with Bath and Gloucester, by the West Saxons, Cuthwin and Ceawlin, who defeated the British kings, Cournail, Condidan, and Farinmail, in a great battle, fought at Dyrham, near Chipping Sodbury. After this period, however, if any credit could be given to the legend quoted by Holinshed, it was again possessed by the Britons, who were driven out by a singular stratagem of a Danish chieftain, named Gurmond or Gurmundus. "Anno 586, Gurmundus appointing his brother Turgesius to pursue the conquest of Ireland, came and arrived here in Brytain, making such cruell warre in ayde of the Saxons against the Brytaines, that Careticus was constrained to keep himself within the citie of Cirencestre, and was there besieged; and at length, by continued assaults, and sieges, when he had lost maine of his menne, was glad to forsake that citie. Gurmonde took Cirencestre, and destroyed it in a most cruell manner, by a policie of warre, in binding to the feet of sparrows, which his people had caught, certain clewes of thred, or matches finely wrought, and tempered ready to take fire, so that the sparrows, being suffered to go out of hand flew into the towne, to lodge themselves within their nestes, which they had made in stacks of corne, or eaves of houses, so that the towne was thereby set on fire; and then the Brytons, issuing forth, fought with enemies, and were overcome and discomfited." Penda, King of Mercia, endeavoured to wrest Cirencester from the West Saxons, in 628; but, after a tremendous battle, fought in the vicinity, and terminated

only by the darkness of the night, he was obliged to make peace on the ensuing morning. Penda, his son, the first Christian King of Mercia, was more successful, as he obtained and annexed it to the Mercian kingdom, in 656. Between that period and the defeat of the Danish chief Gothrum, at Eddington, in Wiltshire, by King Alfred, in 879, nothing particular is recorded of this town; but after the treaty made in consequence of Alfred's victory, Gothrum and his followers resided here one whole year, previously to their departure for the eastern parts of the island. In 1020, a great council was held here by Canute, at which Duke Ethelwold was expelled his dominions. In the reign of Stephen, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, half-brother to the Empress Maud, placed a garrison in Cirencester castle, the first mention of which occurs at this period; but the king attacking it by surprise, it was taken and burnt. Being afterwards restored, it was held by William de Dive, constable to the Earl of Leicester, who was then in arms in opposition to the king; but the constable soon surrendered it in order to procure more favourable terms for the earl, his master. In the time of Henry III. the castle was garrisoned by the barons, but the king recovering it, issued his warrant for its total demolition. Notwithstanding the destruction of the castle, Cirencester appears to have been considered as a place of strength; and King John assembled a large army here in the 16th of his reign. Edward II. kept his Christmas here in 1322. In a military point of view, this town is most celebrated for the suppression of the insurrection of the Dukes of Aumerle, Surrey, and Exeter, the Earls of Gloucester and Salisbury, and their adherents, in the reign of Henry IV. These noblemen had determined to assassinate the king during a tournament to be held in his presence at Oxford. Aumerle, dining with his father, the Duke of York, was discovered by him to have a paper concealed in his bosom: this he obtained, and, on reading it, found it to be the written plan or compact of the conspiracy. The duke immediately ordered his horse to be saddled: but his son, suspecting his purpose, rode first to the king, and obtained his pardon before his father's arrival. The other conspirators, aware of the discovery of their designs, assembled an army to surprise the monarch at Windsor: but he, being equally active, marched towards them with an army of 20,000 men. The insurgents retreated to Cirencester, where the chiefs took up their quarters in the town, but encamped their army without the walls. At this critical period, the inhabitants, headed by the bailiff, and a party of archers, assembled to the amount of 400 men, and seizing the gates, attacked the unsuspecting noblemen in their quarters. The Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury were taken and beheaded; Exeter and Gloucester escaped to the camp, but found it deserted, the troops having fled on hearing the confusion in the town, and seeing some buildings in flames, which had been set fire to by some of the under conspirators to favour the escape of their chiefs. The king, in reward for the essential services thus afforded him by the inhabitants of Cirencester, granted them all the property of the conspirators found in the town, except plate, jewels, and money; together with four does in season from Bradon Forest, and one hogshead of wine from Bristol, yearly, to the men; and six bucks, and a hogshead of wine yearly, to the women of Cirencester; the grant of the deer and wine to be revokable at the pleasure of the king. The town of Cirencester was formerly celebrated for its rich abbey, which arose from a decayed college of prebendaries instituted in the early Saxon times. Rumbaldus, or Reimbaldus, dean of this college, and chancellor to Edward the Confessor, witnessed a grant of that sovereign to the abbey at Westminster. Leland mentions a "sepulchre crosse," of white marble, as remaining in the abbey church, with an inscription to his memory. Here also the "heart of Sentia," wife to Richard, King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwall, was deposited. The endowments of the college appear to have been given to the abbey,

CIRENCES-
TER.The castle
first gar-
risoned.Destruction
of the
castle.Intended
assassi-
nation
discovered.Earls of
Surrey and
Salisbury
beheaded.Royal
grants to
the town.

CIRENCES-
TER.

The abbey.

The abbey
church.St. John's
church a
magnificent
edifice.Charitable
institutions.

which was founded in 1117, by Henry I. Between that year and 1131, the monastic buildings were completed. The endowments were increased by Richard I., who also invested the convent with the jurisdiction of the district called the Seven Hundreds. These grants were confirmed by King John, who likewise granted some additional liberties; and further privileges were bestowed by Henry III., in whose 49th year Roger de Rodmarton, the tenth abbot, was summoned to parliament. Another abbot was summoned to a council at Carlisle, in 1307, the first of Edward I.; but the right of a seat among the barons was not confirmed till the year 1416, when the mitre and pontificals were granted by the pope to William Best, the twenty-first abbot. On the surrender of this abbey, in 1539, its annual revenues were estimated at £1051 7s. 1½d. The abbots are supposed to have had the privilege of coinage, from some small brass pieces of money that have been dug up at different times, within the abbey precincts. The seventh abbot was the celebrated Alexander Nequam, or Neccham, who was born at St. Albans, and much celebrated for his learning, and proficiency in various kinds of literature. He died in 1217. The abbey church was of the Saxon style of architecture, 280 feet in length, and of proportionable dimensions. In the grant made by Henry VIII. to Roger Bassinge, Esq., of the site and buildings of the abbey, he commands that all the edifices within the abbey precincts should be pulled down, and carried away; and so effectually was the royal mandate obeyed, that even the spot occupied by the church can hardly be ascertained; and all that now remains of the abbey buildings are the Almery-gate, the Spital-gate, and a large barn. In the first of Edward VI., the site of the abbey, which had reverted to the crown, was granted in capite to Thomas, Lord Seymore, on whose attainder the crown re-obtained possession; but Queen Elizabeth finally granted it, with its appendages of granges and lands, in consideration of the sum of £590 16s. 3d. to Dr. Richard Master, the direct ancestor to the proprietor, Thomas Master, Esq. The seat of this gentleman, who repeatedly represented the county in parliament, included the site of most of the monastic buildings. The mansion, a handsome edifice, called the abbey, erected in the year 1772, also occupied the site of a house built by Dr. Master, in the time of Elizabeth. Cirencester church, dedicated to St. John, is one of the most magnificent parochial edifices in the kingdom. It was completed but a few years before the suppression of the abbey, yet the regular style of the 15th century is prevalent in every part. "At the west-end is a handsome embattled tower, 134 feet high, ornamented with pinnacles and statues; and on the south side is a beautiful porch, richly decorated externally with grotesque figures, carved niches, canopies, oval windows, sculptured cornices, and open-worked battlements; and internally adorned by radiated tracery, spreading over the roof in eight circular fan-shaped compartments, which rise from single pillars, and meet in the centre, where the lozenges formed by the extremes of the circles are ornamented with circles of quatrefoils. The inside of the church contains two rows of clustered columns, five in each; which, with two pilasters at each end, support the roof. Affixed to the capitals are cherubic figures, with escutcheons, and other armorial insignia of the contributors towards the erection of the building. The windows were formerly filled with painted glass; but a great deal having been mutilated or misplaced, the chief part of what remained has been collected from the others in the church, and replaced in the great east and west windows. Here are several schools; the most ancient of which is the free grammar-school, founded by Bishop Ruthall, a native of this town, and an eminent privy counsellor to Henry VII. This town has various other charitable institutions. The hospital dedicated to St. John, was founded by Henry I.: the revenues are principally from reserved rents in the town, and some scattered pieces of land: the alms-people have £4 9s. per annum each. This hospital is situated on

the north-east side of Gloucester-street, over a crypt, with round pillars, partly buried in the earth: six of the apartments were reserved for the inmates, and the remainder let for the benefit of the institution; but the building falling into decay, through neglect, six cottages have been erected on the hospital land, in Spital-gate-lane, for the alms-people. St. Lawrence's hospital, on the west side of Gloucester-street, was founded by Edith, lady of the manor of Wiggold, but at what period is unknown. The three sisters of this charity receive £5 2s. 6d. per annum, each, from a revenue the produce of several detached pieces of land, and reserved rents from twenty-one houses, and two gardens, in Cirencester. Earl Bathurst is governor of the institution. St. Thomas's hospital is situated in the street of that name, was erected and endowed by Sir William Nottingham, attorney-general in the reign of Henry IV. The four poor weavers, who receive the benefit of this charity, have each a small apartment; but the revenue left by Sir William is no more than £6 18s. 8d. payable from an estate in the parish of Thornbury. The manufactures of this town seem generally in a declining state, excepting that for curriers' knives, which are made by three or four houses here—by one at Gloucester—and scarcely any where else in the kingdom: these knives are highly valued, not only throughout Europe, but in America. Here is a company of weavers, but none of the company's transactions have the least relation to weaving; and there is only one clothing-house. A small carpet manufactory, and two breweries, furnish some employment. Formerly great quantities of wool brought from Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Northamptonshire, and Oxfordshire, were sold at the Boothal, where large rooms were provided for its reception; but the modern practice of the dealers themselves travelling to purchase has effectually destroyed this market. In addition to three annual fairs, here are two mops, or statute markets, on the Mondays preceding and following October the 10th; and if that day happens to be Monday, it is also a mop day. These markets are much thronged by farmers and others, who attend to hire labouring persons and servants; the latter wear badges in the hat or bosom, of whipcord, wool, or cow-hair; thus describing themselves as candidates for the respective services of carter, shepherd, dairy-maid, &c. When the Domesday Survey was made, the hundred of Cirencester included several villages; but Henry IV. made the town a distinct hundred, as it still remains; excluding the abbey, the almshouse, and Spiringate-lane. He also made it a corporate town, and invested its government in a mayor, two constables, &c.; but his charter was lost in the 37th of Elizabeth. The hundred is divided into seven wards; and the steward of the manor annually appoints two high constables for each ward, with the other necessary officers. An ancient court for cognizance of debts under 40s. was abolished in 1792, and a court of requests established by act of parliament for this manor, and the district called the Seven Hundreds of Cirencester. Representatives were sent from this borough to a great council in the 11th of Edward III.; but the first regular return to parliament was made in the year 1571, under a grant of the 13th of Elizabeth. The right of election is limited to the inhabitant householders of the borough not receiving alms. This town, which is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and general healthfulness, consists of four principal and seven less considerable streets, besides several lanes, extending over an area of about two miles in circumference. The buildings are chiefly of stone; and the more respectable houses are generally detached. The streets, excepting on the south side, have a gradual descent from the centre to the extremities. The water, which is very good, arises from a fine gravel at the depth of fifteen or twenty feet, in such plenty that almost every house has a pump or well appropriated to itself. This borough now sends two members to parliament.

CIRENCESTER.

St. Thomas's hospital.

Manufactures.

The corporation.

Excellent supply of water.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, April 21st, July 18th, October 5th and 12th, and November 9th. —Mail arrives 6.19 morning, departs 8.35 afternoon.—*Bankers,* Pitt and Co., draw on Esdaile and Co.; and Cripps and Co., on Masterman and Co.—*Inns,* the King's Head, and Ram.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
41	Clack *	Wilts.	Woot. Bassett	5	Malsbury	8	88	....
45	Clack-Heaton, to & ch	W. R. York	Bradford	6	Wakefield	7	192	3317
14	Clacton, Great	Essex	Colchester	14	Manningtree	11	64	1149
14	Clacton, Little	Essex		12	Harwich	10	62	546
22	Claffe	to Lancaster	Hawkshead	2	Ulverston	12	265	463
12	Claines	pa & to Worcester	Worcester	2	Droitwich	4	113	5568
58	Clais Cannon	to Radnor	Rhaider	3	Nantmell	6	183	....
11	Clanaborough	pa Devon	Crediton	5	Hatherleigh	13	190	58
37	Clandon, East	pa Surrey	Guildford	4	Godalmin	8	25	281
37	Clandon, West	pa Surrey		4		7	27	389
31	Clanfield	pa Oxford	Lechdale	5	Bampton	3	71	529
16	Clanfield	pa Hants	Petersfield	5	Hambleton	4	60	210
4	Clapcot	lib Berks	Wallingford	1	Abingdon	8	46	130
3	Clapham	Bedford	Bedford	2	Harold	6	52	298
37	Clapham †	pa & vil Surrey	Streatham	2	Croydon	7	4	9955
38	Clapham	pa Sussex	Arundel	5	Steyning	6	56	229
14	Clapham	pa & to W. R. York	Settle	5	Ingleton	3	239	1909
10	Clappersgate	ham Westmorlnd	Ambleside	1	Bydale	2	3	276
4	Clapton	ham Berks	Hungerford	3	Lambourne	6	61	....
6	Clapton	pa Cambridge	Cambridge	6	Linton	5	51	....
15	Clapton	pa Gloucester	Northleach	4	Stowe	5	85	109
25	Clapton	ham Middlesex	Tottenham	3	Islington	3	7	....
28	Clapton on Wold	pa Northamp	Thrapston	4	Oundle	6	36	99
34	Clapton	ti Somerset	Crewkerne	2	Ilminster	7	133	....
34	Clapton	ham Somerset	Wincaunton	2	Glastonbury	13	109	167
34	Clapton in Gordano	pa Somerset	Bristol	6	Axbridge	12	124	....
51	Clarach	to Cardigan	Aberystwith	3	Talybont	4	267	290
57	Clarbeston	pa Penbroke	Narbeth	6	Haverfordw.	6	253	218
31	Clare	to Oxford	Tetsworth	2	Watlington	2	45	....
36	Clare J.	m. t Suffolk	Bury	15	Haverhill	8	56	1619

* CLACK.—Fairs, April 5th, and October 10th, for horned cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, and cheese.

Fine reservoir of water.

† CLAPHAM is situated in the hundred of Brixton, and consists of many houses and villas, which chiefly surround a common of 200 acres, affording some very pleasing views, and so planted and adorned as to present the appearance of a park. Its inhabitants are principally individuals of the mercantile profession, many of whom possess great wealth and consequence; and the neighbourhood is in such esteem, that the value of landed property is very great. Here is a chapel dedicated to St. Paul, erected on the site of the old church, and a handsome episcopal chapel has been built on Park-hill. Near the road to Wandsworth is a reservoir of fine water, from which the village is supplied. Clapham has long been distinguished by the residence of rich and influential families, who embrace the Calvinistic sense of the articles of the church of England; and it is frequently alluded to on that account in the controversy which occasionally arises between the partisans of the two opinions.

Tradition-ary account of Clare.

‡ CLARE, on a branch of the river Stour, and borders of Essex: it is an ancient town in which the petty sessions are held. Between the town and the river are the remains of a castle, said to have been built by one of the earls of Clare, descended from Richard Fitz-Gilbert Seigneur de Clare in Normandy, who was with William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. Before the conquest here was certainly a castle; for in the reign of Edward the Confessor, Earl Alfric, son of Withgar, instituted seven secular canons in the church of St. John the Baptist in his castle of Clare. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford, in the year 1090, gave this church to the abbey of Bec in Normandy: and the Benedictine monks continued within the castle of Clare till the year 1124, when Richard, Earl of Clare, removed the cell to Stoke. The castle occupied an angle formed by the junction of a rivulet with the Stour, which situation, when improved by art, rendered it a military position of considerable importance. The whole site contained upwards of twenty acres of ground, and the works consisted of an elevated conical mount, upon which was erected the keep, surrounded by a moat; the inner court was bounded by the Stour on the south side, and enclosed by a wall on the summit of the earth-work; an

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
49	Clare, St.....vil	Carmarthen	Carmarthen..9	Llanboidy...9	Laugharne...4	227	....
30	Clareborough.....pa	Nottingham	East Retford 3	Mattersey .. 5	Gainsboro'...6	147	2106	
41	Clarendon Park.....}	Wilts.....	Salisbury...3	Old Sarum...4	Downton...5	83	177	
	..... ex pa lib						
29	Clarewood.....to	Northumb..	Newcastle..16	Corbridge...1	Hexham....4	280	20	
54	Clase.....ham	Glamorgan .	Swansea...5	Lochor.....4	Neath.....8	205	42	
54	Clasemont.....to	Glamorgan .	.....3	.....5	.....6	203	....
41	Clatford.....ti	Wilts.....	Marlborough 1	Swindon...8	Hungerford .11	75	....
16	Clatford, Goodworth.pa	Hants.....	Andover...2	Weyhill...5	Stockbridge .5	65	....
16	Clatford, Upper*...pa	Hants.....	.....1	Stockbridge .6	Winchester 14	64	487
31	Clattercote, ex. pa. lib	Oxford....	Banbury...6	Wardington .3	Drayton....5	77	9	
7	Clatterwick.....ham	Chester....	Northwich .3	Daresbury .7	Altrincham .8	175	....
34	Clatworthy.....pa	Somerset...	Wiveliscomb 3	Dulverton...8	Wellington .8	156	246	
7	Cloughton.....to	Chester....	Great Neston 9	Liverpool...6	Eastham...9	212	224	
22	Cloughton.....to	Lancaster...	Garstang...2	Preston.....7	Lancaster .12	228	....
22	Cloughton.....pa & to	Lancaster...	Lancaster...7	Hornby.....3	Burton.....8	243	958	
39	Claverdon.....pa	Warwick...	Henly in A. 3	Warwick...5	Stratford...7	98	666	
14	Clavering.....pa	Essex.....	Stansted M. 6	Saff. Walden 6	Haverhill...16	37	1134	
33	Claverley.....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth. 5	Madeley...9	Shiffnall...10	139	1521	
34	Claverton †.....pa	Somerset...	Bath.....2	Bristol.....14	Frome.....10	107	156	

external court formed a segment of a circle northward of the other court, and defended the approach to that and to the keep. Elizabeth de Burgh, grand-daughter and heiress of Gilbert de Clare, married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III.; his daughter and heiress Philippe married Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, which nobleman held Clare castle in 1381; and his descendants, the house of York, from this marriage, derived their claim to the crown of England. The title of Clarence has ever since this period become appropriated to the royal family, and its last revival was in 1789, when his present majesty was created Duke of Clarence, &c., by his father King George III. The county magistrates hold their petty sessions here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large and elegant Gothic edifice. The Quakers and Presbyterians have each a meeting-house in the town; and there is a manufactory of baize carried on, but of no great account.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Easter Tuesday, and July 26th, for toys, &c.

* CLATFORD is in the hundred of Andover. In this parish is a fine Roman encampment on Bury-hill, at the foot of which, on the river Anton, is Waterloo Foundry and Iron-works, conducted by Messrs. Tasker and Fowle, and from whence the neighbouring counties are largely supplied with cast iron goods, agricultural implements, &c.

† CLAVERTON is delightfully situated on the banks of the Avon. Its church is a small Gothic building, consisting of a new chancel, with aisle, porch, and belfry, near to which is the manor-house, built in 1625; a fine specimen of the style of building in the reign of James I. Mr. Graves, best known as the author of the "Spiritual Quixote," was rector of Claverton. Mr. Graves was the son of Richard Graves, Esq., of Mickleton, Gloucester, a profound antiquary. He was born in 1715, read Homer and Hesiod in his twelfth year, and at sixteen was chosen scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford. There he joined a small party of young men, who assembled to read Epictetus, Theophrastus, and such other Greek authors as were not then recommended in the common course of study. Their only beverage at these meetings was water. He there formed an intimacy with Shenstone, which lasted till the death of the latter. Elected in 1736 a fellow of All Souls, he entered on the study of physic, from which he was diverted by a severe illness; and he took orders in 1740. Having obtained a curacy near Oxford, by the recommendation of Dr. Samuel Knight, he lodged in the house of a gentleman farmer, whose youngest daughter so far captivated him, that he resigned his fellowship and married her. In 1750, he obtained the rectory of Claverton, where he resided till his death; and in 1763, the living of Kilmersdon, through the interest of his steady friend, Ralph Allen, Esq.,

CLARE.

The title of Duke of Clarence.

Fine iron-works.

Delightfully situated.

Biographical account of Richard Graves.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
48	Clawd Madoc ham	Brecknock . .	Bualth . . . 12	Dolgoch . . . 6	Llandovery .11		186	299
11	Clawton pa	Devon	Holsworthy . 4	Stratton . . . 9	Launceston .8		217	570
24	Claxby pa	Lincoln	Alford . . . 3	Hornecastle .12	Spilsby . . . 4		137	205
24	Claxby pa	Lincoln	M. Raisen . .3	Castor6	Kirton12		152	101
24	Claxby Pluckacre . pa	Lincoln	Hornecastle .5	Spilsby . . .6	Alford8		134	25
13	Claxton to	Durham	Stockton on T7	Hartlepool . .4	Sedgefield . .7		253	32
23	Claxton, Long . . . pa	Leicester . . .	M. Mowbray .6	Bottesford . .9	N. Broughton2		111	776
27	Claxton pa	Norfolk	Norwich . . .7	Loddon3	Yarmouth .12		113	193
43	Claxton on Moor . . to	N. R. York . .	York9	Helmsley . .12	N. Malton . .9		219	163
29	Clay Coaton pa	Northumb . .	Bellingham .8	Elsdon8	Throckington2		292	83
27	Clay, near Sea,* m & sea port to & pa	Norfolk	Norwich . .28	Wells8	Holt4		123	827

CLAVERTON

Literary productions of Richard Graves.

The town of small importance.

Memorable in history.

who also procured for him a scarf from Lady Chatham. The Festoon, a collection of epigrams, was his first publication; it was followed at short intervals, by Lucubrations in Prose and Rhyme; The Spiritual Quixote; A Treatise on Politeness, translated from the Italian of De la Casa, Archbishop of Benevento; Columella, or the Distressed Anchorite; Euphrosyne, consisting of poetical pieces; Eugenius, or Anecdotes of the Golden Vale; Recollections of some Particulars in the Life of Mr. Shenstone; Plexippus, or the Aspiring Plebeian; The Rout-Fleurettes, a translation of Archbishop Fenelon's Ode on Solitude, &c.; The Life of Commodus, from the Greek of Herodian; Hiero, on the Condition of Royalty, from Xenophon; The Meditations of Antoninus, from the Greek; The Reveries of Solitude; The Coalition, or Rehearsal of the Pastoral Opera of Echo and Narcissus; Sermons on various subjects; The Farmer's Son, as a counterpart to Mr. Anstey's Farmer's Daughter; The Invalid, with the obvious Means of enjoying Long Life, by a Nonagenarian; and Senilities. The principal features of Mr. Graves's works are benevolence, instruction, and harmless amusement. He was himself the amiable character he frequently portrays; and by habits of cheerfulness and temperance, prolonged his life, free from blame and care, until his ninetieth year, when he expired after a very short illness. This manor was the property of Ralph Allen, Esq., the friend of Pope, and usually regarded as the original of the Allworthy of Fielding's Tom Jones. It was bequeathed by Mr. Allen to his niece, the lady of the celebrated Bishop Warburton. The house is a fine specimen of the architecture of King James's reign.

* CLAY or Cley, is a little sea-port and market town, in the hundred of Holt, situated on the banks of a small river which falls into the Clay harbour. The town has never been a place of great consequence, but it is now much frequented as a bathing place. Here are some extensive salt works. The channel from the harbour to the sea is very narrow, and will only admit small vessels. In 1821, an act of parliament was obtained for enclosing, embanking, and draining the land near the sea in this parish. The market is small. This town is memorable in history for the following incident: in the year 1406, James, son of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and heir apparent to the crown, being on a voyage to France, was driven by stress of weather on this coast, and detained by the mariners of Cley. When taken to court, Henry, learning from the prince's protector, the Earl of Orkney, that he was going for education into France, said, "My brother of Scotland might as well have sent him to me, for I can speak French." The prince and his conductor were confined in the Tower of London for seventeen years. The haven is said to have been formerly very good. Melton Constable, five miles and three quarters from Holt, is the manor and seat of the Astley family. The house is a noble square mansion. The chapel, grand staircase, and many of the rooms, are highly finished. The park, about four miles in circumference, has been much improved within these few years, by plantations, and other artificial embellishments. A temple, aviary, church, porters' lodges, and the tower, called Belle-Vue, are seen to advantage, from various points of view.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, last Friday in July, for horses, &c.

May	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.	
11	Clay Hydon	pa Devon	Collumpton	12	Honiton	10	Bampton	152	767
10	Clay Lane	to Derby	Chesterfield	5	Skegby	6	Mansfield	145	564
23	Claybrook, Great, p & to	Leicester	Lutterworth	5	Hinckley	6	Blaby	94	481
23	Claybrook, Little	Leicester		4		7	Bosworth	93	82
	pa & ham }								
31	Claydon	pa Oxford	Oxford	6	Bicester	6	Woodstock	65	291
36	Claydon	pa Suffolk	Ipswich	3	Needham	6	Bildeston	72	402
5	Claydon Bottle	ham Bucks	Winslow	3	Buckingham	6	Aylesbury	50	...
5	Claydon, East	pa Bucks	Winslow	2	Aylesbury	9	Buckingham	49	336
5	Claydon, Middle	pa Bucks	Winslow	4	Bicester	9	Buckingham	6	53
5	Claydon Steeple *	pa Bucks	Winslow	4	Brackley	10	Brackley	5	54
11	Clayhanger	pa Devon	Bampton	5	Tiverton	9	Dulverton	9	168
34	Clayhanger	ham Somerset	Chard	2	Wellington	12	Ilminster	4	137
24	Claypole	pa Lincoln	Newark	5	Grantham	10	Lincoln	16	120
24	Claythorpe, ham & chap	Lincoln	Alford	3	Louth	10	Burgh	7	137
35	Clayton	to Staffordshire	Newcastle	2	Stone	6	Cheadle	10	148
38	Clayton	pa Sussex	H. Pierpont	2	Cuckfield	6	Steyning	7	45
45	Clayton	to W. R. York	Bradford	3	Halifax	3	Huddersfield	6	194
41	Clayton	to W. R. York	Knarlesboro'	3	Boro' bridge	2	Ripon	5	206
22	Clayton-le-Dale	to Lancaster	Blackburn	4	Clitheroe	7	Preston	10	215
45	Clayton in Field, p & to	W. R. York	Barnesley	8	Wakefield	11	Rotherham	9	168
35	Clayton Griffith	pa Stafford	Newcastle	3	Stone	6	Stoke	4	147
22	Clayton-le-Moors	to Lancaster	Clitheroe	4	Colne	9	Burnley	8	213
45	Clayton, West	to W. R. York	Barnesley	7	Rotherham	8	Wakefield	10	167
22	Clayton-le-Woods	to Lancaster	Chorley	4	Blackburn	9	Preston	6	210
44	Claytop	ham W. R. York	Settle	2	Astwick	6	Ingleton	9	232
30	Clayworth †	pa & to Nottingham	E. Retford	5	Bawtry	6	Blyth	7	146
9	Clea	to Cumberland	Wigton	3	Newmarket	6	Cockermuth	11	302
13	Cleadon	to Durham	Sunderland	4	N. Shields	4	Newcastle	8	275
49	Cleas Street	pa Carmarthen	Carmarthen	8	Maidrym	3	Laugharne	4	226
15	Cleatwell	ti Gloucester	Coleford	4	Monmouth	5	Chepstow	7	125
44	Cleasby	pa N. R. York	Darlington	2	Richmond	8	Barnard Cas.	9	242
17	Cleaonger	pa Hereford	Weobly	11	Allensmoor	2	Ross	14	135
13	Cleatham	to Durham	Barnard Cas.	4	Staindrop	3	Darlington	13	214
24	Cleatham	to Lincoln	Glandford B.	6	Kirton	1	Castor	12	148

* CLAYDON STEEPLE, or Steeple Claydon, lies in the second division of the Buckingham hundreds, and was the most populous place in that division at the time of the Norman survey; but it has since dwindled to an inconsiderable village. William the Conqueror gave the manor of Steeple Claydon to his niece, Judith; but he afterwards resumed it; and it continued in the crown till the time of Henry I., who gave it to Robert D'Oyley, as part of the marriage portion of his wife Edith, who had been the king's mistress. It subsequently passed to the Fitz-Johns, Cliffords, Burghs, and Mortimers; and descended to Edward IV. as the grandson of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of Marche. That monarch granted it, in 1557, to Sir Thomas Chaloner, a celebrated writer and soldier, in whose family it continued till the attainder of Thomas Chaloner, one of the judges of King Charles I. It was then forfeited, but was repurchased of the grantee, by the Chaloners. In the year 1705, Sir John Verney bought it of William Chaloner, Esq. The site of the oldmanor-house is now occupied by a farm. The church contains a handsome memorial for Edward Chaloner, Esq., who died in the year 1766, having been thirty years lieutenant in the navy. Thomas Chaloner, Esq., the regicide, in the year 1656, built a school-house at Steeple Claydon, which still remains, and endowed it with £12 per annum. In the woods in this parish an earthen pot was dug up, filled with the coins of Carausius and Alectus. On the south-eastern side of the village, not far from the church, are vestiges of an encampment, supposed to be of very considerable antiquity.

Successive
possessors
of the
manor.

Antiquities
found here.

† CLAYWORTH is in the North Clay division of Bassetlaw. The church, dedicated to St. Peter. Wiseton-hall, the manor-house, is a very handsome seat, the grounds of which command extensive prospects over the four surrounding shires of York, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby. Wiseton-hall was the seat of Viscount Althorpe, who married Esther, the daughter of Richard Askdom, Esq. of Wiseton.

<i>Angle</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
27	Clench Wharton . . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Lynn Regis . . 2	Wisbeach . . 10	D. Market . . 10	98	478
29	Clennell pa	Northumb. . .	Rothbury . . . 7	Alwinton . . 1	Alnwick . . 14	310	15
35	Clent pa	Stafford . . .	Stourbridge . 3	Halesowen . . 4	Kiddermin . . 6	120	922
33	Cleobury Mortimer* . . } m. t }	Salop	Ludlow . . . 13	Bewdly . . . 6	Bridgenorth . 12	137	1716
33	Cleobury, North . . . pa	Salop	Bridgenorth . 8	M. Wenlock . 8	C. Stratton . 12	144	187
8	Clether, St. pa	Cornwall . . .	Camelford . . 7	Callington . . 8	Bodmin . . 10	221	171
56	Cletterwood to	Montgomery . .	Welsh Pool . . 3	Buttington . . 1	Montgomery . 8	173	280
34	Clevedon pa	Somerset . . .	Bristol . . . 12	Axbridge . . 10	Pensford . . 14	141	1147
22	Cleveley pa	Lancaster . . .	Garstang . . . 4	Lancaster . . 7	Hornby . . 14	233	140
31	Cleveley to	Oxford	Neat Enstone . 1	Deddington . 7	Woodstock . . 7	73	....
4	Clewer pa	Berks	Windsor . . . 1	Maidenhead . 6	Bracknel . . 8	24	3011
27	Cley, or Cockley Cley } vil }	Norfolk	Swaffham . . . 4	S. Ferry . . . 6	Watton . . . 9	93	218
37	Cleygate man	Surrey	Esher 2	Ewell 3	Epsom 3	16	708
40	Cliburn pa	Westmorland . .	Appleby . . . 7	Penrith . . . 6	Milbourne . . 6	277	229
16	Cliddesden pa	Hants	Basingstoke . 2	Kingsclere . . 9	Whitchurch . 11	48	329
21	Cliffe † pa	Kent	Rochester . . 5	Gravesend . . 7	Chatham . . 7	29	832

of Polwhele manor. The Polwheles are supposed to have been settled here before the conquest: Polwhele castle was in ruins in the reign of Edward IV. Drugo de Polwhele held the office of chamberlain to the Empress Maud.

ST.
CLEMENT'S.

* CLEOBURY MORTIMER, in the hundred of Stottesden, consists of one long street, and is situated on the banks of the river Rhea, near the forest of Wire. Its second name, Mortimer, is derived from the illustrious family so called, to which it formerly belonged. It is said that a strong castle was formerly built here by one of the Montgomery family; but no traces of it are now to be found. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable Gothic building, and was formerly attached to a religious house, the superior of which was a mitred abbot; and on its north side is a free-school, founded by Sir L. W. Child, master in chancery, who bequeathed by will £3,500 for its endowment, for the children of the inhabitants. Coals are found in great abundance in the neighbourhood; but the trade carried on is comparatively small. Robert Langland, the celebrated author of the *Visions of Piers Plowman*, and the friend of Wickliffe, was a native of this place.

Derivation
of its second
name.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, April 21st, June 15th, and October 27th, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.—Inns, the Eagle, and the Serpent.

† CLIFFE, called Clive, and Bishop's Clive, in ancient writings, has been conjectured by some to be the place named Cloveshoe, where several synods or councils were held in the Saxon times. Others, however, with more probability, have assigned Abingdon, in Berkshire, which was anciently called Sheovesham, as the place appointed for the meetings of these councils. Whatever may be the fact, Cliffe was of more importance anciently than it is now; and the rector still exercises several branches of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, either by himself or surrogate, which mark an independent authority. Every year "he holds a court soon after Easter, for taking the oaths of the churchwardens on their entrance into office; and he grants licences for marriages, probates of wills, and letters of administration." Cliffe church, standing on the brow of the chalk eminence which bounds the marshes, is a large handsome fabric, with an embattled tower at the west end. The windows are richly ornamented with painted glass. In the chancel, behind the screen, eastward of the present altar, in the south wall, is a piscina, and three very elegant stone seats. Opposite to these, is an ancient tomb, under an obtusely-pointed arch, supported by episcopal heads. Amongst the communion plate is a very curious and ancient patine, which, when the Roman Catholic religion prevailed here, covered the chalice, or contained the consecrated wafers at the sacrament of mass. It is of silver gilt, and six inches in diameter. In the centre, most beautifully embellished with blue and green enamel, is represented the Deity, sitting with his arms extended, and supporting his Son on the cross, with an olive branch in the left hand, and the Gospel in the right.

Ancient
importance.

Ancient
tomb.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.		
13	Cliffe to	Durham . . .	Darlington . .	5	Staindrop . .	8	Sedgefield . .	13	246	68
46	Cliffe, Long to	E. R. York .	Selby	4	York	11	Howdon	4	185	490
46	Cliffe, North . . . to	E. R. York .	M Weighton	3	Howden . . .	9	York	16	190	85
41	Cliffe, Pypard . . . pa	Wilts. . . .	Woot. Bassett	4	Swindon . . .	6	Marlboro' . .	10	85	885
46	Cliffe, South . . . to	E. R. York .	North Cave .	2	South Cave .	4	M. Weighton	3	190	104
21	Cliffe, West	Kent	Deal	6	Canterbury	14	Folkstone . .	9	72	82
38	Cliffe, St. Thomas . pa	Sussex . . .	Lewes	1	Hailsham . .	10	Seaford	8	51	.....
17	Clifford pa	Hereford . .	Hay	3	Kington . . .	9	Weobly	11	156	807
45	Clifford to	W. R. York .	Wetherby . .	3	Tadcaster . .	3	Abberford . .	3	195	1166
15	Clifford Chambers . pa	Gloucester .	Campden . . .	9	Evesham . . .	10	Stowe	18	98	336
3	Clifton pa	Bedford . .	Biggleswade	4	Shefford . .	2	Clifton	6	42	664
7	Clifton, Rock Savage, to	Chester . . .	Frodsham . .	2	Warrington .	8	Northwich . .	10	184	36
11	Clifton to	Derby	Ashborne . .	2	Uttoxeter . .	8	Derby	14	137	839
15	Clifton* pa	Gloucester .	Bristol	1	Marshfield .	12	Thornbury . .	12	120	12032

Charming
views.

The hot
wells.

Repute and
efficacy of
the springs.

Representa-
tion of a
lion's den.

* CLIFTON is a beautiful village, which, for the purity and salubrity of its air, has been denominated the Montpelier of England. Standing on a hill, which rises by a gradual ascent from the river, it enjoys the most charming views over Bristol, and of the Avon, with its moving scene of ships. The hill is beautifully studded with villas, and elegant piles of building. "Independently of the natural beauties of its situation," observes a modern writer, "Clifton has obtained celebrity from the medicinal spring which rises at the base of the rocks, and which has given origin to the hot wells. Here the scenery is of a sublime character, especially from a point contiguous to the well-house; but the valley is so narrow and crowded with houses, that it admits of little fore-ground. The chasm through which the Avon flows, in this part of its course, is formed of lime-stone rocks, shooting up precipitously to a vast height, and varying in colour from light red, to brown, dark grey, and blue. In the fissure, numerous quartz crystals, and rhomboidal stalactites, and dog-tooth spars, are found. Great quantities of the rocks are annually burnt into lime. The height of the cliffs on each side is nearly equal; and the strata so nearly correspond, both in substance and inclination, that hardly a doubt can be entertained of the chasm having been formed by some violent natural convulsion." The properties of the celebrated spring, or hot well, whose waters are of such admirable efficacy in cases of debility and consumption, were but little noticed till the close of the 17th century. In 1695, the Society of Merchant Adventurers of Bristol (proprietors of the manor of Clifton) granted a lease to Sir Thomas Day, knight, and others, who erected the hot-well house, and other buildings, for the reception of company; since that period the repute and efficacy of the springs have greatly increased. At the entrance of Clifton town is an elegant house, which belonged to the late Sir William Draper, the antagonist of Junius. He erected here an obelisk, with a short Latin inscription on its base, in honour of William, Earl of Chatham; and verses and inscriptions to the memory of the warriors who fell at Madras, Arcot, Pondicherry, and Manilla. The house of Gabriel Golding, Esq., which has a curious grotto, stands opposite to Clifton church. Its entrance is decorated with a variety of rare and costly shells: its sides embossed with Bristol stones, mundic, metallic ores, petrifications, fossils, &c. Its roof is finely fretted, and a rich Mosaic pavement adorns the floor. A statue of Aquarius, leaning on an urn, stands in a cavity at the upper end, out of which issues a stream of water, murmuring over rugged stones, till it falls into a large escalop shell, from whose brim it runs, in gentle rills, into a reservoir intended for gold fishes. The representation of a lion's den is fronting the door, in which appear the figures of a lion and lioness. A subterraneous passage leads from the grotto to a fine terrace walk, whence the most enchanting and exuberant landscapes present themselves. The gardens, which are large, and have many fine accompaniments, are laid out with great taste. On Clifton Downs, a fine resort for equestrians, are the remains of Roman fortifications, which have induced some antiquarians to regard it as the site of the Roman station Abone; and a new suspension bridge unites the precipitous banks of the Avon.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
22	Clifton to	Lancaster ..	Kirkham . . . 3	Garstang . . . 10	Preston . . . 4		222	1277
22	Clifton to	Lancaster ..	Manchester . 5	Newton . . . 10	Bolton . . . 7		184	....
30	Clifton pa	Nottingham.	Nottingham . 4	Bingham . . . 11	Mansfield . . 16		123	405
31	Clifton to & chap	Oxford . . .	Deddington . 1	Banbury . . . 6	Chip Norton 11		70	268
39	Clifton pa & ham	Warwick . .	Rugby 2	Hinckley . . . 13	Coventry . . 14		85	597
40	Clifton to	Westmorland	Appleby . . . 2	Brough . . . 6	Shap 10		266	268
46	Clifton to	N. R. York .	York 1	N. Malton . 16	Selby 11		191	473
45	Clifton to	W. R. York .	Otley 6	Skipton . . . 8	Addingham . 5		211	420
45	Clifton to	W. R. York .	Otley 2	Beanhope . . 5	Weatherby . 12		208	214
45	Clifton to & chap	W. R. York .	Huddersfield 6	Bradford . . . 4	Leeds 7		189	2007
35	Clifton Campville * }	Stafford . . .	Stafford . . . 5	Stone 2	Eccleshall . . 7		139	801
	pa & to }							
9	Clifton, Great † to & ch	Cumberland	Workington . 3	Maryport . . 4	Cockermouth 6		302	286
31	Clifton Hampden . . pa	Oxford . . .	Abingdon . . 3	Oxford 8	Thame 12		53	288
9	Clifton, Little to	Cumberland	Workington . 3	Cockermouth 5	Whitehaven . 8		302	221
12	Clifton Maubank . . pa	Dorset . . .	Sherborne . . 5	Yeovil 2	Crewkerne . . 8		120	60
30	Clifton, North, pa. }	Nottingham.	Tuxford . . . 6	E. Retford . . 9	Newark . . . 12		140	949
	& ham }							
5	Clifton Reynes . . . pa	Bucks	Olney 1	Woburn . . . 11	S. Stratford 11		54	246
30	Clifton, South † . . ham	Nottingham.	Tuxford . . . 6	E. Retford . . 10	Southwell . . 12		140	340
42	Clifton on Teame . . pa	Worcester . .	Worcester . . 9	Tenbury . . . 9	Bewdly . . . 10		121	488
43	Clifton on Ure to	N. R. York .	Bedale 5	Middleham . 4	Masham . . . 13		224	43
38	Climping pa	Sussex . . .	Arundel . . . 3	Chichester . . 8	Petworth . . . 2		63	269
29	Clinch to	Northumb.	Wooler 9	N. Bewick . . 5	Alnwick . . . 10		311	....
45	Clint to	W. R. York .	Knaresboro' . 5	Ripon 6	Masham . . . 9		207	404
27	Clippesby pa	Norfolk . . .	Acle 3	Norwich . . . 12	Worsted . . . 9		122	79
32	Clipsham pa	Rutland . . .	Stamford . . . 9	Greetham . . . 3	Cottesmore . 5		98	216

Biography
of Jeremiah
Seed.

Scalps and
bones fre-
quently
found here.

Curious
custom.

* CLIFTON CAMPVILLE is in the north division of the hundred of Offlow. The church in this parish, dedicated to St. Andrew, possesses one of the finest spires in the kingdom. It also contains some ancient monuments to the memory of the Vernon family.

† CLIFTON (Great) is in the parish of Workington and Allerdale ward, above Derwent, situated on the Cockermouth-road, and is only remarkable as the birth-place of Jeremiah Seed, an English clergyman of the last century, whose merits as an able scholar and ingenious writer were universally acknowledged at the time in which he lived. After receiving the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar-school of Lowther, in that county, he became a member of Queen's college, Oxford, where he graduated in 1725, and seven years after became a fellow. Having taken holy orders, he was appointed curate to the celebrated Doctor Waterland, at Twickenham, till, in 1741, the college living of Enham, Hants, becoming vacant, fell to him as an option. This piece of preferment he held nearly six years, till his death, which took place at his rectory in 1747. As a divine he was eloquent and impressive, as well as exemplary in his moral character. Two octavo volumes of his sermons were printed by him during his life-time, and after his decease two additional volumes were published by his friend and fellow-collegian, Mr. Hall, in 1750.—*Biog. Brit.*

‡ CLIFTON. The two villages of North and South Clifton have but one church. North Clifton formerly had a collegiate chantry for secular priests. Pegge observes that Clifton-hill has a red cliff near the Trent, for the space of a mile, which though it seems natural, yet produces innumerable pieces of urns of various colours. He adds, that there are many scalps and bones often found, "and there lately tumbled out an ancient grave-stone, without inscription, but with some iron-work, wherewith the parts seem to have been united. The inhabitants tell of some pieces of lead with figures upon them, and discourse much of Clifton castle, which they suppose to have been placed upon the hill." Here is a ferry over the Trent, but the inhabitants are "ferry free;" and in lieu the ferryman and his dog have each a dinner at the vicarage at Christmas, of roast beef and plum pudding, and the parson's dog is always turned out whilst the ferryman's eats his share of the entertainment. The ferryman also has a right on that day to claim from the villagers a prime loaf of bread.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
28	Clipston.....pa	Northamp..	M. Harboro' .4	Welford...5	Rothwell...7	79	807
30	Clipston.....to	Nottingham.	Nottingham .6	Hingham...6	Hickling...4	118	223
30	Clipstone°.....to	Nottingham.	Ollerton...3	Mansfield...5	Southwell...10	140	82
11	Clist, St. George...pa	Devon.....	Topsham...1	Exeter.....5	Chudleigh...11	172	359
11	Clist, Honiton.....pa	Devon.....	Exeter.....4	Collumpton. 9	Sidmouth...9	173	426
11	Clist, Hydon.....pa	Devon.....	Collumpton. 4	Crediton...12	Tiverton...9	170	331
11	Clist, St. Lawrence, pa	Devon.....	Devon.....5	Tiverton...10	Honiton...9	166	185
11	Clist, St. Mary.....pa	Devon.....	Topsham...1	Exeter.....5	Chudleigh...10	171	137
11	Clist, Sackville.....pa	Devon.....	Devon.....2	Devon.....6	Honiton...11	172	.....
22	Clitheroe†.....mt & bo	Lancaster..	Lancaster...24	Colne.....10	Blackburn...10	217	5213
7	Clive, or Cleave.....to	Chester....	Middlewich .2	Northwich .6	Tarporley...8	165	123

Clipstone-
park.

* CLIPSTONE, near Ollerton. Clipstone-park, the property of the Duke of Portland, has a handsome lodge, but small and modern. This park, nearly eight miles in circumference, was once famous for its fine oaks, but most of these were cut down during the civil wars. Much of it is now waste, but there is still some old planting. According to a paper in the Harleyan Collection, "the water of Man descendeth northward from the town of Mansfield through the forest and through Clipstone-park, and so by the town of Clipstone where was an ancient house of the princes of this realm, but before the conquest by the king of Northumberland." King John frequently resided here, whilst Earl of Mortain, and also after his accession to the crown, and several deeds and grants are dated from this place, since which it has retained the name of King John's palace. A parliament was also held here by Edward I., in the year 1290. It is uncertain, however, whether they met in the palace, or under an ancient oak on the edge of the park, to which tradition gives the name of the parliament oak. The only part remaining of the palace, which stands in a large field close to the village, seems to have been the hall; and several of its Gothic windows are still entire. Its foundations have formerly been very extensive.

King John's
palace.

Ruined
chapel.

Parochial
chapel of
high an-
tiquity.

† CLITHEROE is seated on the eastern bank of the Ribble, near the northern border of the county, at the foot of a mountain called Pendil-hill; and it has been represented in parliament from the year 1558. It is a small town, on an insulated eminence, having its castle at one end, on an elevated lime-stone rock, the remains of which consist only of a square tower, distantly surrounded by a strong wall. In the latter part of the civil wars, it was a post of the royalists; but in 1649, it was ordered to be dismantled. The town, the inaccessible parts excepted, had been entirely moated round. Mention is made of a chapel here, in the grant of Hugh de la Val, a Norman baron: this was within the castle, and was erected for the use of the baron, his family, tenants, and foresters. This chapel, which had always been deemed a parish church, is now totally ruined. The several chapels of Pendil, Whitewell, Rossendale, and Goodshaw are under Clitheroe; and in the church, which is a chapelry to Whalley, are the alabaster figures of a knight and his lady, probably some of the family of Hesketh. This parochial chapel is of high antiquity; and the fine Saxon arch between the nave and the choir, is a complete specimen of the style which prevailed until the time of Henry I. All the ancient inhabitants of the forests, in the most inclement seasons, and by roads almost impassable in winter, were obliged to bring their dead here for interment; though, in some parts, nearly twenty miles distant, before the foundation of Newchurch, in Rossendale. The town has evidently assumed its name from its situation. "It is of an origin purely British, Cled-dur denoting a hill or rock by the water, and the additional syllable, hou, is purely Saxon, which also denotes a hill, and is merely an explanatory addition, adapted to the language and ideas of the Saxons." Clitheroe must have been a place of considerable importance, as we read of "Lambert, physician of Clyderhow," about the time of Henry I. Clitheroe is governed by two bailiffs, who jointly exercise the power of one magis-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
33	Clive .....chap	Salop.	Wem .....3	Cockshut ...6	Shrewsbury..7	160	333
22	Cliviger.....to	Lancaster ..	Burnley ....3	Haslingden ..8	Colne .....10	208	1558
24	Clixby.....pa	Lincoln	Caistor .....2	Kirton .....13	Burton .....18	158	46
52	Clocaenog.....pa	Denbigh.....	Ruthin.....4	Denbigh.....9	Mold.....12	204	461
3	Clophill.....pa	Bedford.....	Shefford ....4	Amphill....3	Bedford .....8	42	972
9	Cloflock.....ex pa lib	Cumberland	Workington .1	Maryport ...4	Whitehaven .9	306	....
34	Cloford.....pa	Somerset....	Frome .....4	Wells .....12	Bath .....14	107	302
36	Clopton.....pa	Suffolk.....	Woodbridge 4	Ipswich....8	Needham...10	77	468

trate, or justice of the peace, and are also the returning officers for the borough. Freeholders only, who have estates for life or in fee, or resident owners are entitled to vote. It has an excellent grammar-school, contiguous to the church-yard, which strictly preserves its character as a classical seminary, and is of the endowment of Philip and Mary. On the Yorkshire side of the Ribble, at Edisforth, within the borough, was formerly an hospital for lepers. Dr. Whitaker notices a tract of country between the Ribble and Pendil-hill, bearing a distinct and peculiar character. After some general observations on the nature of the soil from Lancaster to this place, as abounding with coals, iron, and other kindred minerals, and as possessing a set of native plants adapted to itself; he observes that, "here, on a sudden, the crust of the earth appears to have undergone a violent disruption, in consequence of which the edges of the beds of minerals are thrown up into the air, and downward towards the centre of the earth. At an angle of no less than forty-five degrees immediately beyond this appearance, rises the huge mass of Pendil, which seems to have been thrown up by the same convulsion; and, immediately to the north again, appears a surface of lime-stone, with its concomitant system of plants and minerals: which, had the strata to the south maintained their natural position, must have lain at a vast depth beneath." The neighbouring hill of Wharnside, in Yorkshire, is said to be considerably higher than any of the others. It makes a conspicuous figure on the south side of the plain. The sides are verdant, and the top moorish, and very extensive. On this hill stood Malkin Tower, celebrated in 1633 for being the rendezvous of witches. Seventeen poor wretches were condemned on perjured evidence; but the affair was scrutinised, and the poor convicts were set at liberty. A witness swore he saw them go into a barn, and pull at six ropes, down which fell flesh smoking, butter in lumps, and milk as it were flying from the said ropes, all falling into six basins placed beneath. On this hill are two large cairns, about a mile distant from each other: these were probably the ruins of some ancient speculæ, or beacon towers, erected by Agricola, after the conquest of the country. There is another of more modern date, which answers to one in Ingleborough-hill, twenty miles to the north. From this may be seen an amazing extent of country: York minster is very visible, and the land towards the German ocean, as far as the powers of the eye can extend. Towards the west the sea is very distinguishable, and even the Isle of Man by the assistance of glasses; to the north, the mountains of Ingleborough, Wharnside, and other of the British Appenines. The other views are the vales of Hodder, Ribble, and Calder, (the first extends thirty miles,) which afford a most delicious prospect, varied with numberless objects of rivers, houses, woods, and rich pastures, covered with cattle; and in the midst of this fine vale rises the town of Clitheroe, with the castle at one end, and the church at the other, elevated on a rocky scar: the abbey of Whalley, about four miles to the south, and that of Salley as much to the north. It is also enlivened with some degree of commerce, in the multitude of the cattle, the carriage of the lime, and the busy noise of the spinners engaged in the service of the woollen manufactures of the clothing towns. Clitheroe now sends one member to parliament.

CLITHEROE.

Excellent
grammar-
school and
hospital.

Malkin
Tower, the
rendezvous
for witches.

Curious
instances of
superstition
and per-
jury.

Beautiful
situation
and delight-
ful pros-
pects.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs,* March 24th, July 21st, October 24th, and December 27th, for cattle horses, and woollen cloth.—*Inn,* the Swan.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Close House to	Northumb.	Corbridge . . . 8	Morpeth . . . 15	Shields . . . 16	283	...
34	Closworth pa	Somerset	Yeovil 4	Sherborne . . 7	Crewkerne . . 7	124	195
18	Clothall pa	Hertford	Baldock . . . 3	Royston . . . 8	Hitchin . . . 6	35	444
45	Clotherholme to	W. R. York	Rippon 3	Masham . . . 4	Thirsk 8	215	14
41	Clotley ti	Wilts.	Malmsbury . 3	Tetbury . . . 5	Cricklade . . 8	92	88
7	Clotton to	Chester	Tarporley . . 2	Chester 8	Overton . . . 9	175	401
17	Cloudock pa	Hereford	Hereford . . 14	Hay 13	Ross 18	142	1863
43	Cloughton . . . to & chap	N. R. York	Scarborough . 5	Whitby . . . 11	Pickering . . 9	222	415
11	Clovelly * pa	Devon.	Bideford . . 10	Hartland . . . 5	Stratton . . 12	222	907
10	Clown pa	Derby	Chesterfield . 8	Bolsover . . 4	Eckington . . 5	150	637
54	Cludach ham	Glamorgan	Llantrissant . 9	Neath 12	Bridgend . . 10	180	...
33	Clunbury pa	Salop.	Bishop's Cas. 6	Knighton . . 8	Ludlow . . . 10	151	959
33	Clungunford . . . pa	Salop.	Knighton . . 7	Ludlow . . . 8	B. Castle . . 8	148	488
33	Clunn pa & to	Salop.	Bishop's Cas. 5	Knighton . . 14	Kington . . 6	154	2926
33	Clunton to	Salop.	Bettus 5	Bettus 7	Frome . . . 12	152	529
34	Clutton pa	Somerset	Pensford . . . 3	Axbridge . . 13	Malpas . . . 4	115	1287
7	Clutton to	Chester	Chester . . . 9	Malpas . . . 4	Tarporley . . 9	169	100
57	Clutton pa	Pembroke	Kilgerran . . 5	Whitechurch . 5	Newport . . 11	239	...
49	Clynammon ham	Carmarthen	Bettws 7	Carmarthen . 15	Llangadog . . 7	201	227
57	Clydey pa	Pembroke	Kilgerran . . 6	Whitechurch . 8	Cardigan . . 10	237	1385
54	Clyne ham	Glamorgan	Neath 1	Swansea . . . 4	Aberavon . . 5	197	129
55	Clynian pa	Merioneth	Barmouth . . 1	Dolgelly . . . 7	Harlech . . . 9	221	...
49	Clynnog † pa & vil	Carnarvon	Nevin 10	Crickeith . . 9	Dwlheli . . 10	245	1731
58	Clyro pa & vil	Radnor	Hay 2	Bualth . . . 11	Kington . . 9	158	683
26	Clytha ham & chap	Monmouth	Usk 5	Abergavenny . 5	Monmouth . . 10	142	331
58	Cmwglas bo	Radnor	Knighton . . 2	Norton 5	Llanbister . . 8	167	...
10	Cold Aston to	Derby	Chesterfield . 7	Sheffield . . . 5	Dronfield . . 3	158	300

Built on the side of a steep rock.

Clovelly dykes

St. Euno.

* CLOVELLY. The little village of Clovelly is situated in the hundred of Hartland, on a romantic steep adjoining the sea. "This place," observes Watkins, "is very curious, and deserves observation. It is built on the side of a steep rock, to which the houses seem joined like pigeon-huts against the wall. At the bottom there is a small pier. The harbour being an appendage to the port of Bideford. The place is famous for the best herrings taken in the channel. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value £19 11s. 5d. The Black Church Rocks are of remarkable configuration, the greater mass rising from the sea in a pyramidal form, and being perforated below so as to admit the passage of small sailing boats. Clovelly dykes, or Dicken hills, an ancient British encampment, is situated on very high ground, commanding the only practicable coast road in this part of the county; the diameter of the outer trench is about 1300 feet. These works are of a square form; but when or by whom they were constructed is uncertain. The manor was anciently in the Gifford family, but in the reign of Richard II. it was sold to Sir John Cary, whose family constructed the harbour and pier. It now belongs to Sir John Hamlin, bart. Clovelly court, a neat mansion, the seat of Sir James Williams Hamlyn, bart., has been rebuilt on the site of a more ancient structure which was destroyed by fire: the views hence are extremely grand.

† CLYNNOG is a beautiful village in Carnarvonshire, guarded by mountains on three sides, and the sea on the fourth; shaded by trees, and situated on an excellent turnpike-road, midway to Pwlheli from Carnarvon. It was once celebrated as the residence of St. Euno, who was born of noble parents in Flintshire, but assuming a monastic habit retired to this place, where, in 616, he built a church and monastery; the monastery is totally ruined. The conventual church is the most magnificent ecclesiastical structure in North Wales, built in the cruciform shape, and pointed style. It consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, and transept, with a handsome square tower. Near the altar are three stalls with pointed arches, supported by slender columns. An altar-tomb supports two recumbent figures, in memory of William Glynne de Lleiar, his wife, and children. Another commemorates his son-in-law, and successor to the demesne of Lleiar, George Twisleton, Esq., who defeated and took prisoner in the civil wars that zealous loyalist, Sir John Owen. In the south-east

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
29	Coan Wood, East .. to	Northumb ..	Hexham ... 16	Haltwhistle . 3	Bellingham . 17	286	156
29	Coat Yards to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ... 11	Rothbury ... 7	..... 15	310	20
15	Coates pa	Gloucester ..	Cirencester . 4	Stroud ... 5	Tetbury ... 6	93	343
24	Coates pa	Lincoln	Lincoln ... 9	Newark ... 10	Gainsboro' . 14	142	55
38	Coates pa	Sussex	Petworth ... 3	Midhurst ... 8	Arundel ... 7	51	75
45	Coates Bernold's .. to	W. R. York.	Skipton ... 9	Clitheroe ... 5	Colne ... 5	222	88
	Wick to						
23	Coates Deval .. ham	Leicester ...	Lutterworth 3	Hinckley ... 10	M. Harboro' 10	80	....
24	Coates, Great .. pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby. 3	Barton ... 15	Castor ... 9	170	235
24	Coates, Little .. pa	Lincoln .. ..	..... 1	..... 16	..... 9	169	49
23	Coates, North .. ham	Leicester ...	Loughboro' . 2	Kegworth ... 4	Leicester ... 13	111	....
24	Coates, North .. pa	Lincoln	Louth ... 10	Saltfleet ... 7	Castor ... 17	158	215
13	Coatham Mundeville, to	Durham ...	Darlington . 4	Staindrop ... 11	Stockton ... 11	245	175
9	Coathill to	Cumberland ..	Carlisle ... 5	Brampton ... 8	Wigton ... 12	297	....
13	Coatsay Moor .. to	Durham ...	Darlington . 6	Sedgefield ... 7	Staindrop ... 10	247	....
21	Cobham * pa	Kent	Rochester ... 4	Dartford ... 8	Gravesend ... 4	25	732
37	Cobham pa	Surrey	Guildford ... 10	Epsom ... 7	Kingston ... 7	19	1422
39	Cobley ham	Worcester ..	Bromsgrove . 3	Birmingham 10	Droitwich ... 8	106	....
39	Cobridge to	Stafford ...	Newcastle . 2	Burslem ... 1	Hanley ... 1	152	....
3	Cockayne Hatley .. pa	Bedford ...	Biggleswade . 6	L. Barford ... 7	Potton ... 2	50	125
15	Cockbury ham	Gloucester ..	Gloucester . 14	Winchcombe 4	Cheltenham . 8	93	....

corner of the church stands an old oaken chest, belted with iron, and fixed down to the floor, called *cyff Beuno*, or *Beuno's chest*. An elongated aperture in the lid is for the purpose of receiving offerings. These alms and oblations have ceased, and there is no fund to preserve this venerable pile from falling into ruins. Adjoining the church is a small building called *Eglwys Beuno*, supposed to have been part of the original church; but the building, in the pointed style, is evidently of a subsequent date. The passage leading from the grand structure to this is a narrow vault covered with large flat stones, probably the only remaining part of the original building. St. Beuno was buried in his own chapel, and an altar tomb lately removed, is said to have been his place of interment. One hundred yards from the church, adjoining the turnpike road, is St. Beuno's well, eight feet square, enclosed by a wall eight feet high. The place is now exposed to ruin and the vilest filth. The spring has been suffered to grow up, so that it now contains little water. After St. Beuno's death this well was much famed for healing the sick, and particularly for curing the rickets in children. The process of cure was dipping the patient in the well at evening, and letting him remain all night upon the saint's tomb. A smattering of this devotional respect continued till about the year 1793, when Lord Newborough ordered the tomb to be opened. The workmen penetrated about the depth of a yard, but finding no saint, they desisted. The fragments of the tomb lie a confused heap upon the floor. About a quarter of a mile distant is an uncommon large Cromlech, in a field near the sea, belonging to a tenement called *Bachwen*. The inclination of the table stone dips towards the west, and contains upon its surface several hollow holes, and thirty yards distant stands a single stone pillar. After passing *Clynnog* towards *Llanhaiarn* the country becomes barren, desolate, and uninteresting. *Clynnog* contains two inns, where civility and comfort may be purchased at reasonable prices. A singular custom is still observed at this place: all calves born in the parish with a particular mark on the ear, called *Nod Beuno*, or *St. Beuno's mark*, are presented to the church-wardens on Trinity Sunday, who apply the produce of the sale to the repairs of the church.

CLYNNOG.

Beuno's chest.

Beuno's well.

Singular custom.

Fairs, August 18th, and September 16th.

* COBHAM is in the hundred of Shamwell, in the lathe of Aylesford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage; in it are monuments of the Brook family, and a number of monumental brasses, in memory of the barons of Cobham, and their alliances, which for their beauty and preservation are deemed unrivalled. One of these, inscribed Sir Nicholas Hawberk, is peculiarly fine. Cobham-hall, the seat of the

Unrivalled monumental brasses.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
13	Cocken to	Durham . . .	Durham . . . 4	Newcastle . 11	Sunderland . 10	263	71
22	Cockerham * . pa & to	Lancaster . .	Garstang . . 5	Lancaster . . 6	Clitheroe . . 18	234	3371
24	Cockerington, North, p	Lincoln . . .	Louth . . . 4	Saltfleet . . . 8	Alford . . . 10	152	211
24	Cockerington, South, p	Lincoln . . .	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 8	Horncastle . 14	151	292
13	Cockerton to	Durham . . .	Durham . . . 1	Wolsingham . 12	B. Auckland 10	290	522
9	Cockermouth † m t . . }	Cumberland	Carlisle . . 26	Workington . 9	Whitehaven 12	305	4536
	. . . . . & bo }						
22	Cockney, Moor . . . ham	Lancaster . .	Bury 2	Bolton 5	Blackburn . 10	202	790
13	Cockfield pa	Durham . . .	Barn. Castle 7	Staindrop . . 3	Darlington . 14	255	790
36	Cockfield pa	Suffolk . . .	Bury St. E. 7	Lavenham . . 4	Bildeston . . 7	65	1023
38	Cocking pa	Sussex . . .	Midhurst . . 2	Chichester . . 8	Petworth . . 7	52	453

COBHAM.

Cobham-hall.

Remarkable
chesnut-
tree.

Earl of Darnley, was chiefly built by Brook, Lord Cobham, in the reign of Elizabeth, as appears by the dates from 1582 to 1599 cut in several places. A gallery in the north wing, 136 feet by 24, contains a valuable collection of pictures; at the end of which is an apartment in which Queen Elizabeth is reported to have slept in one of her progresses through this county. In the great hall, 50 feet by 36, the ceiling bears the arms of Charles, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G., and the motto, "Avant D'Arnley." The park and woods are very extensive, and many of the trees are very picturesque; of these the most remarkable is a chesnut tree, known by the name of the Four Sisters, which measure more than 30 feet in circumference: eastward of the house is an eminence commanding a most striking and interesting view of Rochester castle, cathedral, dock-yards, and various other objects comprehended in the course of the Medway, to Sheerness and the Nore. John, Lord Cobham made the parish-church collegiate, and founded a college, which was re-built by William, Lord Cobham, for twenty poor people.

* COCKERHAM.—*Fair*, April 20th, for pedlery.

Manufac-
tures.

† COCKERMOUTH. The market and borough town of Cockermouth is situated in Allerdale ward. It was formerly a hamlet, belonging to the parish of Brigham; but according to some writers it was constituted a distinct parish in the reign of Edward III. The petty sessions of Allerdale ward, above Derwent, are holden here, and also at Whitehaven and Workington. This town derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Cocker, which separates it into two parts, and then falls into the Derwent near the western extremity of the town. The streets are spacious, but irregularly built; yet many of the houses are neat, particularly those on the acclivity leading to the castle. The moot-hall, market-house, and shambles, have an ancient gloomy appearance, and like most of these kind of buildings in the northern towns, prove a considerable obstruction to passengers, from being situated in the midst of one of the principal streets. Many of the inhabitants are employed in manufacturing hats, coarse woollen cloths, shalloons, checks, and coarse linens. The church, which was first built in the reign of Edward III., was rebuilt of free-stone in the year 1711, with the exception of the ancient tower. The parts of the town on the opposite sides of the river are connected by a bridge of one arch: on the north side is an artificial eminence, called Toot-hill, resembling the large barrows, which are found in many parts of England. The hills on the opposite side of the Derwent, in this neighbourhood, are calcareous, and almost wholly composed of shells of the *Anomia* genus. Cockermouth first returned members to parliament in the twenty-third of Edward I.; but discontinued the exercise of this privilege for nearly a century and a half, not sending deputies again till 1640, since which time the returns have been regular. The right of electing is limited to the inhabitants having burgage-tenure. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff annually chosen, at the lord's court, by the sixteen burghers who form the jury of the leet, which

First repre-
sented in
parliament,
23d Edw. I.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
11	Cockington pa	Devon	Torbay 4	Ashburton . . . 9	Dartmouth . . 8		193	223
29	Cocklaw to	Northumb . .	Hexham . . . 1	Corbridge . . . 5	Haltwhistle 15		286	188
29	Cockley Park to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . 3	Rothbury . . 11	Bellingham . 13		292	78
21	Cocks Heath to	Kent	Maidstone . . 3	Tunbridge . . 8	Cranbrook . 10		36	....
33	Cockshutt . . . to & chap	Salop	Ellesmere . . 4	Wen 5	Oswestry . . . 9		174	....
27	Cockthorpe pa	Norfolk . . .	Clay 4	Wells 5	Holt 7		122	41
31	Cockthorpe chap	Oxford	Witney 3	Burford 9	Bampton . . . 4		63	....
36	Coddenham * pa	Suffolk	Needham . . . 4	Debenham . . 7	Bildeston . . 11		74	913

assists in the execution of the duties of this office. A dispensary for the relief of the indigent poor was established here in the year 1793, since which period many thousands of persons have been admitted to the benefits of the charity. Here is a free-school, and several other institutions for the instruction of youth have been established by the bequests and subscriptions of the benevolent. Cockermouth castle was the baronial mansion of the lords of Allerdale; and is generally supposed to have been erected by Waldeof, the first earl of this house, a few years after the Norman conquest. It is said that his original seat was at Papcastle, two miles below Cockermouth, on the opposite side of the Derwent, and that he demolished that edifice, and used the materials in constructing this fortress. It was afterwards possessed in succession by the families whose arms are seen on the tower at the entrance; but now belongs to the Earl of Egremont. In the civil wars of Charles it was garrisoned by the king's forces: when reduced by the parliamentary troops it was dismantled, and with the exception of the outer gateway, part of the buildings at the east angle, and two other apartments, has ever since continued in ruins. In the part still entire at the eastern angle, the earl's audit courts are holden. These venerable remains occupy the summit of an artificial mount, raised on a precipice above the Derwent, near its confluence with the Cocker. The castle appears to have been a strong and extensive fortress, of a square form, and guarded with square towers, the compass of the wall measuring almost six hundred yards. The entrance has been strengthened by a draw-bridge, deep-ditch, and tower gateway; the last of which still remains, and is defended by massive gates, and a portcullis. On the tower, the prospect from which is extensive, are the arms of the Lucies, Multons, Umphrevilles, Percies, and Nevilles. Within the entrance is an open area, about thirty-five yards square, which communicates with an interior court, round which the principal buildings were situated. To the north-west are the remains of a square tower, apparently the most ancient part of the fortress. Beneath it is a cell or chamber, thirty feet square, which is entered from the inner area by a descent of twelve steps, and lighted by one small grated window. The vault is formed of groined arches, intersecting each other, and supported by an octagonal pillar in the centre, which is perforated, to contain a leaden pipe, for the conveyance of water into the cell. On each side of the gateway, between the outward and inner courts, is a deep dungeon, sufficiently capacious to contain forty or fifty persons: both are vaulted at top, and have only a small opening for the purpose of lowering down the unhappy wretches whose fate it was to be confined in these prisons: on the outside of each is a narrow slit, or aperture, having a descending slope, through which the wretched inhabitants received their provisions. Among the antiquities dug up in the neighbourhood has been a stone font, of a greenish colour, with an inscription of mingled Runic and Saxon, implying that, "here Ekard was converted, and to this man's example were the Danes brought." This place now sends two members to parliament.

COCKER- MOUTH.

Free-school
and other
institutions
for instruc-
tion.

Venerable
ruins and
remains of
the castle.

Antiquity
of the
fortress.

Fearful
dungeons.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs,* first Monday in May, and October 10th, for horses and horned cattle.—*Bankers,* Branch Cumberland Bank, draw on Barclay and Co.—*Inns,* the Globe, and the Sun.

* CODDENHAM, in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon. In the park in this parish, Nicholas Bacon, a descendant of Lord Bacon, erected

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>		
7	Coddington . . . pa & to	Chester . . .	Chester . . .	8	Malpas . . .	6	Tarporley . . . 8	169	467
17	Coddington . . . pa	Hereford . .	Ledbury . . .	3	L. Malvern . .	5	Bromyard . . . 10	123	164
30	Coddington . . . pa	Nottingham .	Newark . . .	2	Southwell . .	6	Tuxford . . . 13	126	435
41	Codford, St. Mary,* pa	Wilts . . .	Warminster .	8	Mere . . .	11	Hindon . . . 7	95	287
11	Codford, St. Peter. pa	Wilts . . .		7		10	Westbury . . . 9	96	387
18	Codicote . . . pa	Hertford . .	Welwyn . . .	2	Luton . . .	8	Hatfield . . . 7	28	805
10	Codnor . . . to	Derby . . .	Alfreton . . .	4	Wirksworth .	10	Derby . . . 9	135	1439
10	Codnor Castle † . . to	Derby . . .		4		10		136	637
5	Codsall † . . . pa	Stafford . .	Wolverhampt.	5	Brewood . . .	4	Penkridge . . . 8	127	844
47	Coedana . . . pa	Anglesea . .	Llanallgo . .	5	Llanhhangel .	2	Llangwyllo . . 2	265	262
57	Coedcanglas . . . pa	Pembroke . .	Haverford W	6	Narbeth . . .	6	Pembroke . . . 5	261	169
51	Coed-dhu-Church . . pa	Glamorgan .	Bridgend . .	2	Llantrisant .	7	Cowbridge . . . 6	179	...
51	Coed Frank . . . ham	Glamorgan .	Neath . . .	1	Loeher . . .	12	Swansea . . . 7	196	825
58	Coed-Glas-Onn . . ham	Radnor . .	Rhay-a-dyr .	5	Bualth . . .	8	N. Radnor . . 12	171	216
26	Coel Kernew . . . pa	Monmouth .	Newport . . .	4	Cardiff . . .	6	Caerleon . . . 6	151	149
56	Coed Talog . . . to	Montgomery	Llanfuir . . .	2	Llanfyllyn . .	8	Welch Pool . . 8	184	...
48	Coed y Cymmar . . ham	Brecon . . .	Ystradvellty	8	Vaenor . . .	2	Brecon . . . 12	169	154
10	Coffinswell . . . pa	Devon . . .	Ab. Newton .	5	Chudleigh . .	8	Totness . . . 8	188	265
51	Cogan . . . pa	Glamorgan .	Cardiff . . .	6	Cowbridge . .	8	Llandaff . . . 6	166	22
28	Cogenhoe . . . pa	Northamp . .	No. thampton	5	Wellingboro' .	6	Towcester . . 12	61	276
31	Cogges . . . pa	Oxford . . .	Witney . . .	1	Bampton . . .	5	Oxford . . . 10	64	68.
14	Co-geshall, Great § } . . . mt & pa }	Essex . . .	Chelmsford .	15	Colchester . .	9	Braintree . . . 6	44	3227

CODDEN-
HAM.

a mansion, which has since been rebuilt. This park contains some of the finest chesnut trees to be found in the county.

Curious
earthen
work.

• CODFORD, ST. MARY, in the hundred of Heytesbury. On the summit of an eminence, called Codford-hill in this parish, is a very curious earthen work, forming a complete circle, and surrounded by a vallum and foss, which are constructed with singular uniformity. It is conjectured to have been the work of the Druids, dedicated to religious ceremonies.

† CODNOR CASTLE, in the parish of Heanor and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, where are the ruins of a castle, which, in the reign of Henry III. was the seat of Richard Grey. It was possessed by his heirs, the barons Grey, of Codnor, until the reign of Henry VII., and was last inhabited at the commencement of the 18th century. Codnor park and adjoining township, is half a mile nearer Alfreton.

Sulphureous
well.

‡ CODSALL is in the south division of Seisdon. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a very beautiful structure, consisting of a chancel and north aisle, separated by very fine pointed arches. The roof is of wood, carved in a very curious and elegant style. Here is a sulphureous well, which springs up through the stump of an old tree, and is so strongly impregnated, that it leaves a yellow appearance wherever it flows.

Supposed to
have been a
Roman
villa.

§ COGGESHALL. The market-town of Great Coggeshall is situated in the Witham division. It stands partly on low ground, near the north side of the river Blackwater, and partly on the acclivity of a pleasant hill, rising on the same side. According to Morant, it owes its existence to the abbey, whose foundation here drew round it a vast number of inhabitants and dependants; but some other antiquaries suppose it to have been of Roman origin, and the Canonium of Antoninus. Various remains which have been found here, though insufficient to prove that Coggeshall was the actual site of a Roman station, are yet admitted as evidence of its having been a Roman villa. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the manor belonged to Colo, a Saxon; but at the time of the Norman Survey it was held by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, whose heiress, Maude, conveyed it to the crown by her marriage with Stephen, Earl of Blois, afterwards King of England. In 1142, Stephen and his queen founded an abbey here, near the river, for cistercian monks; and having dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, endowed it with this and other manors. In 1203, King John granted the abbot and his convent permission to enclose and impark their wood at Coggeshall; and in 1247 they obtained liberty of free-warren



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
14	Coggeshall, Little* ham	Essex	G Coggeshall 1	Colchester . . 9	Braintree. . . 7	43	455
7	Cogshall to	Chester	Northwich . . 3	Warrington. . 6	Overton 6	177	77
34	Coker, East pa	Somerset	Yeovil 3	Crewkerne . . 7	Ilchester 7	123	1320
34	Coker, West pa	Somerset . . . . .	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 7	. . . . . 6	123	1013
8	Colan, Little pa	Cornwall	St. Columb. . 4	St. Michael . . 4	Padstow 10	255	261
11	Colaton Rawleigh . . pa	Devon	Topsham . . . 6	Colyton 11	Collumpton 12	169	857
27	Colby pa	Norfolk	Aylesham . . . 3	Cromer 7	N. Walsham 5	121	304
40	Colby ham	Westmorland . . .	Appleby 1	Penrith 12	Brough 9	270	148
44	Colbourne to	N. R. York.	Richm. and . . 3	Scorton 3	Bedale 5	228	103
14	Colchester †. bo & m t	Essex	Chelm'ford 22	Coggeshall . . 8	Manningtree 8	51	16167

from Henry III.; who also invested them with the privileges of holding a market weekly, and an eight days' annual fair. In the reign of Edward III. the monks founded a chantry in their church, to pray daily for the king, the queen, and their issue; in consideration of which, the sovereign, on the 11th of January, 1344, granted them a hogshead of red wine, to be delivered in London by the king's gentlemen of the wine cellar, every year at Easter. In 1538, Henry VIII. granted the manor of Coggeshall and other estates to Sir Thomas Seymour, brother of Edward Duke of Somerset, who, in 1541, exchanged them with the king. This manor has since been divided, and passed through various families. Only a small part of the abbey is now remaining: near it is a bridge of three arches, originally built by King Stephen, over a channel that was cut to convey the water of the river nearer to the abbey. This town was formerly celebrated for its clothing trade, and particularly for a kind of baize of superior fine stuff, manufactured here, and called Coggeshall whites; but this business has been on the decline many years. Coggeshall church is a spacious edifice, with a large square tower at the west end: near it are three unendowed alms-houses.

GREAT
COGGES-
HALL.

Small part
of the abbey
remaining.

Manufac-
tures.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Whit-Tuesday and Wednesday, for horses and toys.—Bankers, Sparrow and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.

* COGGESHALL (Little), a hamlet to Coggeshall, was formerly a distinct parish, and had two churches; one of them erected by the monks of St. Mary's abbey, in the field called the Park, for their own use; the other as a regular parish church. The former has long been demolished, but the latter is now used as a barn.

† COLCHESTER is of very remote origin; and there is the clearest evidence of its having been both a British and a Roman city. All the public buildings display Roman materials worked up in their walls: and to the present time urns, pavements, coins, &c., are frequently turned up by the spade or the plough, in the vicinity of the town. At the end of the year 1808, or beginning of 1809, in excavating the reservoir for the Colchester water-works, some vestiges of Roman baths were found. Since that period, in proceeding with the works, the workmen fell in with a quantity of Roman pavement, and what is extraordinary, beneath that, some oak framing, almost perfectly sound, although it must have lain there above a thousand years. By inspection, it appears that it had been previously charred, as the crust was on it when first dug up. It is therefore evident that charring of timber, to make it last under ground, was known to the Romans. Amidst some fragments of porcelain found was one vessel of most exquisite workmanship and classical taste, the outside of which was highly embossed with basso relievo, divided into different departments, in two of which were Diana and Fauns, on pedestals facing each other. Diana, in her left hand, holds a boy, and in the right the two fore-feet of a leveret, standing in an upright posture against her. The attitude of the Fauns is nearly that of the antique Antinous; a wreath of a mask and plumes of feathers hang between the two. In two other departments are the stags at bay with the dogs. Between this department and the before described, is a long, upright one, with a tripod in the centre, and an eagle hovering over the flame, with a plume of feathers erect on its back. In two other departments are

Proofs of
antiquity.

Curious
porcelain of
exquisite
workman-
ship.

COLCHES-
TER.Ancient
appellation.Fabled
prodigies.Tradition
of Tacitus.The strong-
hold of the
Danes.

Cupids sacrificing, in the act of pouring something from a vessel on the altar; round the border of this department is studded with imitations of diadems; in two other departments are represented the great wild bear passant, capitally executed; towards the cornice, or towards the upper edge or opening of the vessel, is a rich canopy, ornamented all round: on the bottom and sides of the departments are plumes of feathers studded with ornaments like mace. It is nearly the colour of dark cornelian, has been hardened by fire, and is almost as dense as flint. Most of the coins dug up are of Claudius, Cæsar Augustus, and others of the Emperors Trajanus, Antoninus Pius, and Divus Antoninus, and many others hardly distinguishable from their state of corrosion; also silver gilt instruments used in the sacrifices. The ancient name of Colchester appears to have been Camulodunum, under which appellation it occurs in Dion Cassius, who expressly mentions it as the residence of the British King Cunobeline, and the capital of the Trinobantes. Numerous gold, silver, and brass coins have been discovered here. Camulodunum was the first sacrifice to British vengeance. The impending destruction is recorded by Tacitus, as having been forerun by fearful prodigies. "The image of Victory," says this historian, "without any visible cause, fell down, and turned backward, as if yielding to the enemy. Enthusiastic women foretold the approaching desolation; strange noises were heard in the court, and howlings resounded in the theatre; and an apparition of a colony destroyed was seen in the estuary of the Thames. The sea looked bloody; and in the ebb, the effigies of human bodies were left upon the shore." These fabled prodigies strongly mark the apprehension and alarm that prevailed among the Romans, when the Britons bent their force against the devoted colony. Their fears had not been excited upon slight grounds: fire and slaughter marked the progress of Boudicca; and Camulodunum, the seat of Roman tyranny in Britain, was overwhelmed in its own ruins, after a feeble resistance from the soldiers who remained there, and who defended themselves for two days within the temple. Morant, however, on the authority of Pliny, and the evidence of the Roman coins daily discovered here, assumes, that Camulodunum was very soon rebuilt; an opinion which is corroborated by the many other antiquities of that people, that have been discovered within its precincts and neighbourhood. Another proof of the continued residence of the Romans at Colchester arises from the many strong entrenchments stretching from north to south, westward of the town; supposed to be the remains of the Castra, Castella, and Præsidia, which, according to Tacitus, were formed about the ancient Colonia. The Romans frequently intrusted the government of particular districts in conquered provinces to the descendants of the native princes who originally possessed the sovereign power. The district of which Colonia-Camulodunum was the capital is reported to have been among the number; but the evidences of this assertion seem too weak to merit confidence. Under the Saxon domination, Colchester, then called Colon-ceaster, or Colne-ceaster, lost much of its ancient consequence; the increased importance of the metropolis, and its more favourable situation for trade and commerce, having, in a great measure, contributed to its decay. The Danes afterwards obtained possession, and were established here, and in the adjacent country, by the treaty concluded between the Great Alfred, and the Danish chief, Gothrum. On the death of the latter, Alfred again became the nominal master of the district, but was long unable to subdue the Danish forces who were continually receiving supplies by sea. Having at length constructed a superior navy, the Danes, deprived of their accustomed reinforcements, submitted to acknowledge him as their sovereign; but appear to have still kept possession of Colchester as their principal strong-hold. On the death of Alfred, the Danes recommenced their usual course of destruction and plunder, under the command of Ethelwald, Alfred's nephew; who, intending to possess himself of the sovereignty of

Britain, had assembled a large army of Danes and Normans, and, landing in Essex, became master of Colchester, and the neighbouring country. Ethelwald being defeated and slain in the following year, the Danes returned to their allegiance; but with so little sincerity, that Edward found it necessary within a few years to establish fortifications at Witham and Malden, to restrain their incursions. In 921, Edward, finding the time favourable for a design he had long meditated, assembled a large army and laid siege to Colne-ceaster, which appears to have been taken by assault, as the Danes were all put to the sword, with the exception of a very few, who, leaping over the walls, fled into East Anglia. Edward is thought to have re-peopled the desolated city by a colony of West Saxons; and in November, 922, he either re-built or repaired the walls. From this period to the Norman conquest, the annals of Colchester offer nothing of a remarkable nature. In the time of King John, Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, besieged Colchester, in the year 1215, with an army of foreigners; but hearing that the barons assembled in London were advancing to its relief, he retired to Bury St. Edmunds. Soon afterwards, however, Saher, or some of his party, obtained possession, and having plundered the town, placed a garrison in the castle; which was quickly invested by the king, and obliged to surrender. In 1218, Colchester was taken by the soldiers of Prince Louis, son of Philip II., of France, who had been invited into England to assist the barons; but, instead of remaining faithful to the cause they had undertaken, thought the opportunity favourable to make conquests for themselves. The castle walls were now disgraced by the banner of France; which, however, was not suffered to wave long; for the barons having submitted to their new sovereign, Henry III., consolidated their strength, and expelled the French prince from the kingdom. On the raising of the great naval armament to blockade Calais, Colchester furnished five ships and 170 mariners. In this reign, in the years 1348, and 1360, many of the inhabitants fell victims to the plague. On the demise of Edward VI., the inhabitants of Colchester supported the interests of the Princess Mary, with so much fervour that a very few days after she had obtained secure possession of the crown, she visited the town, purposely to display her strong sense of the attachment of its inhabitants. She was received with great rejoicings, and on her departure, presented with a silver cup, and £20 in gold; a sum regarded in those times as worthy the acceptance of a sovereign. Her gratitude, however, was less powerful than her bigotry; and various persons, both male and female, were here committed to the flames, to expiate the crime of opposition to the religious ordinances prescribed by the existing laws. Colchester, indeed, at this period, was distinguished for the diversity of its religious sects; and the flames of persecution were lighted up by the bigoted queen to amalgamate the contrariety of opinions into one uniform belief. The strange and absurd tenets of the sect named the Family of Love, were propagated here by Christopher Vitels, the disciple of Henry Nicholas, of Delft, its original founder, and obtained many converts. In the reign of Elizabeth, many Flemings, whom the barbarous policy of the Duke of Alba had expelled from their native plains, sought an asylum at Colchester; and in return for the protection afforded them, introduced the manufacture of bays and says, which rendered the town more flourishing than it had been for many years. In the autumnal progress of Elizabeth, in the year 1579, that sovereign continued here two days. At the commencement of the civil war the inhabitants of Colchester took part with King Charles; and in 1642, petitioned that the town might be better fortified. Soon afterwards some unwarranted acts of outrage were committed by the lower classes against the Lucas family; but the horrors of civil war were not felt in all their severity till the year 1648, when the memorable siege of Colchester reduced the inhabitants to the greatest distress. At this period the inhabitants wishing to prevent the

COLCHES-
12A.Danes put
to the sword
in 921.Disgraced
by the
banner of
France in
1218.Princess
Mary
visited this
place.Absurd
tenets of
the family
of Love.Horrors of
civil war.

CONSEQUENCES-
TER.

Of a fatal
conflict.

Severe consequences
of blockade.

Execution
of Sir
Charles
Lucas and
Sir George
Lisle.

The walls
and fortifications
completely
dismantled.

entrance of the royalists, shut the gates, and collected a troop of about sixty horse to defend the passage; but on the approach of Sir Charles Lucas with some companies of cavalry, they thought it most prudent to deliver up the town, on a promise that it should be preserved from pillage, and none of the towns-people injured. The main force had now arrived; and the approach of Fairfax being apprehended, guards were posted at every avenue, the walls were strengthened, and every thing assumed the appearance of a vigorous resistance. The next day, June the 13th, the parliament army arrived on Lexden Heath; and Fairfax summoned Lord Goring to surrender the town. To this message an insolent negative was returned by the earl; an assault was immediately commenced, the suburbs were forced after a dreadful conflict; and nothing but the most determined bravery prevented the place from being carried. Some foot soldiers of the enemy had entered with the retreating royalists, but were again driven out by the pikes of the royalist officers, who, in the confusion, closed the gate upon many of their own people. The assault continued between seven and eight hours; till at length, wearied by the obstinate defence of the besieged, the troops of Fairfax retreated in much disorder. That general then commenced a regular blockade; and after a protracted investment of eleven weeks, in which many vigorous sallies had been made, obtained possession of the town. The terms of surrender were unusually severe, as the parliamentary general refused to promise quarter to any but the common soldiers, and officers, under the rank of captains. The necessity of the case admitted no alternative; every usual kind of provision having been long exhausted, and both inhabitants and soldiers reduced to satisfy the cravings of hunger on horses, dogs, and other animals. Soon after the troops of Fairfax had entered the town, a council of war was held at the moot-hall, and Sir Charles Lucas, Sir George Lisle, and Sir Bernard Gascoyne, condemned to suffer death. The three unfortunate officers were then conducted to the castle; but it having been discovered that Gascoyne was a Florentine, his sentence was reversed, and he was ordered to be confined with the other prisoners. Soon afterwards Colonel Ireton was dispatched to inform Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle to prepare for death. At seven o'clock the same evening they were led to a green spot of ground, only a few paces distant from the north wall of the castle, and there submitted to their harsh fate with the most intrepid bravery. The bodies of the two knights were privately interred in the vault of the Lucas family, in St. Giles's church. After this execution, the Lord Goring, Lord Capel, and the other officers, were assured of "fair quarter as prisoners of war;" but this promise, the paramount jurisdiction of the parliament thought proper to annul, in respect to Lord Capel, who was impeached, and brought to trial, when, refusing to acknowledge the authority of the court, he was condemned to die, and suffered the pain of his sentence in March, 1649. After the surrender of the town, a contribution of £14,000 was imposed on the inhabitants; of which sum, £2,000 was afterwards remitted; £2,000 was bestowed to relieve the distresses of the poor; and the remaining £10,000 distributed among the soldiers. During the siege upwards of 300 houses and various other buildings had been burnt or otherwise destroyed. Before the army of Fairfax quitted the town, the walls and fortifications were completely dismantled; the magistrates being obliged to supply the necessary tools to effect their destruction. In the year 1665, the dreadful plague which ravaged London extended to Colchester, and before the contagion had ceased to act, nearly 5,000 persons had been swept away by its influence. This town occupies the summit and northern aspect of a fine eminence rising from the Colne, which flows on the north and east sides, and is navigable to the spot called the New Hythe. The space inclosed by the remains of the ancient walls, forms a parallelogram, having its longest sides towards the north and south: the buildings, without the walls, are

very irregularly disposed, chiefly on the south and east. The principal street, which runs nearly east and west, within the parallelogram contains many large shops and respectable houses; but is somewhat disfigured by the old market-house, and other small buildings, which stand near the middle of the street, and obstruct the passage. Part of the town was paved as early as the year 1473. In the reign of James I., an act was obtained for paving the whole, and its provisions were enforced by another act, passed in 1750; by these the land-owners and proprietors of buildings are ordered to pave, and keep in repair, all the ways contiguous to their respective possessions. A new, spacious, and very handsome market was opened here in the year 1814. The walls of this town are now, in a great degree, destroyed; what remains being only kept in repair by those who have gardens or other grounds adjoining. They consist of stone, and Roman brick, united by a strong cement. The thickness varies, but is in general from seven to eight feet. The inclosed area contains rather more than 108 acres: the circumference of the walls being one mile and three quarters. When the walls were in their perfect state the town was entered by four principal gates and three posterns, most of which are now destroyed. The walls were strengthened by several bastions, and on the west defended by a small ancient fort, called Colkynges's Castel; the arches which remain are formed of Roman brick. On the north and west sides were deep ditches. To the north of the High-street, on an elevated spot, and commanding a fine view of the winding valley to the north and east, stands the castle. The outer walls are nearly perfect, and by their vast thickness and solidity evince the importance which, in the early ages, was attached to this situation. The whole building is constructed with a mixture of stone, flint, and Roman bricks; but the latter are chiefly in pieces, conveying the idea of their having been taken from some more ancient building. The castle is built in the form of a parallelogram, the east and west sides measuring 140 feet each, the north and south sides 102 feet each: at the north-east and north-west angles are projecting square towers; at the south side, on the west face, is another square tower; and on the east face, a semicircular tower; the external radius of which is 20 feet. The foundations are 30 feet thick; the lower part of the walls 12 feet thick, and the upper part nearly 11. The principal entrance is near the south-west tower, beneath a strong semicircular arch, with three-quarter columns, having capitals, ornamented in the Norman style; this was anciently defended by a portcullis. On the right, within the entrance, is a niche, where the guard or porter was stationed. At a little distance beyond is a square room, at the further end of which is a flight of stairs leading to the vaults. Beyond the stairs is the entrance to a large area, formerly inclosed by a roof, and divided by a wall running north and south. This space included, upon its different floors, the principal apartments of the castle; and also a gallery that runs between the wall which crosses the area, and that which is demolished. At the south end of the gallery, on the ground floor, is a strong arched room, which receives a scanty portion of light through a small aperture in the south wall of the castle: this miserable hold, as tradition asserts, was the last lodging of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle. At the extremity of a wall which separates this area from a second, is a door above and below, which led into apartments that filled the space between the east wall of the castle and the gallery. At the south end of this space, in the south-east tower, on the ground floor, is a strong arched room, the walls of which are of extraordinary thickness. In the south-west tower is the grand staircase, which is circular, arched above, and built of stone: this leads to a modern room, used for a subscription library. An arcade of modern workmanship, which runs along the north wall of the library, conducts to the ancient chapel. This is a venerable piece of architecture; the beauty of its proportions strike the eye, notwithstanding the massive-

COLCHES-
TER.The new
spacious
market
opened
1814.The castle
a building
of impor-
tance in
early ages.Description
of the
castle.Venerable
piece of
architec-
ture.

COLCHES-
TER.Modern im-
provements.Line of
possession
of the
castle.Meditated
destruction
abandoned.

ness of its construction. The roof is strongly arched: the light enters through five windows, two of which have been enlarged, but the others remain nearly in their original state. An arched vault beneath is used for the confinement of prisoners. In the north-east and north-west towers, upon the same floor as the chapel, are various small rooms or recesses; and in the latter is also a staircase, which descends from the upper part of the tower, and terminates at the first floor. At the foot of the stairs, in the north wall of the castle, is a sally-port, now closed up, which opened upon an abutment of the north-west tower. This sally-port, and the great door-way in the south wall, are the only original entrances into the castle. From the principal staircase, in the north-east tower, another flight of steps leads to what was the second floor; the walls of this story were nine feet thick. The dome, which covers the staircase, the passage formed upon the west and north wall of the castle, and the small room upon the summit of the north-east tower, are all of modern construction. The great door-way in the north wall, and the small port in the east wall, are also modern, and have been formed with great labour by the enlargement of a narrow window in each place. The peculiar construction of the windows is worthy of observation. An arched niche, about three feet deep, formed the inner opening of the window; in the back of which niche another of less dimensions, gradually decreasing in breadth, penetrated about seven feet further, at the extremity of which, a narrow aperture, only eight inches wide, lined with hewn stone, was made through the remaining thickness of the wall. From the floor of the rooms an ascent was made to the narrow aperture of the window by a small flight of steps. On the north and east sides the castle was defended by a high rampart, raised upon a more ancient wall, and by a deep fosse, now partly filled up. On the south and west sides it was strengthened by a massive wall, in which were two gates, the site of which is occupied by a range of modern houses. The castle, with its precincts, called the Bailey (Ballium), is extra parochial, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the borough officers. The castle came very early into the power of the crown. The Empress Maud granted it to Alberic de Vere, ancestor to the Veres, Earls of Oxford. By Edward I. it was bestowed on Laurence de Scaccaris, Sheriff of Essex, for a county gaol; and its demesnes were ordered to be ploughed and sown for the king's use. The next possessor was Robert de Benhall, knight, to whom it was granted for life by Edward III.; from whose reign to that of Charles I. it was granted to various noblemen, during life or pleasure, by successive sovereigns. Of the latter monarch, James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, purchased the reversion to him and his heirs for ever. It was then held by Sir John Stanhope; and has since passed through various families, chiefly by purchase. One of its possessors was a Mr. John Wheeley, who bought it in the year 1683, for the purpose of pulling it down, and disposing of the materials to advantage; but this intent was defeated by the solidity of the building, and strength of the cement. Much damage was, however, done; large quantities of the Roman bricks were taken away, and most of the free-stone of the door and window cases, and interior of the arches. The tops of the towers and walls were forced down with screws, or blown up with gunpowder; but the expence of effecting this destruction was so great that the idea was abandoned, as the price procured for the materials would not defray the charges. Colchester contains twelve parishes, of which eight are within the walls; but some of the churches are destroyed. The remainder, with the ruins of St. John's abbey, St. Botolph's priory, and the moot-hall, constitute the chief of the ancient and public buildings. St. John's abbey, so called from its dedication to St. John-Baptist, was a very magnificent structure, founded by Eudo Dapifer, in the year 1097. It occupied a pleasant eminence without the walls on the south side of the town; but only the entrance, gateway, and some fragments of the other parts of the building are remaining. On some por-

tions of its site a wooden church had previously stood, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, whose influence was reported to have performed several miracles near this spot: this occasioned Eudo to make choice of it for his intended foundation. This abbey continued in a flourishing state till the time of the dissolution. Its annual revenues were estimated at £523 17s. 10d.; but this sum is thought to have been far below the actual produce. St. Giles's church is near the north-west corner of St. John's garden. It is a small building, partly in ruins, of which the chancel only is now used for divine service. This was the burial-place of the Lucas family, several of whom are commemorated by inscriptions. Here also with his fellow-sufferer Sir Charles Lucas, were interred the remains of Sir George Lisle; the fate of these lamented friends is thus recorded:

"UNDER THIS MARBLE LY THE BODIES
OF THE TWO MOST VALIANT CAPTAINS,
SR. CHARLES LUCAS, AND SR. GEORGE LISLE, KNTS.
WHO FOR THEIR EMINENT LOYALTY
TO THEIR SOVERAIN,
WERE ON THE 28TH DAY OF AVGVST, 1648,
BY THE COMMAND OF SR THO. FAIRFAX,
THEN GENERAL OF THE PARLIAMENT ARMY,
IN COLD BLOVD BARBAROVSLY MYRDERED."

COLCHES-
TER.Burial place
of the
Lucas
family.

The visitor will not fail to remark, that these letters are cut very deep into the marble: according to tradition, this was done by the command of Charles II., from the following circumstance:—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who had married the only daughter of General Fairfax, applied to the king for permission to have it erased, as it reflected on the memory of his father-in-law. The king mentioned the request to Lord Lucas, who replied, that he would readily accede to his majesty's wish, provided he would permit him to insert in its room, "that Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, were barbarously murdered for their loyalty to Charles I., and that his son, Charles II., ordered this memorial of their loyalty to be erased." The king, struck with the observation, is said to have immediately ordered the letters of the original inscription to be engraven as deep as possible. North-east from St. John's, at a little distance, are the remains of St. Botolph's priory, which, like the former, owes its principal demolition to the siege in 1648. This structure is generally reported to have been founded by a monk named Eynulph, or Ernulph, in the beginning of the 12th century, for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. This was the earliest establishment of this order in England. The possessions bestowed by the founder and other benefactors, were increased by Henry I., who granted the canons the whole tithes of his demesnes in Hatfield Regis, or Broad-Oak; and confirmed the sergeantry and lands given by Hugh Fitz-Stephen, on condition that on every Welch war they should find a horse of five shillings value, a sack and a spur, for the king's use for forty days. The site and possessions of the priory were granted by Henry VIII. to the Lord Chancellor Audley, but have since passed into various families. The priory church continued perfect till the time of the siege, it having been parochial as well as conventual: it was then, in a great measure, destroyed. Its ruins are extremely interesting to the architectural antiquary, from presenting some curious specimens of brick ornaments, and of interlaced arches, from which the idea of the pointed arch is thought by some to have been conceived. Eastward of St. Botolph's, is St. Mary Magdalen's hospital, originally founded by Eudo Dapifer, in the reign of Henry I., for persons afflicted with the leprosy. The endowment was augmented by King Stephen; and Richard I. granted the brethren liberty to hold a two days' fair. After the suppression of this hospital, in the reign of Edward VI., its possessions were much dissipated, and the chapel entirely destroyed; but in the year 1610, it was refounded for a master, and five poor pensioners, unmarried, under the title of the College or Hospital of King James, and the brethren

Historical
anecdote.St. Mary
Magdalen's
hospital for
leprosy.

COLCHES-
TER.St. James'
church, &c.Monument
of Dr.
William
Gilberd.Free-
schools and
charity-
schools.

were incorporated. What is now called the hospital, consists of a few old buildings on the north of Magdalen church. In the church of St. Leonard, still further to the east, and not very distant from the river, were formerly two chantries. On the south-west side of the town, in St. Mary's parish, was a monastery of crouched friars, founded about the year 1244, when that order first came into England. In 1407, it became the seat of the rich Guild of St. Helen, with whose possessions, four chantries established here, and in the church of St. Nicholas, were incorporated. In 1637, the monastic buildings having been converted into a dwelling-house, were inhabited by Sir Harbottle Grimston; but were partly destroyed during the siege. The remains were fitted up as a work-house, but have since been entirely removed. The principal church within the walls is dedicated to St. James, and appears to have been founded about the reign of Edward II. In the south aisle is a monument to Arthur Winsley, Esq., alderman of the town, who founded alms-houses for twelve poor persons, in St. Botolph's parish. All Saint's church was built before the year 1356: the tower is mostly of flint, having only a small quantity of stone work at the angles. Near the east gate in this parish, was a monastery of grey friars, founded in the year 1309, by Robert, Lord Fitzwalter, who, a short time before his decease, in 1325, is recorded to have assumed the habit of this order. St. Nicholas church is partly in ruins, the tower having fallen upon the body and chancel some years ago, while the workmen, who had been employed to repair it, were absent. In this parish stands the chapel of St. Helen, so named from its dedication to Helena, the mother of Constantine; and traditionally asserted to have been founded by her. Eudo, founder of St. John's, rebuilt it about the year 1076. It has been repaired in the modern style, and is now used as a Quakers' meeting-house. In Trinity church is a monument to the memory of Dr. William Gilberd, a native of this town, who was principal physician to Queen Elizabeth and James I.: he was author of an Essay on the Loadstone, intituled, De Magnete, and some other works. St. Runwald's is a small building in the middle of the High-street, which, after lying in ruins nearly 100 years, was repaired at the expence of the parishioners, and again opened for divine service in 1760. At a small distance north-west is the moot-hall, where the courts are held, and the public business transacted: this building was founded by Eudo Dapifer. Adjoining, and partly beneath it, is the town gaol, and behind it was the theatre. A new theatre was opened here about the year 1813 or 1814. St. Martin's church was founded about the year 1327; the tower is partly composed of Roman brick, but is now in ruins, having been damaged during the siege. St. Peter's church was founded previously to the conquest, and is the only church in this town mentioned in the Domesday Book. St. Mary's church stands near the south-west corner of the town, in a high situation: the body of this church was rebuilt in the year 1713; and in 1729, the ancient tower was heightened twelve feet, and repaired. Some of the houses in Colchester are of considerable age; and two ancient dates remain carved on wood in different buildings, which have occasioned several disputations among antiquaries, as to the time when Arabic numerals were introduced into England. Colchester is one of the twenty-four towns included in the will of Sir Thomas White, of Reading, Berks, to receive £104 in yearly rotation, for ever, from lands vested in the corporation of Bristol, to be lent to four necessitous young men, clothiers, £26 to each for ten years, without interest. Many other charitable benefactions have been given by various persons for the use of the poor. A free-school, and several charity-schools, have been established here for the education of youth: and various meeting-houses have been built for different religious denominations. This town was incorporated by charter of Richard I., A.D. 1189; and the burgesses were invested with many valuable privileges, particularly the exclusive right of fishery on the Colne,

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
15	Cold Ashton.....pa	Gloucester	Bristol.....9	Marshfield..2	Chippenham13	105	322
29	Cold Coats.....to	Northumb.	Newcastle..9	Blyth.....14	Corbridge..10	284	36
23	Cold Higham.....pa	Northamp.	Towcester..4	Daventry...8	Northampton8	64	391
14	Cold Norton.....pa	Essex.....	Maldon.....5	Billerica...12	Rochford...7	37	216
23	Cold Overton.....pa	Leicester...	M. Mowbray7	Tugby.....6	Leicester...15	94	123
38	Cold Waltham.....pa	Sussex.....	Petworth...5	Chichester..14	Midhurst...10	52	449
46	Colden, Great & Lit., to	E. R. York	Beverley...15	Bridlington.3	Gt. Driffield9	205	....
35	Coldmeee.....to & pa	Stafford....	Stafford....7	Drayton....9	Stone.....6	148	60
21	Coldred.....pa	Kent.....	Dover.....4	Canterbury10	Sandwich...8	65	129
29	Coldsnouth.....to	Northumb.	Wooler.....7	Coldstream..4	Ancroft....11	327	....
41	Cole.....ti	Wilts.....	Mahmsbury..2	Tetbury.....6	W. Basset...7	94	43
23	Cole Orton.....pa	Leicester...	Ashby de la Z3	Kegworthy..5	Ravenstone..3	116	818
7	Cole Pilate.....to	Chester.....	Nantwich...5	Malpas.....10	Audlem.....3	166	43
11	Cole Broek.....pa	Devon.....	Crediton...4	Bow.....4	Chumleigh..11	182	830
24	Coleby.....pa	Lincoln....	Lincoln.....7	Newark.....13	Sleaford...11	126	415
24	Coleby.....ham	Lincoln....	Barton on H10	Barton.....1	Kirton.....13	169	....
16	Colemore.....pa	Hants.....	Alton.....6	Haslemere..12	Petersfield..6	49	164
11	Coleridge.....pa	Devon.....	Crediton...9	Hatherleigh.9	Bow.....3	192	641
41	Colerne.....pa	Wilts.....	Chippenham7	Bath.....7	Melksham...7	100	931
15	Colesbourn.....pa	Gloucester..	Cirencester.8	Cheltenham..7	Northleach..7	91	....
4	Coleshill.....pa	Berks.....	Farrington..4	Lechdale...4	Highworth..2	75	351

from the North Bridge to West-nesse. The last charter, by which the town is now governed, was granted by his majesty George III., in the year 1763. The corporate officers consist of a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, twelve aldermen, eighteen assistants, eighteen common-councilmen, and inferior servants. The right of returning the members to parliament is vested in the corporation and free burgesses not receiving alms: the number of voters is about 1400. The earliest return was made in the year 1296. A considerable portion of the trade of this town arises from the oyster fishery; Colchester oysters having been long celebrated for their goodness and flavour. The town of Colchester had anciently the right of probate and enrolling of wills, which it continued to exercise till about the year 1560; and among the privileges which it still enjoys from prescription, is the right vested in a femme-covert, or married woman, who, if her estate lies in the town, can convey it by deed, without being obliged to pass a fine, having previously declared her consent before the mayor. Dr. Samuel Harsnet, successively Bishop of Chichester and Norwich, and Archbishop of York, was the son of a baker in this town, where he was born in the year 1561. At the age of fifteen he was admitted into King's college, Cambridge; but afterwards he removed to Pembroke hall, of which he was elected fellow in the year 1583; and on the resignation of Bishop Andrews, in 1605, chosen master. Being a favourer of the tenets of Arminianism, he was accused of various misdemeanors by the Puritan party, in May, 1624. He died in the year 1631, and was buried in the church at Chigwell, where he had established a free-school. One of his publications was intituled, "A Discovery of the Fraudulent Practices of John Darrel, in his Proceedings concerning the pretended Possession and Dispossession of William Somers, at Nottingham, and others: detecting, in some Sort, the deceitful Trade in these latter Days of casting out Devils." Colchester sends two members to parliament.

COLCHESTER.

Great trade in oysters.

Dr. Samuel Harsnet.

His origin and writings.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, for woollens; July 5th and 23d for cattle and horses; October 10th, for cattle, horses, butter, and toys.—*Mail* arrives 1 56 morning, departs 12 36 morning.—*Bankers*, Mills and Co., draw on Hankey and Co.; Round and Co., on Esdaile and Co.—*Inns*, the Fleece, the Lion, the Red Lion, and the Three Cups.

* COLESHILL is in the hundred of Shrivenham, four miles west-south-west from great Farrington. This place seems to have derived its name from its elevated situation above the river Cole, which runs near the bottom of the village, and forms the western boundary of the parish. Coleshill church is a handsome structure, dedicated to St. Faith. It is ornamented at the west end by a tower, with battlements and pinnacles. The inside is fitted up in an elegant manner, and there is some fine painted

Derivation of its name.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu-</i>	<i>london</i>	<i>lation</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>		<i>County.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>May.</i>
198	351			5	2	Flint	to	53
24	...			12	4	Amersham	ham	18
103	1853			17	9	Warwick	m t & pa	39

COLESHILL.

Monumen-
tal records.

Coleshill-
house,
erected by
Inigo Jones.

Sir Simon
Mountfort
hanged at
Tyburn.

Coleshill-
park.

glass of modern workmanship, in a curious circular window in the south aisle ; the painting represents the arms of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, and his lady. An elegant marble monument, executed by Rysbrack, to the memory of the only daughter of the above persons, and wife of the Honourable William Bouverie, afterwards Earl of Radnor, is in the same aisle. There is another of artificial stone, in the Gothic style, in memory of Sir M. S. Pleydell, bart. and his lady. In the east window of the chancel is some finely stained glass, purchased at Angiers, in 1787, by the Earl of Radnor, and put up here at his expence. It represents the Nativity. The Rev. John Pinsent, vicar of this parish in the year 1796, gave an estate of about £15 per annum, for apprenticing the children of such of the poor inhabitants of Coleshill and Great Coxwell, as had never received relief from their parish. The sum of £5 to be allotted for each child. Near the village of Coleshill, stands Coleshill-house, the seat of Lord Viscount Folkstone, eldest son of the Earl of Radnor. It was built by Inigo Jones, about the middle of the 17th century, and still retains its original form. In speaking of Inigo Jones as an artist, the late Lord Orford observed that he was “ the greatest in his profession that had ever appeared in these kingdoms ; and so great, that in the reign of arts (Charles I.) we scarcely know the name of another architect.” The grounds have undergone a complete alteration, and have been laid out under the direction of the Earl of Radnor, according to the present improved taste of landscape gardening. They are remarkably beautiful, possessing every requisite to render the scenery perfect and interesting.

* COLESHILL is situated on an ascent, at the foot of which flows the river Cole ; circumstances from which it evidently had its name. It is one of the towns termed ancient demesne ; and appears in old records to have had a castle at a very early period. The first possessors after the conquest were the De Clintons, from whom it passed by marriage to the Mountfort family. Sir Simon Mountfort was one of the persons who believed in the personal identity of Perkin Warbeck and the Duke of York, son of Edward IV., in consequence of which he sent him a sum of money. For this offence he was hanged at Tyburn, and his estates granted to Simon Digby, whose descendants, ennobled in the reign of James I., attained eminence in various passages of the national history. The town consists of one long street, due north and south, with a bridge over the Cole at the north end leading to the church, which is on the summit of an eminence commanding pleasing views of the surrounding country. The church of Coleshill, a fine specimen of the ornamented Gothic, has a square tower, and a lofty octagonal spire. The monuments which it contains of the Digby family are numerous ; and beneath two arches are the recumbent effigies of two knights, in a cross-legged position, supposed to be Clintons. The widow of the first Digby bequeathed certain possessions for the performance of religious offices ; but on their abolition the revenue was partly applied to the maintenance of a free-school. Coleshill-park was long the seat of the Digbys, created Earls of Bristol in the reign of James I. This title became extinct in the Digby family, on the death of the third earl, in 1698. The present Earl Digby takes the title of viscount from the town of Cole-hill. Moxhull, in the parish of Wishaw, was long the property of the L'Isle family, from whom it passed to a son of Bishop Hacket. Sir William Dugdale, an English herald and antiquary of great celebrity, was the son of a country gentleman, and was born at Shustoke, near Coleshill, in 1605. He was educated at a free-school at Coventry, and

Mop.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
58	Colfa pa	Radnor . . .	Knighton . . . 7	Rhaider . . . 13	N. Radnor . . 9	172	...	
15	Colford* m t	Gloucester..	Blakeney . . . 7	Monmouth . . 5	Newnham . . 8	124	2193	
56	Colfryn to	Montgomery	Llandisilio . . 2	Llanfyllin . . 5	Welsh Pool . . 8	183	164	
27	Colkirk pa	Norfolk . . .	Fakenham . . 2	Foulsham . . 7	Castle Acre . . 8	167	316	
13	Collierly to	Durham . . .	Durham . . . 11	Wickham . . . 4	Sunderland 16	270	526	
14	Collingbourne Ducis. } pa }	Wilts.	Ludgershall . 3	G. Bedwin . . 6	E. Everly . . 2	73	458	
14	Collingbourne King- } stone } pa }	Wilts. . . . .	..... 4	..... 5	..... 3	73	....
45	Collingham . . pa & to	W. R. York	Wetherby . . 2	Tadcaster . . 6	Otley 10	198	414	
30	Collingham, North, pa	Nottingham	Newark . . . 6	Tuxford . . . 8	Southwell . . 8	130	881	
30	Collingham, South, pa	Nottingham.	..... 5	..... 9	..... 7	130	727
17	Collington pa	Hereford . .	Bromyard . . 4	Tenbury . . . 7	Leominster . 11	129	160	
28	Collingtree pa	Northamp . .	Northampton 3	Towcester . . 6	Daventry . . 10	64	194	

afterwards pursued his studies at home, under the direction of his father. On his death he purchased Blythe hall, in the parish of Shustoke, and made it his residence. He employed himself in making collections for a history of his native county; and in 1638, while on a visit to London, he became acquainted with Sir Henry Spelman, and other persons of congenial taste, through whose interest he was made a pursuivant in the herald's office. On the commencement of the civil war he was summoned to attend the king, and was with him at the battle of Edgehill, and afterwards at Oxford, where he was created M.A. In 1644, he was appointed Chester herald; and he continued at Oxford till its surrender to the parliament in 1646. At that period he was engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Dodsworth, in procuring materials for his "*Monasticon Anglicanum*," designed to comprise the history of the monastic and other religious foundations existing in England, previously to the reformation, with copies of all the charters and documents extant relating to them. The first volume of this great work appeared in 1665, the second in 1661, and the third in 1673. Two supplementary volumes were published by John Stephens in 1722 and 1723; and the *Monasticon* has been recently edited, with improvements, by the Rev. Buikeley Bandinel. In 1656, Dugdale published "*The Antiquities of Warwickshire illustrated*," folio; a work of vast research, which Gough places at the head of all county histories. The "*History of St. Paul's Cathedral*," folio, was the next production of our author; who, on the restoration of Charles II., was made Norroy-king-at-arms. In 1662, he published the "*History of Embanking and Draining of divers Fens and Marshes, &c.*" folio; and he edited the second volume of Sir Henry Spelman's *Councils* in 1664, and the second part of his *Glossary*. A miscellaneous work on legal antiquities, entitled "*Origines Juridicales*," was the next of his literary labours; to which succeeded "*The Baronage of England*," 3 vols., folio, which, in spite of almost unavoidable errors, may be regarded as a work of unrivalled merit in its kind, and alone sufficient to secure the fame of the author as a genealogical historian and antiquary. In 1677, Dugdale was made garter-principal-king-at-arms, and received the honour of knighthood. His remaining publications were—"A short View of the late Troubles in England," 1681, folio; "The ancient Usage in bearing of Arms; with a Catalogue of the Nobility, and of Knights of the Garter, and Baronets," 1681, 8vo.; and "A perfect Copy of all the Summonses of the Nobility to the great Councils and Parliaments, from 49th of Henry III. to the present Time," 1685, folio. He died at his seat of Blythe hall, in February, 1686; and was buried at Shustoke. His numerous manuscript collections are preserved in the Bodleian library, and at the Herald's college. He left a son, Sir John Dugdale, knight, who was a herald; and a daughter, the second wife of Ashmole the antiquary.—*Biog. Brit.*

COLESHILL.

Made pursuivant of the herald's office.

His antiquarian researches.

Made garter, principal king-at-arms, 1677.

* COLFORD.—*Market*, Friday.—*Fairs*, June 20th, and December 5th, for wool, cattle, and cheese.—*Inv.*, the Angel.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>		
11	Collumpton, * m t & pa	Devon	Exeter	10	Tiverton	6	Bampton	12	160	3813
28	Colly Weston pa	Northamp. . .	Stamford	4	Duddington . . .	2	M. Deeping . . .	11	90	394
3	Colnworth pa	Bedford	St. Neot's	5	Bedford	7	L. Barford	5	57	468
15	Coln, St. Aldwyns, pa	Gloucester . .	Fairford	3	Northleach . . .	7	Cirencester . . .	9	81	441
15	Coln, St. Dennis pa	Gloucester . .	North Leach . .	3	Burford	10	Fairford	7	84	176
5	Colnbrook † . . ham & to	Bucks.	Hounslow	8	Staines	4	Uxbridge	8	18	.....

Annual pro-
cession.

The only
ornament
the town
can boast.

Remarkable
inscription.

Charter of
incorpora-
tion.

* COLLUMPTON, or Columpton, which, according to Risdon, "is the chiefest place on the river Culme, and was the king's demesne in the Saxon heptarchy," is situated in the hundred of Hayridge, twelve miles north-east by north from Exeter. The parish comprises four villages, viz. Langford, Mutterton, Ponsford, and Weaver. The inhabitants have generally a procession once a year, in which at Ponsford they mark the boundaries of a stream that waters the town, and see that the water-course is in order. A water-bailiff is appointed once a year, who has a salary for taking charge of the stream. The town of Collumpton consists chiefly of one long street, badly paved, and the central part is inconvenienced by some old shambles. The turnpike road from Bath to Exeter passes through this street, which gives the town some advantages, and from its woollen manufactories it appears a commercial place. It has many well-built houses, though the dwellings of the labouring classes are principally built with cobb walls. The town is governed by one high and four petty constables. Its principal manufactures are of broad cloths, serges, and kerseymeres. Collumpton church, the only ornament the town can boast, is a fine structure, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, having a nave, chancel, three aisles, and a lofty tower at the western end. The inside is decorated with a richly carved roof, and a beautiful rood-loft which separates the nave from the chancel. The south aisle was erected by John Lane, a clothier of this town, on whose tomb the following inscription appears:—"Here lies John Lane, merchant, who, with his wife, Thomasine, founded this chapel. He died on the 15th February, Anno Dom. 1527." This aisle is of elegant architecture, the windows large, and the roof ornamented with rich tracery. On the outside are numerous ornaments emblematic of the founder's profession. An inscription on the east end informs us that it was finished in 1552. Running round the whole aisle, and every word cut on a separate stone, appears the following:—"In honour of God and his blessed mother Mary, remember the soule of John Lane, Wapentaki Custos, Lanarius, and the soule of Thomasine, his wife, to have in memory with all other their children and friends of your own charity, which were founders of this chapple, and here lie in sepulture, the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and six and twenty. God of his grace on both their souls to have mercy, and finally bring them to the eternal glory, amen for charity." In this town is a free-school, and the Anabaptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, have each a meeting-house.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 12th, and September 28th, for cattle.—*Inns*, the Half Moon, and the White Hart.

† COLNBROOK. The town of Colnbrook lies partly in the first division of the hundred of Stoke, in the county of Buckingham, and partly in the hundred of Spelthorne, in the county of Middlesex; partly in the parish of Horton, partly in the parish of Iver, and partly in the parish of Langley. It was incorporated in the year 1543, by the style of bailiff and burgesses; and its charter of incorporation was renewed in 1632. This town, which is very ancient, derives its name from the small river Coln, upon several channels of which it is built, and over each of which there is a small bridge. According to Camden, it is the Pontes of the itinerary of Antoninus. Gale, Baxter, and some others, agree with this opinion: but Leland places that station at Reading, in Berkshire; Salmon, at Dorking, in Surrey; and Horsley, at Old Windsor. Some of the small

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
22	Colne *.....m t	Lancaster ..	Burnley .....7	Clitheroe ...10	Whalley ...10		218	8080
14	Colne, Earls.....pa	Essex.....	Halstead...4	Coggeshall...4	Braintree...7		45	1319
14	Colne Engaine.....pa	Essex.....	.....2	.....5	.....6		46	618
19	Colne, St. Helen†.pa	Huntingdon.	St. Ives ....4	Erith.....2	Somersham ..2		63	476

islands, formed by the different branches of the Coln in this neighbourhood, are supposed by Camden to have been the places where the Danes secured themselves from the attacks of Alfred in the year 894; but Bishop Gibson, perhaps with more probability, refers their successful defence to the Isle of Mersey, formed by the river Colne, in Essex. The ancient chantry chapel at Colnbrook, which formerly stood in a narrow part of the town, in the parish of Langley, was removed many years ago by the commissioners of the turnpike roads, and rebuilt on the opposite side of the road in the parish of Horton. The market-house, for which there was no longer any use, was taken down at the same time. A neat chapel was erected in a more convenient part of the town. The inhabitants of Colnbrook are chiefly supported by the expenditure of travellers, occasioned by the thoroughfare situation of the town.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, April 5th, and May 3d, for horses, cattle, and sheep.—Inns, the George, and the White Hart.

* **COLNE.** The little market-town of Colne, supposed by some to be the *Colunio* of the *Ravennas*, is situated on a rising ground, near the eastern extremity of the county. Gough observes, that Colne has no other marks of a Roman station than what arose from the discovery of some Roman copper coins, and others of silver, which have been found here at different periods. The chapel of Colne is subordinate to the church of Whalley. It is a spacious and respectable building, and appears to have been restored or rebuilt about the time of Henry VII. or VIII. The font is angular, and bears the name of Townley. On three sides of the choir are portions of an old wooden screen, extremely elegant, and resembling one in the chapel at Townley, which Dr. Whitaker considers to be of the age of Henry VIII. In this building are two chantries, one on the north side of the choir, belonging to the Banister family, of Parkhill; and one on the south side, belonging to the Townleys, of Barnside. The manufactories of Colne formerly consisted in woollen and worsted goods. In the fourth of Edward II. here was one fulling-mill, charged at 6s. 8d.; a circumstance which implies that cloth was manufactured here at an early period; and contradicts the generally received opinion, that English wool was universally manufactured in Flanders, till an act of the tenth of Edward III. The cotton-trade now prevails here, and the articles of manufacture consist chiefly of calicos and dimities. A cloth-hall or piece-hall has been erected here. The Leeds canal, passing within a mile of the town, has proved eminently serviceable to the manufactures of this place. The country is hilly, and abounds with coal, stone, lime-stone, slate, &c. At Barnside, in the vicinity of Colne, is an old house belonging to the Townleys; and about half a mile south of Barnside is Emmott hall, the seat of Richard Emmett, Esq., of whose family Robert de Emot held lands here in the year 1310. The house contains many family portraits. Near the house is a perfect cross, with the cyphers 1. p. 8. and M., half obliterated upon the capital. A very copious spring, in an adjoining field, now an excellent cold bath, is called the Hullown, i.e. the Hallowen, or Saints-well. There are several handsome seats near this town.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, March 7th, May 12th, and October 10th, for horned cattle, sheep, and woollen cloths.—Inn, the Angel.

† **COLNE** (St. Helen), consists principally of thatched cottages, scattered over a large plot of ground. Here, in the reign of Edward III., resided the Lady Blanch Wake, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, nephew to Edward I., whose mansion was about a mile from the palace

COLNBROOK

Antiquarian suggestions.

Elegant font in the chapel.

Extensive trade in cotton.

Emmott hall.

ST. HELEN
COLNE.Disputed
boundaries.Accusation
of murder
against the
bishop.Excommu-
nication.

belonging to the bishop of Ely, at Somersham. The contiguity of their estates occasioned "many controversies to arise daily concerning bounds, and other matters," between the then bishop, Thomas Lylde, and this lady; and as "the bishop was a rough and plain man, hardly brooking such indignities as it is likely a woman of that nobility would be ready enough to offer," she "conceived a deadly and inveterate malice against him, for wreaking whereof she awaited an opportunity." This soon occurred; for the bishop having offended the king, by reprehending him for appointing Robert Stretton to the bishopric of Lichfield, the lady, "thinking it now a fit time, commenced a suite against him, the ground and colour whereof was this: 'Certaine lewde persons had fired some housing belonging to the said lady, and being apprehended, were contente to accuse the bishop of this foule fact; and before ever the bishop heard anything of the matter, at the instance of the lady and commandment of the king, a nisi prius passed against him, and adjudged to the payment of £900, which presently he was faire to lay downe.'" Notwithstanding this, he appealed to a jury; but the lady's influence having prevented him from obtaining a copy of the former judgment, "nothing could be done;" on which he complained to the king, but with so much warmth, that Edward accused him to the parliament then assembled, by whom he was sentenced "never more to come into the king's presence." The enmity of the principals was taken up by the domestics; and not long afterwards, the bishop's chamberlain slew one of the Lady Blanch's servants, in a violent affray that originated in a dispute about the boundaries of the two estates. The bishop was soon accused as an accessory to the murder; and, though "knowing himself guiltless," yet fearing that this would prove but as his other suits had done, he sold all his moveable goods, put the money into the hands of trusty friends, and hid himself. This might not serve his turn; he was found guilty by the coroner's inquest, and his temporalities seized into the king's hands. Seeing therefore the worst, as he thought, he was content, upon summons, to appear in the King's Bench, where he demanded trial by his peers, which the judges denied him, well knowing that by an honourable trial they should not be able to condemn him. A common jury of twelve knights of the post found him guilty, as accessory after the fact; which, notwithstanding, he to the last gasp with great protestations denied." Judgment being pronounced against him, he appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that he might be put to "his canonical purgation;" but the primate advising him to intreat favour of the king, he resolved to "have recourse unto the pope, to whom repaying, he declared all his trouble, from the beginning unto the end. Hereupon his accusers were cited to appear in the pope's court, and for not appearing were excommunicated. The Bishoppe of Lincolne was commanded to denounce this excommunication, which he did to his great trouble; and also, that if any of the excommunicated were dead, he should cause them to be digged out of their graves, and forbid them buriall in holy earth. This peremptory dealing of the pope moved the king unto great choller; for divers of those that were excommunicated were persons of no small account; some of them of his privy council. Proclamation was therefore made throughout the realme, that, upon paine of death, no man should hereafter be so hardy as to bring into the realme any kind of writing from the pope's court. Some, notwithstanding, contrary to this prohibition, delivered letters to the Bishoppe of Rochester, then treasurer of England, from the pope, concerning this matter; and fearing the worst had armed themselves: this done, they shrunke away and fled; but were soon after apprehended, and diversely punished; some dismembered, other faire and well hanged. The pope hearing of this was so incensed, that hee wrote a very sharpe letter unto the king, breathing out terrible threats against him if he did not presently reconcile himself unto the bishoppe, and cause full amends to be made him for all the losse hee had sustained, eyther by the lady, or

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
15	Colne Rogers	pa Gloucester .	Northleach .4	Cirencester .7	Fairford . . .7	86	135
14	Colne Wakes	pa Essex	Halstead . . .5	Braintree . . .9	Colchester . .8	49	442
14	Colne White	pa Essex .....	..... 4	..... 9	Sudbury . . .8	49	384
27	Colney	pa Norfolk	Norwich . . .3	Hereford . . .5	E. Dereham 13	107	90
11	Colomb David	ti Devon	Collumpton .8	Tiverton . . .12	Bampton . . .14	156	....
24	Colsterworth*	pa Lincoln	Stamford . . .13	Grantham . . .8	Corby5	103	889

him, in these troubles. The king was too wise eyther to do all he required or utterly to despise his authority: the one he knew was not for his honour, nor (so farre had this tyrant incroached upon the authority of princes) the other for his safety. Warned by the examples of King John, Henry, the Emperor, and other, hee thought good not to exasperate him too much; and so was content to yealde unto somewhat; but before the matter could grow to a full conclusion, it was otherwise ended by God, who took away the bishop by death: he deceased at Avignon, June 23, 1361, and was there buried." Not any fragment of the Lady Blanch's house is now standing; and the bishop's palace at Somersham has been equally destroyed. The former was in the last century inhabited by the Drurys; and was wholly pulled down about forty years ago: the grounds round the site have a park-like appearance. Colne church, which is almost half a mile from the village, appears from the style of its architecture to have been erected about the time of Henry III. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower at the west end, standing within the area of the church, and open to the aisles, but not to the nave, on which side the arch has been walled up for additional support. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina; and at the end of the south aisle, where was probably a chapel is a double piscina. Some mutilated remains of arms and figures in stained glass appear in two or three of the windows. The walls are supported by buttresses, those on the west side being particularly strong. This edifice was new roofed, and otherwise repaired in the year 1807.

ST. HELEN
COLNE.

Death of the
bishop at
Avignon,
1361.

* COLSTERWORTH is pleasantly situated on the side of the river Witham, which, winding through a delightful valley, divides it from Woolsthorpe, a small hamlet in the parish, famous for having been the birth-place of Sir Isaac Newton, a celebrated philosopher, admitted by the general consent of the learned to have been the greatest master of the exact sciences that ever existed. He was descended of an ancient and honourable family, and was born at the manor-house of Woolstrobe or Woolsthorpe, in this parish, on Christmas-day, O. S., 1642. His father died previously to his birth, and his mother was re-married to a clergyman named Smith, by whom she had a second family. He was sent for education to a grammar-school at Grantham, at the age of twelve, when the natural bent of his disposition displayed itself in the construction of machinery, and in a taste for calculation, and the art of drawing. On the death of his father-in-law he returned home, for the professed purpose of assisting his mother in the management of a farm, in which she had been previously engaged. But the young philosopher, who actually went to market with corn and other products of husbandry, left the sale of his goods to his servant, while he shut himself up at an inn to ruminate over the problems of Euclid, the laws of Kepler; or to meditate discoveries of his own, which should eclipse the glory of his predecessors. His mother had wisdom enough to relieve him from the superintendence of business, for which he was unqualified, and afford him facilities for the improvement of his talents, by sending him to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he entered as a student in 1660. Mathematics immediately engaged his attention, and he studied with avidity not only the works of Euclid and Kepler, but also those of Descartes, Oughtred, Van Schooten, and others. But he soon displayed his genius by his original discoveries, one of the earliest of which was that of the various refrangibility of the rays of light, which led

Birth-place
of Sir Isaac
Newton.

Entered as
student of
Trinity col-
lege, 1660.

COLSTER-
WORTH.Discovery of
the laws of
gravitation.New dis-
coveries.Appointed
master of
the Mint,
1699.

to his new theory of light and colours, and to vast improvements of the construction of telescopes. In 1664, he took the degree of B.A., and the following year he was obliged to remove for a time from Cambridge on account of the plague. This temporary interruption of his studies is singularly connected with one of his most important discoveries; for in his country retirement, sitting one day alone in his garden, the accidental observation of some apples falling from a tree, excited in his mind a train of observations on the cause of so simple a phenomenon, which he pursued till he had finally elaborated his grand theory of the laws of gravitation. Returning to the university he was chosen a fellow of his college in 1667, and the next year he was admitted to the degree of M.A. In 1669, he was chosen professor of mathematics, on the resignation of Dr. Barrow, and he then also began to read a course of lectures on optics. In 1672, he became a fellow of the Royal Society, to which learned body he communicated an account of his theory of light and colours, afterwards published in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1677, he explained his invention of infinite series, noticing the improvements he had made in it by his method of fluxions. This was done at the request of Leibnitz, who was engaged in similar speculations, and who appears to have independently arrived at the same conclusions with the English philosopher, to whom, however, the priority of discovery may fairly be assigned. He was engaged in 1680 in making astronomical observations on the comet which then appeared, whence he proceeded to inquiries concerning the laws of motion of the primary planets; and in 1683, he communicated to the Royal Society some propositions on that subject, which afterwards were printed under the title of "*Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*," containing in the third book what has been termed his cosmetic astronomy, or rather his system of the world. A second and improved edition of this work was published at Cambridge, under the superintendence of Cotes, the professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. Fontenelle says, that this treatise, in which the author had built a new system of natural philosophy upon the most sublime geometry, was written with such profound judgment, and yet so concisely, that it required some time and skill to understand it properly, on which account it did not at first meet with the attention it deserved; but at length, when its worth came to be sufficiently known, nothing was heard from all quarters but a general shout of admiration. In 1687, Newton signalized himself as the defender of the privileges of the university of Cambridge, when they were attacked by James II., and in 1688 he became a member of the House of Commons in the Convention Parliament. His extraordinary merit was now well known and generally acknowledged: and when under the ministry of Montagu, afterwards Lord Halifax, the recoinage of our money was undertaken, Newton was appointed warden of the Mint, in which office he performed very essential services to the nation. About three years after, in 1699, he was promoted to be master of the Mint, a post which he held to the time of his death. Upon this promotion he constituted William Whiston his deputy in the mathematical professorship at Cambridge, and resigned the chair to him in 1703, on becoming president of the Royal Society. In 1704 he published a treatise on the reflections, refractions, inflections, and colours of light, which passed through many editions, and was translated into a variety of languages. In the following year Queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and in 1707 appeared his "*Arithmetica Universalis*." Soon after the accession of George I. he was applied to by parliament to decide on the merit of a scheme for the discovery of the longitude at sea, proposed by Ditton and Whiston, with a view to the reward offered by government; when he delivered an opinion unfavourable to the projectors. In 1715, Leibnitz, who seems to have been jealous of the fame of Newton, proposed to him for solution the famous problem of the Trajectories, as the most difficult task which he could devise; but such was

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
30	Colston Bassett.....pa	Nottingham.	Nottingham .9	Bingham ....4	Tollerton ...5		121	387
27	Coltishall .....pa	Norfolk	Norwich ....7	Worsted ....5	Aylsham ....6		116	868
27	Colton .....pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 5	E. Dereham .8	Hingham ....7		105	280
35	Colton .....pa	Stafford	Rugeley ...2	Stafford ....8	Penkridge ...9		131	675
45	Colton .....to	E. R. York .	York .....6	Wetherby ...7	Tadcaster...4		184	150
45	Colton .....ham	W. R. York .	Leeds .....4	Abberford ...8	Sherburn ...8		183	....
43	Colton .....to	N. R. York .	Helmsley...7	N. Malton ...6	York .....12		202	....
8	Columb. St. Major,* m t	Cornwall ...	Bodmin ....10	Padstow ...9	St. Michael .8		251	2790

the transcendent genius of our countryman, that this puzzling question served as the mere amusement of his leisure, and he solved it the same evening he received it, though he had been fatigued that day with business at the Mint. Newton became a great favourite with the Princess of Wales, afterwards queen consort of George II., at whose request he drew up an abstract of a treatise on ancient chronology, a copy of which in manuscript being taken to France by the Abbé Conti, it was there translated, and published with animadversions, in opposition to the wishes of the author, who at length, however, laid the work before the public in a legitimate form. His habitual temperance, and the constitutional equanimity with which he was endowed, contributed to the preservation of his health, and the enjoyment of his faculties to extreme old age; but he was at last attacked by a calculous disease, from which he suffered great pain, and which occasioned his death, March 20, 1726, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His corpse lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster, and on the 28th of March its interment took place in Westminster abbey, when the pall was supported by the lord chancellor, the Dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh, and the Earls of Pembroke, Suffolk, and Macclesfield. A monument, with a Latin commemorative inscription, was erected in the abbey; and his statue, by Roubiliac, has been placed in the college of which he was a member at Cambridge. He left an estate of £32,000, which, as he made no will, became the property of his legal heirs, the descendants of his sister, Mrs. Conduit, having himself led a life of celibacy.

COLSTER-
WORTH.

Sir Isaac
Newton's
habitual
temperance,
&c.

Ruins of
Castle
An-Dinas.

Explosion
of gun-
powder

* COLUMB (St. Major), in the hundred of Pyder, beautifully seated on the banks of the river Trent. The scenery from this place is the most delightful imaginable. The town, which is very pleasantly situated on an eminence, surrounded by some fine grass land, is considerable, and the houses in general are well built. It chiefly consists of one respectable paved street. Near this town are the ruins of Castle An-Dinas. The church dedicated to St. Michael is a handsome structure, and was formerly of great note, having three chantries; and the rectory, valued in the king's books at £53 6s. 8d. is still one of the most considerable in the county. The parsonage-house is a respectable edifice, pleasantly situated below the town on the east side: it is said to have been built by Bishop Arundel. The church contains several monuments and grave stones of the families of Hoblyn, Vyvyan, Bealinge, Pendarvis, Arundel, &c. The Arundel chapel is considered to have been built by Rensfey Arundel, who died A.D. 1310. There was a monument to the memory of this gentleman; but it was destroyed in 1676, when, by the carelessness of some school-boys, a barrel of gunpowder, which was kept in the rood-loft, was exploded, and the church greatly injured. Three of the boys were killed, and the painted glass windows of the church were totally demolished. In the reign of Henry VI., Sir John Arundel founded a chantry of five priests in the Arundel chapel. They are supposed to have formed the college of Black Monks, which Hals mentions as having their residence near the church-yard. The college was accidentally destroyed by fire in the year 1701; and there are now no remains of buildings on its site.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Thursday after November 13th, and Mid-Lent Thursday, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and cloth.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
8	Columb, St. Minor, pa	Cornwall ...	Columb, St. M 5	Padstow ... 10	Truro ... 10		256	1406
27	Colveston ... pa	Norfolk ...	Stoke Ferry . 6	Methwold ... 4	Watton ... 8		84	34
17	Colwall ... pa	Hereford ...	Ledbury ... 4	C. Frome ... 5	Hereford ... 16		122	909
29	Colwell ... to	Northumb ...	Hexham ... 7	Bellingham . 13	Corbridge ... 7		292	411
35	Colwich * ... pa & to	Stafford ...	Rugeley ... 3	Stafford ... 6	Litchfield ... 10		133	1918

Death of Sir William Wolsley by inundation.

Anson's voyages.

Hardships at sea.

* COLWICH is most delightfully situated on the north bank of the river Trent, which at this part flows through a rich verdant vale, having on its banks numerous elegant villas. Mr. Pennant, speaking of the village, says, "it is perfectly prodigal in its beauties, and spreads at once every charm that can captivate the eye." The church is a very ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael, in which are a number of monuments of the Ansons and Wolsleys. The burial-place of the former is in the shape of a catacomb; and an inscription to one of the latter (Sir William) informs the reader that he was drowned in his chariot owing to the bursting of a mill-dam; this accident was the result of a thunder storm. The four horses were lost, but the coachman having been conveyed by the force of the flood into an orchard, remained fast till it had abated, and by that means escaped. This place gave birth to George, Lord Anson, an eminent naval commander, who was the third son of William Anson, Esq., a gentleman of an ancient and respectable family in Staffordshire, and was born at father's seat in this parish, on April 23, 1697. He went early into the navy, and passed regularly through the minor grades of the service, until in his 27th year he was raised to the rank of post-captain and to the command of the Scarborough man of war. He was ordered to the South Carolina station, where he remained several years; and while he resided in that province erected a town called Anson Burgh, and gave name to a district which is still called Anson county. On the breaking out of the Spanish war in 1739, he was selected as a proper person to command the fleet destined to attack the Spanish settlements in the Pacific Ocean, which intention gave rise to the memorable expedition so well described in the very popular book called "Anson's Voyage." He set sail September 18, 1740, with a squadron of five men of war, a sloop, and two victuallers, all very wretchedly fitted out as the sequel proved, for the nature of the service; and after passing along the eastern coast of South America, doubled Cape Horn in the midst of a series of storms and tempests that separated his whole fleet, only a small part of which ever again joined him. After refitting at the island of Juan Fernandez, he proceeded to the coast of Peru, and took the rich town of Paita. On this coast he also captured some valuable prizes, on board of which were passengers of distinction of both sexes. His treatment of these was so generous and honourable, and of the women in particular so delicate and polite, that impressed as the parties had been, in conformity with Spanish policy in those countries, by accounts of the insolence and barbarity of English seamen, they were exceedingly surprised, and expressed their respect and gratitude in the highest terms. He afterwards sailed with the Centurion and Gloucester to the coast of Mexico, to intercept the annual Acapulco ship, but was obliged to unite the crews and abandon his second vessel; and so thinned and weakened were the seamen by the scurvy, it was with difficulty they reached the pleasant uninhabited island of Tinian, one of the Ladrões. Here, while the commodore with most of his officers and crew were on shore, the Centurion was blown out to sea, and so little prospect was entertained of her reaching the island again, that much labour was employed to lengthen a small vessel found on the shore, the commodore himself taking the axe in hand like a common man. So calm and equable was his deportment in these difficulties, that he never allowed any extraordinary marks of emotion to escape him, until informed that the Centurion was in sight again. From Tinian he went to refit at Macao.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
30	Colwick-Nether. to	Nottingham	Nottingham . . . 2	Bingham 6	Mansfield . . . 15	126	145
30	Colwick Over pa	Nottingham	Nottingham . . . 2	Bingham 6	Mansfield . . . 15	126	145
54	Colwinston . . . vil & pa	Glamorgan	Cowbridge . . . 4	Bridgend 4	Llandaff . . . 14	176	338
11	Colyford ham	Devon	Colyton 1	Lyme Regis . . 6	Honiton . . . 10	149	149
11	Colyton * m t & pa	Devon	Exeter 22	Honiton 8	Axminster . . 5	149	2182
11	Colyton Rawleigh, pa	Devon	Sidmouth . . . 3	Exeter 10	Honiton . . . 10	163	163
15	Combe ti	Gloucester . .	Tetbury 8	Dursley 4	Wickwar . . . 4	108	108
15	Combe ham	Gloucester . .	C. Camden . . 3	Evesham . . . 6	Winchcombe 8	94	94

and was so fortunate as to fall in with and capture the Manilla galleon, although greatly superior to his own ship in size and number of men. At the very moment of victory he had another danger to encounter, in consequence of a fire which broke out near the Centurion's powder-room; but he gave his orders and surmounted the disaster with his usual coolness. He sailed back with his prize to Canton, where he sold it; and having circumnavigated the globe, arrived with great riches at Spithead, June 15, 1744. He was immediately made rear-admiral of the blue, and not long after a commissioner of the admiralty. In May, 1747, he commanded the channel fleet, and captured a French squadron of six men of war, which were conveying a large fleet bound to the East and West Indies. Two of these prizes were called the *Invincible* and the *Glory*, which induced the captain of the first of them to say, on giving up his sword, "Sir, you have conquered the *Invincible*, and *Glory* follows you." For this and other services he was in the June following raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Anson, Baron of Soberton, in the county of Southampton; on which occasion he took the very appropriate motto of *nil desperandum*. In 1748, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who died without issue in 1760. In 1751, he was made first lord of the admiralty, from which he retired, on a change of administration, in 1756; but was again appointed in 1757, and remained at the head of the admiralty during the whole of that spirited war. In 1761, he was raised to the principal naval dignity of admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet, for the purpose of bringing over Queen Charlotte. His death took place at Moor-park, Hertfordshire, in June, 1762; and having no issue, his entire property devolved upon his brother, Thomas Anson, Esq., of Staffordshire. The foregoing brief sketch will be sufficient to show that Lord Anson possessed that cool, steady, and intrepid order of mind which is eminently calculated for the naval service, united to general abilities of a highly respectable rank. His private character was also unimpeached, except that it has been asserted he was fond of gaming, which imputation, in its most offensive sense, has, however, been denied. Among the merits of this able commander was that of having brought up many excellent naval officers, who afterwards effected considerable services for the country.—*Biog. Brit.*

COLWICH.

Coolness and intrepidity of character.

Raised to the peerage, June, 1747.

Died, June, 1762.

The grand-daughter of Edward IV. choked by a fish-bone.

* COLYTON, Culliton, or the town upon the river Coly, is a small but ancient market-town, called by Risdon, "a borough of reputation." It is situated in the hundred of the same name. The greater part of the houses are erected with flint and covered with thatch. Colyton was a demesne of William the Conqueror; and John granted it an annual fair of eight days. A port-reeve is chosen every year at the lord's court by the inhabitants of a small district called the Borough. Colyton church is a large stone building, having an octagonal tower rising from the chancel. The De la Poles had a burying-place here on the south side of the chancel, in which are numerous decorations and effigies. In the small aisle between the church and chancel is the figure of a girl of about five years of age, reported to have been the grand-daughter of Edward IV., and to have been choked by a fish-bone. She is represented standing under a stone canopy, and has the royal and Courtenay arms over her. The petty sessions are held here.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, first Wednesday in May, and November 30th, for cattle.—Inns, the De la Pole Arms, and White Hart.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
17	Combe .....to	Hereford ...	Presteigne .. 2	Pembridge... 5	Kington 5	149	....	
34	Combe .....ti	Somerset ...	Crewkerne .. 1	Yeovil 8	Chard 8	130	....	
16	Combe .....pa	Hants 7	Gt. Bedwin. 7	Kingsclere. 10	Whitchurch 10	64	192		
16	Combe .....ti	Hants 6	Petersfield .. 6	Hambleton .. 8	Havant 6	60	....	
41	Combe .....ti	Wilts 8	Ludgershall .. 8	E. Lavington 7	Amesbury ... 7	79	....	
39	Combe Abbey*ex pa lib	Warwick 5	Coventry 5	Nuneaton ... 8	Rugby 7	90	170		
41	Combe Bisset .....pa	Wilts 4	Salisbury 4	Wilton 4	Downton ... 6	84	....	
34	Combe Florey .....pa	Somerset 5	Wiveliscomb .. 4	Taunton 7	Wellington .. 7	149	316		
34	Combe Hay .....pa	Somerset 3	Bath 3	Pensford ... 8	Frome 8	110	260		
12	Combe Keynes .....pa	Dorset 6	Wareham 6	Corfe Castle .. 8	Bere Regis .. 9	118	....	
31	Combe Long .....pa	Oxford 3	Woodstock .. 3	Witney 6	Chip Norton 10	68	619		
11	Combe Martin †pa	Devon 4	Ilfracombe .. 4	Barnstaple .. 9	Arlington ... 5	201	1031		
34	Combe Monkton .....pa	Somerset 2	Bath 2	Pensford ... 10	Frome 9	198	....	
34	Combe, St. Nicholas, pa	Somerset 2	Chard 2	Wellington 12	Ilminster ... 5	140	1202		
11	Combe Pyne .....pa	Devon 3	Colyton 3	Lyme Regis .. 3	Axminster ... 5	146	142		
9	Combe Quinton .....to	Cumberland .. 4	Carlisle 4	Brampton ... 7	Longtown .. 12	303	....	
11	Combe Rawleigh .....pa	Devon 2	Honiton 2	Collumpton .. 9	Sidmouth ... 10	157	296		
11	Combe in Teign Head } pa }	Devon 3	Abb. Newton 3	Chudleigh ... 6	Ashburton ... 9	196	....	
7	Comberbach .....to	Chester 4	Northwich ... 4	Warrington .. 7	Frodsham ... 6	178	295		
25	Comberford .....ham	Stafford 2	Tamworth ... 2	Litchfield ... 5	S. Coldfield .. 9	118	....	
7	Combermere †to	Chester 2	Nantwich ... 2	Tarporley ... 7	Malpas 11	172	....	

Elegant
apartments.

Formerly
celebrated
for the pro-
duction of
silver.

* COMBE ABBEY, the seat of the Earl of Craven, stands on the site of a religious house, founded here by Richard de Camville in the year 1150 for monks of the cistercian order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Herein were thirteen or fourteen religious, who were endowed in 1534 with £343 0s. 5d.: the site was granted in 1547 to John, Earl of Warwick. The present mansion was chiefly erected by Lord Harrington, in the reign of James I. The several ranges of apartments are of noble dimensions; they are elegantly furnished, and well suited to the purposes of state and dignified hospitality; their walls exhibit a highly interesting collection of paintings, by the best masters, and are particularly rich in portraits of the Stuart family. The breakfast-room was fitted up for the reception of Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, who bequeathed to William, Lord Craven, by will, her valuable collection of paintings, which were brought from Germany. This seat stands in a flat and rather low situation, but the attached park and grounds are very tastefully laid out: they contain about 500 acres, and are finely adorned with wood and water.

† COMBE MARTIN, a parish, formerly having a market, in the hundred of Braunton, pleasantly seated in a deep valley, nearly surrounded with hills, on the Bristol channel. It derives its name of Combe from its low situation, and Martin from Le Sieur Martin de Turon, who had great possessions here, which he received for the great service she had rendered to William the Conqueror. He also obtained for the inhabitants the privilege of a weekly market, which has been discontinued for a very long time. Combe Martin was formerly celebrated for the quantity of silver found in veins of galena, which run in courses from east to west through the neighbouring hills. They were first worked in the reign of Edward I. and with different success down to the time of Elizabeth. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value £39 8s. 9d. In Combe Martin Cove, fishing smacks and light vessels can lie, and pilots for the Bristol channel are always to be found here. The adjacent country produces abundance of hemp, and the neighbouring hills are known to contain silver; the mines after being closed some time, were again opened in 1813, and continued to be worked for four years, during which 208 tons of ore were shipped for Bristol, but the quantity of silver obtained not being found sufficient to pay the expence of working, they were given up in August, 1817.

† COMBERMERE, or Cumbermere, on the borders of Shropshire. In 1133, Hugh de Malbanc founded here an abbey for Benedictine monks,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.	
6	Comberton	pa	Cambridge	4	Caxton	6	St. Ives	47	...
12	Comberton, Great . . .	pa	Worcester	4	Upton	6	Evesham	109	229
42	Comberton, Little * . .	pa	Worcester	2	Evesham	5	Tewkesbury . . .	104	219
36	Combes	pa	Suffolk	1	Stowmarket . . .	9	Bildeston	80	950
38	Combes on Mount . . .	pa	Sussex	3	N. Shoreham . . .	3	Steyning	53	79
39	Combrook . . . to & chap	Warwick	Kington	2	Stratford	7	Shipston	85	282
19	Comb's Edge	to	Derby	2	Ch. le Frith . . .	2	Tideswell	165	78
34	Combwick	to	Somerset	5	Bridgewater . . .	5	Wells	132	...
43	Common Dale	to	N. R. York	6	Guisborough . . .	6	Whitby	254	89
4	Compton	pa	Berks	2	E. Ilsley	2	Beeton	52	554
10	Compton	to	Derby	1	Ashborne	1	Wirksworth . . .	140	...
15	Compton	ti	Gloucester	6	Newent	2	Ledbury	110	159
16	Compton	pa	Hants	2	Winchester . . .	2	Romsey	64	255
16	Compton	to	Hants	3	Yarmouth	3	Newtown	97	...
37	Compton	pa	Surrey	3	Guildford	3	Farnham	32	455
38	Compton	pa	Sussex	9	Midhurst	9	Petersfield . . .	59	241
12	Compton Abbas	pa	Dorset	9	Dorchester	9	Beaminster . . .	128	401
12	Compton Abbas	pa	Dorset	3	Shaftesbury . . .	3	Stalbridge	101	69
15	Compton Abdale	pa	Gloucester	3	Northleach	3	Cheltenham . . .	36	188
41	Compton Basset	pa	Wilts	2	Calne	2	Marlboro'	58	538
4	Compton Beauchamp . .	p	Berks	6	Farrington	6	Wantage	71	156
34	Compton Bishops . . .	pa	Somerset	2	Axbridge	2	Bristol	132	554
41	Compton Chamberlain .	pa	Wilts	4	Wilton	4	Hindon	89	309
34	Compton Dando	pa	Somerset	2	Pensford	2	Bristol	112	282
31	Compton Dundon	pa	Somerset	3	Somerton	3	Glastonbury . . .	125	623
34	Compton Durville . . .	ti	Somerset	4	Crewkerne	4	Chard	136	...
34	Compton East	ti	Somerset	2	Shepton M.	2	Wells	118	...
15	Compton Easter	ham	Gloucester	5	Thornbury	5	Chepstow	127	...
39	Compton Fenny	pa	Warwick	6	Kineton	6	Southam	76	580
11	Compton Gifford	ti	Devon	1	Plymouth	1	Bere Alston . . .	219	229
15	Compton Greenfield . .	pa	Gloucester	6	Bristol	6	Chepstow	130	40
15	Compton Little	pa	Gloucester	3	Moreton	3	Stow	87	314
39	Compton Long	pa	Warwick	6	Ship. on Stour . .	6	Kineton	76	...
34	Compton Martin	pa	Somerset	8	Wells	8	Bristol	122	572
12	Compton Nether	pa	Dorset	3	Sherborne	3	Yeovil	119	415
12	Compton Over	pa	Dorset	3	Wincanton	3	Somerton	119	139
34	Compton Paunceford . .	p	Somerset	5	Wincanton	5	Somerton	113	228
39	Compton Scorpion † . .	to	Warwick	3	Ship. on Stour . .	3	Stratford	85	...
12	Compton Valence	pa	Dorset	7	Dorchester	7	Bridport	126	104

which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael: it was valued at £258 6s. 6d. per annum; and in 1540, the site was granted to George Cotton, Esq. Combermere abbey, the seat of Viscount Combermere stands on the site of the ancient priory, some of the walls of which form a part of the present mansion: it is pleasantly situated on the banks of an extensive and beautiful mere that gives name to the place.

COMBER-MERE.

Combermere abbey.

* COMBERTON (Little) is in the hundred of Pershore. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value £9 0s. 2d. The prior and convent of Worcester granted to John Sonneburne, rector, in the reign of Richard II., a chamber in the priory, decent and suited to his rank, to be repaired and furnished at their expense, and likewise a loaf of the larger size, another of the *sponsable* size, and a draught of the best beer that the convent drank, every day during his life, together with the sum of fifty-two shillings yearly.

† COMPTON SCORPION or Scorfen. This township is in the parish of Illmington, Kington division, of the hundred of Kington. It is said to have been the birth-place of Sir Thomas Overbury, a miscellaneous writer, principally known by the tragic circumstance of his death. He was born in 1581, at the house of his maternal grandfather in Warwickshire, and in 1595 was entered a fellow-commoner of Queen's college, Oxford. Thence, after taking a degree, he removed to the Middle Temple for the study of the law; but his inclination being more turned to polite literature, he preferred the chance of pushing his fortune at court. In 1604, he contracted an acquaintance with Robert Car, the worthless favourite brought from Scotland by James I. The ignorance and mean qualifications of this minion rendered the services of a man of parts and education, like Overbury, exceedingly welcome; and he repaid his services by procuring for him, in 1608, the honour of knighthood, and the place of a Welch judge

Sir Thomas Overbury.

Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
39	Compton Verney... } ex pa lib }	Warwick...	Kineton .....2	Stratford ...8	Southam ...8	85	56
39	Compton Wyngates... } ex pa lib }	Warwick...	Ship. on Stour5	Kineton .....7	Shotswell ...7	84	23
42	Conderton .....to	Worcester..	Tewkesbury 7	Evesham ...5	Pershore ...3	105	112
15	Condicote .....pa	Gloucester .	Stow on Wold3	Campden ...9	Winchcombe8	88	142
35	Condover .....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury 5	M. Wenlock 9	Wellington 11	155	1455
13	Coneysthorpe .....to	N. R. York .	New Malton 5	Pickering...2	Halsmsley ...11	223	190
15	Coneythorpe .....to	W. R. York .	Knaresboro' 4	Aldboro' ...2	Ripley .....6	206	96
35	Coneyweston .....to	Stafford ...	Cheadle .....4	Kingsley ...5	Newcastle ...6	150	....
23	Congerston .....pa	Leicester ...	M. Bosworth 3	Hinckley ...8	Twycross...2	108	170
27	Congham .....vil	Norfolk	Castle Rising 3	Lynn Regis .6	Swaffham ...11	97	290
7	Congleton *.....m t	Chester.....	Macclesfield 7	Sandbach...7	Knutsford ..12	162	9352

COMPTON SCORPION.

Viscount Rochester.

Death of Sir Thomas Overbury by poison.

Account of his literary productions.

Employment of the inhabitants.

for his father. The intimacy continued to be mutually advantageous, until the favourite engaged in his celebrated amour with the Countess of Essex. With too much of the license of fine gentlemen in every age, Sir Thomas countenanced this gallantry in the first instance; but when that infamous woman had, by a disgraceful series of proceedings, unhappily but too much countenanced by the king himself, procured a divorce from her husband, he opposed the projected marriage between her and her gallant by the strongest remonstrances. This counsel, Car, then become Viscount Rochester, communicated to the lady, who immediately exercised her influence for the removal of her adversary. An attempt was made to place him at a distance, by appointing him to a foreign mission; but relying upon his ascendancy with the favourite, which he exercised with considerable arrogance, he refused to accept it. On the ground of disobedience in declining the king's service, he was immediately arrested, and committed a close prisoner to the Tower in April 1613, and all access of his friends was debarred. At length, fear of his resentment and disclosures, if released, induced Car and the countess, now become his wife, to cause infected viands to be administered at various times to the unhappy prisoner, who finally fell a sacrifice to a poisoned clyster, on the 15th September, 1613. All these facts afterwards appeared in evidence, when the accomplices in the murder were tried, and Sir Gervase Elways, the lieutenant of the Tower, a creature of Car's, with several others, were condemned and executed. Car and his lady, then become Earl and Countess of Somerset, were also convicted and condemned, but to the eternal disgrace of James, pardoned for no assignable cause that will not add to the ignominy of the proceeding. Sir Thomas Overbury wrote both in verse and in prose, and his poem, entitled "The Wife," has been much admired; as also his "Characters," or witty descriptions of the properties of sundry persons, somewhat in the manner of the sketches in the posthumous works of Butler. A tenth edition of all his works was published in 1753, 8vo. His nephew, Sir Thomas Overbury, published "An Account of the Trial of Joan Perry and her two sons, for the Murder of William Harrison;" a most remarkable case, the parties who were executed having confessed themselves guilty of the murder, although innocent; "Queries on Persecution in Religion;" and "Rationum Vernaculum," a further work on the same subject.—*Biog. Brit. State Trials.*

* CONGLETON is one of the townships of Astbury. It is a small corporate town, governed by a mayor and six aldermen. Formerly it was celebrated for the manufacture of tagged leather laces, called Congleton points, and for the weaving of ribbons, both of which have been discontinued; and the chief employment of the poor is now derived from a silk-mill, which was erected on the banks of the river, about 1752. There are also five cotton-mills in and near the town, and one paper-mill. Congleton had formerly two chapels, or churches, as they were sometimes called, dependant on Astbury as the mother church. The lower chapel, adjoining the bridge, was desecrated nearly two centuries ago, and has been occupied many years as a workhouse. The higher chapel was rebuilt, and

probably enlarged, about the year 1740; but the tower was not rebuilt till 1786. The corporation is in possession of one of the ancient instruments for a scold, or "curst queane," called a bridle; and to the present day it is said to be occasionally used. Congleton has a grammar-school, at least as old as the time of Queen Elizabeth, which is free only to the sons of burgesses. Congleton is memorable in the history of the county as the scene of an atrocious and perhaps unprecedented murder, which was perpetrated by Samuel Thorley, a butcher's assistant in the town. The name of the unfortunate victim was Anne Smith, a ballad-singer, aged 22. It appeared that she was met on a foot-way near Congleton by the prisoner, who prevailed on her to accompany him to a hollow place at some distance from the road, where he severed her head from her body, cut off her arms, legs, thighs, and breasts, took out her bowels and tongue, and having cut off the calves of her legs, and other fleshy parts, threw what remained of the carcass into a brook. Having thus, as he imagined, secured himself from the possibility of detection, he placed those parts in his apron, and carrying them to the house of an old woman, told her, that he had received from a butcher, who had been driving pigs on the road, the flesh of one that had died, which he desired her to put up for him. Calling again the next morning, he requested permission to boil, what he then termed, his pork, which being granted, he ate a part of it for breakfast; but, finding it to disagree with him, he desired the woman to throw the remainder away. Soon afterwards some men, who had occasion to pass the brook, observed a petticoat in the water; and their suspicions being awakened, they searched attentively, and found several dismembered parts of a human body. The head and face being seen by an aged woman in the neighbourhood, she instantly exclaimed, "It is poor Anne Smith, the ballad-singer." The manner in which the deceased had been cut to pieces occasioned a shrewd countryman to observe, that the act was probably perpetrated by a butcher; and the ferocious disposition of Thorley excited a suspicion that he was the person, though he had assisted in the search for the remains of the body, and expressed a strong detestation at the conduct of the unknown murderer." His general character was bad; and his frequent practice of eating raw meat induced the countryman to imagine that Thorley might have concealed the flesh in some barn for food. Under the influence of this idea, he searched the cottage of the old woman in whose custody the flesh had been left, and who was perhaps known as an acquaintance of the murderer; and was then, as far as she was concerned, informed of the foregoing particulars. The scattered pieces of the body were produced; and the man perceiving that they were not bristly, as a scraped pig would have been, conveyed them to a surgeon, who immediately pronounced them to have belonged to some human body. Thorley was soon afterwards apprehended. He acknowledged the perpetration; and being questioned as to the motive which influenced him to commit such a horrible crime, he answered, that, "having frequently heard that human flesh resembled young pig in taste, curiosity prompted him to try if it was true." During his imprisonment and trial, he behaved with the utmost indifference. At the gallows he only inquired if the executioner intended to strip him; when, receiving an answer in the negative, he displayed a slight degree of satisfaction. His body was hung in chains on a heath near Congleton. The witnesses on his trial averred that he had never shown any marks of insanity, and entertained the opinion that extreme avarice was the principal inducement to the commission of this singularly savage act of diabolical cruelty. He was executed on the 10th of April, 1777. This town is a very healthy place, and the buildings are of a very neat description. Its manufactures are principally in leather, cotton, and silk.

CONGLETON

Atrocious murder.

Cannibalism.

The sanguinary murderer discovered.

Apprehended, convicted, and executed, April 10, 1777.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Thursday before Shrovetide, May 12th, July 6th, and November 23d.—Bankers, Johnson and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.—Inns, Black Lion, Bull's Head, and Swan.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
34	Congresbury.....pa	Somerset ...	Axbridge .. .6	Bristol .....12	Pensford ....12	127	1327	
35	Congreve.....vil	Stafford ...	Stafford ....7	Newport ....10	Rugeley .....7	129	.....
17	Conhope.....to	Hereford ...	Presteign ...6	Kington .....8	Weobly .....6	145	194	
23	Coningsby.....pa	Lincoln ...	Horncastle ..1	Tattershall ..1	Bollingbroke 9	127	1773	
23	Coningsholme.....pa	Lincoln ...	Louth .....8	Saltfleet ....5	Alford .....12	154	170	
6	Conington.....pa	Cambridge..	St. Ives .....3	Huntingdon ..6	Caxton .....5	52	203	
19	Conington.....pa	Hunts	Hilton .....2	Doncaster ...2	St. Neots...19	53	204	
46	Conisbrough.....pa	W. R. York.	Rotherham ..6	Doncaster ...2	Tickhill ....5	160	1347	
13	Coniscliff, High, pa& to	Durham	Darlington ..4	Staindrop ...9	Sedgefield ..13	245	608	
13	Coniscliff, Low.....to	Durham ....	.....3	.....10	.....12	244	140
46	Coniston.....to	E. R. York.	Hull .....5	Beverley ....8	Hedon .....4	180	116	
45	Coniston, Cold.....to	W. R. York.	Skipton .....6	Sally Abbey ..8	Broughton ...3	224	336	
45	Coniston in Kettle- well Dale.....to	W. R. York.	Settle .....10	Burnsall ....4	Hawes .....14	230	162	
22	Coniston Monk.....to	Lancaster ..	Hawkshead ..3	Ambleside ..7	Ulverston...12	266	.....
41	Conock.....ham	Wilts	Laington ....4	Devizes .....4	Marlboro'...10	86	143	
45	Cononley.....to	W. R. York.	Skipton .....3	Broughton ..4	Colne .....5	219	.....
13	Conside.....to	Durham	Durham ....11	Wolsingham ..4	Muggleswick 4	260	.....
8	Constantine, St.....pa	Cornwall ...	Falmouth...5	Helston .....5	Penryn .....5	270	2004	
38	Constard.....nan	Sussex	Battle .....5	Rye .....10	Winchelsea. 10	50	.....

Birth-place
of the cele-
brated Dr.
Richard
Hurd, 1720.

Literary
produc-
tions.

Translation
to the see of
Worcester,
1781.

* CONGREVE. This village, in the neighbourhood of Penkrige, had the honour of giving birth to the celebrated Dr. Richard Hurd, an eminent English prelate and philological writer of the last century. He was born January 13th, 1720, at this place, where his father was a farmer. After a school education, he went to Emanuel college, Cambridge, in which he obtained a fellowship in 1742, having previously proceeded M.A.; and in 1749 he took the degree of B.D. The same year he published "Horatii Ars Poetica, Epistola ad Pisones;" with an English commentary and notes, which was dedicated to Warburton, whose friendship and literary patronage contributed much to his future prosperity. In 1750 he published a "Commentary on the Epistle of Horace to Augustus;" and in 1751 a tract entitled "The Opinion of an eminent Lawyer, concerning the Right of Appeal from the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge to the Senate, supported by a short historical Account of the Jurisdiction of the University, by a Fellow of a College," 8vo. His next production was a satirical attack on Dr. Jortin, in defence of Warburton, in an "Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship," which he afterwards endeavoured to suppress. His first ecclesiastical preferment was the rectory of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, which he obtained in 1757; and the same year he published "Remarks on David Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion," 8vo. His "Dialogues Moral and Political, with Letters on Chivalry and Romance," appeared at different times from 1758 to 1764, and were republished collectively, in 1765, 3 vols. 8vo. It ought to be remarked, that the later editions of this production show the sentiments of the author to have undergone some change after the first publication of his dialogues, in which he eulogizes the friends and martyrs of liberty in terms which to his more matured judgment probably appeared too strong. None of his works attracted so much notice as the dialogues, which were translated into German by the poet Holty, and published at Leipsic. About 1765, he was chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's-inn; and in 1767, he was made Archdeacon of Gloucester. He took the degree of LL.D. in 1768, in which year he commenced a series of sermons on the prophecies, preached at the lecture founded by his friend Warburton, at Lincoln's-inn. These discourses were published under the title of an "Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church, in Twelve Lectures," 1772. In 1775, Dr. Hurd was raised to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry; and not long after was made preceptor to the late King George IV., and his brother, the Duke of York, through the influence of Lord Mansfield. He was translated to the see of Worcester on the removal of Dr. North to Winchester in 1781; and at the same time was bestowed on him the confidential situation of clerk of the closet. These preferments seem to have satisfied his ambition, for on the death of

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
49	Convil-Cayeo *	pa Carmarthen.	Llandovery . . 7	Lampeter . . . 7	Talley 6	198	1971
49	Convil in Elvet	pa Carmarthen.	Carmarthen . . 7	Newcastle . . 8	St. Claer . . . 8	225	...
11	Cookbury	pa Devon	Holsworthy . . 4	Torrington . . 10	Stratton . . . 11	210	290
4	Cookham	pa Berks	Maidenhead . 3	Gt. Marlow . . 4	Slough 7	29	3337
29	Cookham	to Northumb.	Wooler 9	Coldstream . . 4	Ancroft 6	333	...
36	Cookley	pa Suffolk . . .	Halesworth . . 2	Harlestone . . 9	Framlingham . 10	97	287
21	Cooling	pa Kent	Rochester . . 4	Gravesend . . 7	Chatham . . . 5	29	131
13	Coopen	to Durham . .	Stock on Tees . 6	Hartlepool . . 5	Sedgefield . . 7	252	...
36	Copdock	pa Suffolk . . .	Ipswich . . . 4	Hadleigh . . . 6	Neyland . . . 11	68	310
22	Cope Lench	to Lancaster . .	Bury 7	Haslingden . . 5	Rochdale . . . 7	204	1519
7	Copenhall Church . . .	to Chester . . .	Nantwich . . . 5	Sandbach . . . 5	Wybunbury . . 5	169	848
7	Copenhall Monks . . .	to Chester . . .	... . . . . 5	... . . . . 4	Congleton . . 10	168	148
14	Copford	pa Essex	Colchester . . 4	Coggleshall . . 6	Malden 12	46	611
44	Copgrove	pa & to W. R. York.	Boro' bridge . 3	Knaresboro' . 3	Ripon 4	205	120
3	Cople	pa Bedford . . .	Bedford . . . 3	Wittington . . 2	Cardington . . 2	47	643
46	Copmanthorpe	to E. R. York .	York 5	Selby 8	Pocklington . 15	185	293
36	Coppenhall Hay . . .	lib Stafford . .	Penkridge . . 3	Stafford . . . 3	Newport . . . 10	131	100
19	Coppingford	pa Hunts	Stilton 5	Huntington . . 6	Connington . . 4	66	44
22	Coppul	to & chap Lancaster	Chorley . . . 3	Wigan 4	Ormskirk . . . 10	205	908
39	Copston Magna . . .	ham Warwick . .	Nuneaton . . 6	Hinckley . . . 4	Coventry . . . 10	98	108
23	Corby	pa Northamp . .	Rockingham . 3	Rothwell . . . 8	Kettering . . . 8	90	...
24	Corby †	m t & pa Lincoln . . .	Folkingham . 9	Grantham . . . 9	Bourn 11	105	654
9	Corby, Great	to Cumberland	Carlisle . . . 6	Brampton . . . 6	C. Carrock . . 5	299	1295
9	Corby, Little	to Cumberland	... . . . . 6	... . . . . 4	Longtown . . 10	302	313
33	Corley	pa Salop	Tenbury . . . 3	C. Mortimer . 5	Ludlow 8	142	553
34	Corfe	pa Somerset . .	Taunton . . . 3	Wellington . . 6	Chard 9	144	271
12	Corfe Castle ‡ bo & m t	Dorset	Dorchester . 23	Wareham . . . 5	Poole 8	116	1712

Dr. Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, the king would have elevated Dr. Hurd to the primacy, a station for which he was well qualified by his talents and standing in the church, but he modestly declined the offer. In 1788, he published an edition of the works of Bishop Warburton, in which he thought proper to omit some of the productions of his deceased friend; a circumstance which subjected him to the severe reprehension of the late Dr. Samuel Parr, who supplied the editorial deficiencies of Bishop Hurd's collection, by printing a volume with the title of "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian." In 1795, the right reverend editor himself published a kind of supplement to the works of Warburton, in the form of a biographical preface, and he subsequently also published the correspondence of Warburton, which was his last literary undertaking. He died at the episcopal palace of Hartlebury, in Worcestershire, May 28, 1808, and was interred in the church-yard of that parish. *Nichols's Lit. Anec. Month. Mag.* vol. xxv. *Edit.*

CONGREVE.

Death of
Bishop
Hurd, 1803.Many an-
tiquities
found here.

* CONVIL-CAYEO, or Cynwf-Caeo, is in the hundred of Cayeo or Caeo, situated near the junction of the rivers Cothy and Turrock. In this vicinity are several springs: one at Pump-Saint is held in much estimation. Two sulphureous springs at Briw Nant are preferred to those of Brecknock and Radnor; and there is a well of remarkably cold water here, peculiarly efficacious in rheumatic complaints. Many antiquities, evidently Roman, continue to be found in this vicinity, such as golden torques; Roman bricks are frequently dug up in the fields. Several tumuli stand near a place called the bridge of Remus's Ford. The remains of an aqueduct are still to be seen, leading to the ruins of the Soldier's-mill; and there is a Sarn Helen or Roman road in this parish, on the road near to Llan-Dewi Brefi. Gold mines were formerly worked here by the Romans. Convil-Cayeo is celebrated in the poetry of Llywarch Hen.

Fairs, May 30th, August 21st, and October 6th.

† CORBY.—*Fairs, August 26th, and Monday before October 11th, for horses and horned cattle.*

‡ CORFE CASTLE. The town of Corfe Castle, situated in what is termed the Isle of Purbeck, is an ancient market-town, that most probably owes its origin to the castle, which was built previously to the year 980. As the town, however, is unnoticed in the Domesday-book, it could not

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
12	Corfe Mullen	pa Dorset	Wimborn M. 4	B. Forum	9 Bere Regis	105	603
16	Corhampton	pa Hants	Bishop's Wal 4	Exton	1 Winchester 10	61	125
39	Corley	pa Warwick	Coventry	4 Nuneaton	6 Colleshill	95	307
36	Cornard, Great	pa Suffolk	Sudbury	1 Haverhill	16 Hadleigh	56	819
36	Cornard, Little	pa Suffolk	2	2 Nevland	6	57	345
46	Cornborough	to N. R. York	York	11 M. Heighton 7	Pocklington . 2	194	59

CORFE CASTLE.

Its chartered privileges.

The castle formerly a most impregnable fortress.

Some remains of the castle wall nine yards thick.

have been of any note till after the conquest. The manor and castle appear to have descended together, and to have been held by various owners. In the reign of Henry IV. they were granted to the Beauforts, Earls of Somerset, from whom they were taken by Edward IV. In the reign of Henry VIII. they were bestowed on Henry, Duke of Richmond; but after his death reverted to the crown. Edward VI. bestowed them on the Duke of Somerset. On that nobleman's attainder the demesne lands of the castle were leased for twenty-one years, on a fee-farm rent of £7 13s. 4d. per annum. Queen Elizabeth granted the castle, manor, and whole Isle of Purbeck to Sir Christopher Hatton, whose heirs continued possessors till the commencement of the 17th century. At that period Sir William Hatton gave the manor to Elizabeth, his wife, who afterwards married Chief Justice Coke, of whom it was purchased in 1635, by Sir John Bankes, attorney-general to Charles I. Of this gentleman's descendants it is still the property. This place, though an ancient borough by prescription, was not incorporated till the time of Elizabeth, when the first return to parliament was made. The charter was obtained by Sir Christopher Hatton: this, besides other privileges, invested them with the same liberties as the Cinque Ports. The town is governed by a mayor and eight barons: the right of electing the members to be returned to parliament is vested in all persons within the borough, paying scot and lot, who are possessed of any messuage, or are tenants of one for life. The town of Corfe Castle is composed principally of two streets of mean stone buildings. Numbers of the inhabitants are employed in the clay works and stone quarries in the neighbourhood; and some few in the knitting of stockings. The children of the poorer classes are instructed in common learning, and the rules of good conduct in Sunday-schools, which originated in the noble and highly serviceable exertions of William Morton Pitt, Esq., of Kingston-house. The church is a large and ancient structure, situated at the east part of the town, near the commencement of the two streets. It consists of a nave, a chancel, two aisles, and a large indented tower. The roof is sustained by twelve irregular arches; and connected with the porch are four pillars in the Saxon style. Corfe castle, so celebrated in history, which gives name to the town where it is situated, stands on a steep rocky hill, opposite to the church, and in the opening of those ranges of hills which enclose the east parts of the isle. From its situation between the ends of these hills, which overlook the tops of the highest towers, it is deprived of much of its natural and artificial strength: notwithstanding, from the massy thickness of its walls, and the ascent to it from all sides but the south being so steep, it must, before the invention of artillery, have been one of the most impregnable fortresses in the kingdom. The Saxons were so sensible of the importance of this castle, for the command of the isle, that they justly termed it Corfe-gate, as being the principal pass or avenue. A strong bridge of four high narrow arches leads over the deep moat, which separates the castle from the town. The castle was formerly composed of four wards, of which the first remains tolerably entire, probably from the great strength of its walls, which measure nine yards in thickness. The outer gate, which leads to the first ward, is large, and has a round tower on each side. Within the ward are six other towers, on one of which are the arms of Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. Some old people who were living in 1710, and remembered the siege of the castle, showed

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
8	Cornelly pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony ... 1	Truro 4	Gram-pound ... 3		253	170
29	Cornside pa	Northumb ..	Hexham ... 9	Bellingham .. 6	Haltwhistle 15		294	524
9	Corney pa	Cumberland	Ravenglass .. 3	Bootle 3	Ulpha 5		203	292
13	Cornforth to	Durham 6	Durham 6	Kelloe 3	Sedgefield... 4		253	353
29	Cornhill to & chap	Northumb ..	Coldstream .. 2	Wooler 10	Berwick 12		332	....
13	Cornsey to	Durham 8	Durham 8	Walsingham 6	Stanhope ... 8		267	230

a room in this ward, where smiths, plumbers, and other artificers, wrought. After passing another bridge, the "Second Ward" is entered by a gate similar to the former. The left side of this gate, with the tower, is parted from the wall and rest of the gate, and projects four feet nine inches further than the other part. Just within the gate, on the right hand, was a flight of stairs, which led up to the Great Tower. At the higher end the hill forms an angle, called "The Dungeon," and the tower on its extremity is called "The Dungeon Tower," and is said to have been the place where prisoners were confined. The wall on the west in this angle seems to be the most ancient part of the castle, and is built in a different style from the rest: the courses of the stone being oblique, in the Roman manner, shew it was built so, early in the Saxon times, when that mode was not quite laid aside. "The Third Ward" appears to have been the chief. In the west part stood the "Great Tower," two battlements of which with the northern side and part of the southern, are still remaining. This seems to have been the state prison, all the windows that remain being extremely high from the floor, to prevent escape. A little south of this tower is a small platform, which overlooks the town, and affords a fine prospect over the south and west parts of the isle. In this ward the lords of the castle appear to have resided; and the remains of the buildings show a more neat and elegant taste. "The Fourth Ward," which lies on the north side of the last, is the smallest. In the east end of this is a sally-port, where the enemy entered when the castle was surprised; and near it a well, into which, tradition asserts, Lady Bankes threw money and plate to a considerable amount. The remains of the entrance which led to the second ward, are, perhaps, the most remarkable. The tower near it is also very singular: "The latter," observes Dr. Maton, "which once adjoined to the gate was separated with a part of the arch at the time of the demolition of the castle, and is moved down the precipice, preserving its perpendicularity, and projecting almost five feet below the corresponding part. Another of the towers on the same side is, on the contrary, inclined so much, that a spectator will tremble when passing under it. The singular position of these towers seems to have been occasioned through the foundations being undermined (for blowing them up) in an incomplete manner. On the higher part of the hill stands the keep or citadel, which is at some distance from the centre of the fortress, and commands a view of boundless extent to the north and west: it has not hitherto suffered much diminution from its original height; the fury of the winds being resisted less by the thickness of the walls than by the strength of the cement. The upper windows have Saxon arches, but are apparently of a later date than any other part of the building west of the keep, the stones of which being placed herring-bone fashion, prove it to be of the earliest style. The chapel is of a very late date, as appears from its obtuse Gothic arches; and I have really an idea that almost all the changes of architecture, from the reign of Edgar to that of Henry VII., may be traced in this extensive and stupendous ruin. We could not view without horror the dungeons which remain in some of the towers: they recalled to our memory the truly diabolical cruelty of King John, by whose order twenty-two prisoners confined in them were starved to death. Matthew Paris, the historian, says, that many of these unfortunate men were among the first of the Poitevin nobility. Another instance of John's barbarous disposition was his treatment of Peter of Pontefract, a poor hermit, who was

CORFE CASTLE.

The
Dungeon
Tower.Singular
tower near
the entrance
to the
castle.Horrible
dungeons.

CORFE
CASTLE.Barbarity of
King John.The origin
of the
castle.Queen
Elfrida's
treachery
and murder
of King
Edward.King John
resided
here.

imprisoned in Corfe castle for prophesying the deposition of that prince. Though the prophesy was in some measure fulfilled by the surrender which John made of his crown to the pope's legate, the year following, yet the imprudent prophet was sentenced to be dragged through the streets of Wareham, tied to horses' tails." The date of the building of this fortress is unknown; but from some circumstances it appears probable that King Edgar was its founder. That it was not built before 887, or 888, the time when the nunnery of Shaftesbury was founded is certain, from an inquisition taken in the fifty-fourth of Henry III.; in which the jurors said, "that the abbess and nuns at Shaston (Shaftesbury) had, without molestation, before the foundation of the castle at Corfe, all wrecks within their manor of Kingston, in the Isle of Purbeck." Mr. Aubrey, in his *Monumenta Britannica*, says, that he had been told that mention was made of Corfe castle in the reign of King Alfred; but if it had actually existed in the time of that monarch, it would surely have been more publicly known. The short reigns that followed could not allow time for so great an undertaking; therefore to Edgar, who enjoyed more peace than almost any of his predecessors, and who founded or repaired no fewer than forty-seven monasteries, the origin of this castle may, with the greatest probability, be ascribed. His second wife, Elfrida, resided here at the beginning of her widowhood; and during that residence committed the murder of King Edward, Edgar's son and successor, of which the following particulars are related by William of Malmsbury:—"King Edward, being hunting in a forest neare the sea, upon the south-east coast of the countie of Dorset, and in the Isle of Parbecke, came neare unto a fair stronge castell, seated on a little river called Corfe, wherein his mother-in-law, Elfrida, with her son, Ethelred, then lived: the king, ever beareing a kinde affection to them, beeing soe neare, would needes make knowne soe much by his personall visitation; which haveing resolved, and beeing either of purpose, or by chance, singled from his followers, hee rode to the castell gate. The queen, who longe had looked for an opportunitie, that by makeing him awaye, shee might make waye for her own sonne to the crowne, was glad the occasion nowe offered itselfe; and therefore, with a modest and humble behaviour, shee bad him welcome, desiringe to enjoye his presence that night. But hee, haveing performed what hee purposed, and doubting his companie might find him misseing, tolde her, that hee now intended on horseback to drink to her and his brother in a cuppe of wine, and so leave her; which beeing presented unto him, the cuppe was noe sooner at his mouth, but a knife was at his back, which a servant, appointed by this treacherous woman, stroke into him. The kinge, findeing himselfe hurt, sett spurs to his horse, thinking to recover his companie; but the wounde beeing deepe, and fainting through the losse of much blood, he felle from his horse, which dragged him by one foot hanging in the stirrup, until he was left dead at Corfe-gate, in the year 979." In the time of Stephen, Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, seized the castle; and though the king endeavoured to dispossess him, he was unable. King John appears to have resided here for some time, as several writs issued by him are dated at Corfe. When Henry III. was crowned, Peter de Mauley, the governor of the castle, was summoned to attend the ceremony of the coronation, and to bring with him the regalia, intrusted to his care by John. The next year he delivered up the castle to the king, with all its military engines, ammunition, and jewels. Edward II., while a prisoner, was removed hither from Kenilworth castle. Henry VII. repaired the castle for the residence of his mother, the Countess of Richmond, and the parliament granted £2,000 for sitting it up; yet it does not appear that that princess ever inhabited it. Sir Christopher Hatton was its next repairer; who was, most probably, followed by Sir John Bankes, whose lady became illustrious from the gallant manner in which she defended it from the attacks of the parlia-



50 40 30 20 10 59

SCALE

0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Stratton	1
Lasnewth	2
East	3
West	4
Trigg	5
Pyder	6
Fowder	7
Kerrier	8
Penwith	9

50 SCILLY ISLES 50

S^t Helens I.
Tresca I. *S^t Martins I.*
Bryer I. *Eastern I^s*
Hugh Town. *S^t Marys I.*
Annet
Orbawethaup. *S^t Agnes I.*
Roseau^r *Corregan*

20 60





Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
8	Cornwall *	co				...	302440
31	Cornwall	co	Oxford	Chip. Norton 3	Castleton 2	Shipton 6	80 110
11	Cornwood	pa	Devon	E. Plympton 4	Berealston 11	Saltash 11	214 1056
11	Cornworthy	pa	Devon	Totness 3	Mudbury 11	Dartmouth 4	200 567
27	Corpusty	pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 6	Holt 11	Foulsham 8	114 468
29	Corridge	to	Northumb	Morpeth 11	Rothbury 11	Corbridge 13	292 23
14	Corringham	pa	Essex	Hornden on H 3	Billericay 8	Gt. Thurrock 7	28 234
24	Corringham, Great	pa & to	Lincoln	Gainsboro' 4	Spittal 6	Gd. Bridge 13	150
24	Corringham, Little	to	Lincoln	3	5	14	149 } 559
12	Corscombe	pa	Dorset	Beaminster 3	Crewkerne 6	Sherborne 12	133 714
15	Corse	pa	Gloucester	Newent 4	Tewkesbury 7	Ledbury 9	108 476

CORFE
CASTLE.

Dreadful
ravages, and
rage of civil
war.

Castle sup-
posed to be
haunted by
wandering
spirits.

Incalcula-
ble advan-
tages de-
rived from
its maritime
situation.

ment's forces. In the year 1646, through the treachery of Lieutenant-Colonel Pitman, an officer of the garrison, the parliamentary forces obtained possession. It was ordered to be immediately demolished; and the walls and towers were blown up with gunpowder, or undermined and thrown down. "Thus," observes Hutchins, "this ancient and magnificent fabric was reduced to a heap of ruins, and remains a lasting monument of the dreadful effects of anarchy, and the rage of civil war. The ruins are large, and allowed to be the noblest and grandest in the kingdom, considering the extent of the ground on which they stand. The vast fragments of King's Tower, the round towers leaning as if ready to fall, the broken walls, and vast pieces of them tumbled down into the vale below, form such a scene of havoc and desolation, as strikes every curious spectator with horror and concern. This castle was supposed to be the haunt of wandering spirits, by the neighbouring peasantry; lights and figures having frequently been seen in the dark winter nights, gliding among its ruins; but the revenue officers having discovered a band of smugglers concealed there, the spirits have never since been seen. Here is held every month, before the mayor, a court of record, for the recovery of debts, &c. The poor children of this town are taught the rudiments of learning at the Sunday-schools, which originated in the benevolence of William Morton Pitt, Esq. It was disfranchised by the late reform bill.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 12th, and October 29th, for hogs and toys.

* CORNWALL is the most western county in Great Britain. It is entirely bounded by the sea, excepting on its eastern side, which is separated from Devonshire by the Tamar, and an artificial boundary of a few miles in length at its northern extremity, so that it almost forms an island. From this boundary to the westward the land continually decreases in breadth, and assumes a figure nearly resembling a horn. The north side is skirted by the Bristol channel, and the south by the British channel, both seas seeming to meet near the point called the Land's End, at the extremity of the promontory on the west. The widest part from Morvinstow, on the north, to Rame-head, on the south, is about forty-three miles in breadth, but this extent rapidly contracts, and twenty miles may be regarded as the medium, till we approach Mount's Bay, between which place and St. Ives it is not more than five miles and a half. The length of the north-east side, from Morvinstow to the Land's End, is about ninety miles. The circumference is estimated at 200 miles. The Rev. Mr. Polwhele justly considers, that the advantages which this county derives from its maritime situation, in a commercial light, are incalculable. "The sea coast" says he "spreads itself along the south and north parts of Cornwall, to such a degree, that if we estimate the curvatures of the south and north coast, and make also a just allowance for the much fewer curvatures of the boundaries towards Devonshire, we shall find that four parts in five of the outline of Cornwall are exposed to the sea. It is this which fills our bays and harbours, makes a number of fishing creeks, brings our native products, sands, sea-weed, and fish, (as well as foreign merchandise,) home to our doors in a multitude of places; exports tin and

CORNWALL.

Difficulties
of the
channel to
seamen.

Necessity of
precise de-
termination
of latitude
and longi-
tude.

General ap-
pearance of
the county.

fish with great convenience ; from vapours generates and feeds our brooks and softens the air ; from cliffs, so near on either hand, facilitates the drains of mines, opens the treasures of metals, useful earths, and minerals, to the inquisitive eye ; and in short procures plenty, and promotes trade and employment in a variety of shapes unknown to more inland counties." Mr. Polwhele, however, admits that these advantages are not altogether without their opposites. " Our coast," he observes, " is not only extended greatly in proportion to the area of the land, but it has many promontories jutting out on each side, which necessarily make deep bays, and unhappily augment the distresses of sailors is stormy weather. Another inconvenience of our sea situation is, that the land shoots out sharp, like a wedge into the Atlantic Ocean. Ships oftentimes mistake one channel for another, or are drawn aside from their true course by the inequality of the tides ; and the tides, irregular from the prominence of the headlands, are rendered more so at the extremity of Cornwall by the Sylleh (Scilly) Islands, which narrow the channel whether the tide sets to the north or the south, and consequently increasing the velocity of the current, occasion a more than ordinary indraught into both channels. The tide of flood at the Land's End rises on the top of a common spring eighteen feet, and from that to twenty-four, according to the wind and weather ; insomuch, that in stormy weather, from the south-west, it has risen to the height of thirty feet ; but at the common neap tides only thirteen feet usually ; and at a very dead neap it has not risen above ten feet. During the flood the tide at the Land's End sets inward from the south near nine hours. Its run is eight hours in most places between Sylleh and the Land's End : but the ebb continues only between three and four hours. This is a very dangerous singularity if not known and properly regarded. But the greatest difficulty of our maritime situation is, that an accurate survey of our shores, and a precise determination of our latitude and longitude, have never yet been taken, not so much as of the Lizard, the first land usually made by ships homeward bound, and the southernmost point of England, from which most ships outward bound to the southward begin their reckoning. Here a false step is made at first setting out, and, unless rectified by repeated observations, it may be of fatal consequence. To have the longitude and latitude ascertained at the extremity of the island, where ships begin and end their reckonings, is certainly a matter of the greatest moment to commerce, and should be performed by a variety of the best instruments, at subsequent times, and by more than one skilful hand." " Another circumstance," observes Mr. Polwhele, " claims the attention of our countrymen. Our harbours are generally at the mouth of rivers, and not very distant from the hills where they rise, and of course not so long or deep as where the rivers and creeks run farther up into the land : they are, therefore, more apt to be choked with sands and rubbish than in other situations. Too much care, then, cannot be taken that ships discharge not their ballast in improper places, so as to obstruct the navigable channel, a grievance of which many intelligent traders are apprehensive." From its soil, appearance, and climate, Cornwall is apparently one of the least inviting of the English counties. A ridge of bare and rugged hills, intermixed with bleak moors, runs through the midst of its whole length, and exhibits the appearance of a dreary waste. The roads being chiefly carried over the higher land, or the extensive commons they intersect, convey a much greater idea of sterility to the traveller, than the produce of the county will warrant him to entertain ; for the sea shores and the vallies display marks of abundant fertility, the natural richness of the soil being greatly increased by the use of sea sand, and weeds, collected on the beach. There is much beautiful scenery near the southern coast of Cornwall ; especially on the banks of the Lynher, near Trematon castle, and Nottar bridge ; at East and West Looe, Polperro, and Fowey. There is also some fine scenery on the banks of the Tamar, in the neighbourhood of Pentilly, Calstock, Cothelie, &c. Mount's bay, and the bay of Falmouth,

CORNWALL.

The sea-air considered to be injurious to vegetation.

Variable climate.

Sands of the Scilly Isles.

Cornwall formed part of Britannia Prima.

are not surpassed in beauty in the island. Perhaps, however, the most remarkable and interesting scenery in the county is that which presents itself along a line of bold and abrupt coast, bounded by the Atlantic ocean, and the British channel. Many of the vallies of Cornwall are well wooded. The sea air, however, is considered to be injurious to vegetation; and the salt particles with which it loads the atmosphere, conjointly with the violence of the winds, will hardly suffer any trees to grow upon the coasts; and it is only in the sheltered vales that any remains of the ancient natural woods are to be found. In situations exposed to the south-west and northerly winds, the attempt to rear plantations, till within these few years, was scarcely ever successful; but latterly the endeavour has been attended by more promising indications; the pineaster fir being first planted as a shelter to the more tender trees. At present the best wooded parts of the county are in its south-east division, and in the neighbourhood of Bodmin and Lostwithiel. There are also extensive plantations at Clowance, Tregothnan, Port Eliot, Carclew, Tehidy, &c. Lord de Dunstanville, Sir William Lemon, Sir John St. Aubyn, Lord Grenville, Messrs. Thomas, Rashleigh, Vyvyan, &c., are among its principal planters. Most of the land proprietors are now directing their attention to this useful branch of economy. The surrounding body of water renders the air of Cornwall exceedingly moist; and the clouds being intercepted in their passage by the high lands in the centre of the county occasions frequent and severe showers. These, however, seldom continue long, and may be considered as highly conducive to the health of the inhabitants, by clearing the air of pernicious vapours arising from the operations of refining the ores, and leaving in their room the vivifying qualities wafted by the genial breezes of the ocean. The seasons are more equal than in most other parts of England; the heat of the summer seldom being intense, nor the cold of the winter piercing. Frosts are but of short duration, and snow seldom lies upon the ground above two or three days. The variety of sea-sands round Cornwall is probably greater than in any other county in Great Britain; the sand of almost every cove being different. The sand of the same shore, cove, or bay, has generally the same colour; and a microscope shows it to be of the same substance as the adjacent cliffs, and also the strata under the sea, upon and against which the waves are perpetually acting, and driving to the shore what they wash or fret off from them. Hence the sands near Chandour Creek, near Penzance, and thence to Marazion, are of a pale blue colour, like the rocks at Chandour, and the shingle on the strand. On the Scilly Isles, the sands are of a bright and shining colour, composed, for the most part, of the mica and crystals of the granite, commonly called moor-stone, which edges all these islands: the same may be said of most other parts of Cornwall, the sands being reddish, yellow, bright, or blue, according as stones of each particular hue prevail in the places adjoining. The sand of Trereen Cove, Whitesand Bay, and also of the vast tracts on the north coast, is composed of broken shells, and is constantly used for manure; the more generally, perhaps, from the want of lime, which is always found in this county combined with fluoric acid, and only in small quantities, as schiefer spar. That Cornwall formed a part of Britannia Prima, in the time of the Romans, seems to be unquestioned; but many disputes have arisen amongst antiquaries as to the extent of dominion which those conquerors enjoyed there. Dr. Borlase was firmly of opinion, that they made an actual conquest of Cornwall; and he imagined them to have taken possession at the same period that the southern part of the island was subdued by Claudius Cæsar. This opinion Dr. Borlase proceeds to strengthen by descriptions of many coins, pavements, urns, and sepulchres, which have been found in different parts of the county, chiefly within the eighteenth century. He also adduces the form of various forts, encampments, and road-ways, and contends that the mass of evidence which he has collected, is so decisive of

CORNWALL.

British
chiefs'
association.

The unfor-
tunate
Britons sub-
ject to the
most hor-
rible deaths.

Said to be
the birth-
place of the
renowned
Arthur.

the Romans being in possession of Cornwall, that it cannot be any longer a matter of doubt. The length of time, however, that the natives retained their original language, and the numerous vestiges of the ancient religion and manners of the Britons, which overspread, as it were, the entire district, indicate that the sway of the Romans in Cornwall was rather nominal than real. The same policy which induced that people to destroy the monuments of Druidism in the Isle of Mona, to consume its groves with fire, level its altars, and massacre its priests and trembling votaries, would also have inclined them to press the observance of its ordinances, and level its superstitious memorials with the dust of Cornwall, if it had ever been equally subordinate to their power. On the retreat of the Romans the British chiefs associated in defence of their independence, and chose Gortheyrn, or Vortigern, then Earl of Cornwall, as their supreme governor. The events which followed proved the choice to have been unwise; for Gortheyrn, instead of calling the natural bravery of his people into action, and teaching them to defend their country against the murderous incursions of the Scots and Picts, had recourse to Saxon auxiliaries. These were, indeed, pregnant with evil, more destructive in its consequences. Seeing the fruitfulness of the land, and knowing the weakness of the inhabitants, the Saxons resolved to undertake the conquest of what they had been invited to defend; and being continually strengthened by fresh arrivals of their countrymen, each band of whom was more ferocious than the former, succeeded in their intended usurpation. The most horrible deaths awaited the unfortunate Britons; and the miserable fugitives which escaped the sword in the provinces subdued by the Saxons, were either made slaves, or forced to take refuge in the wilds of Cornwall, or the mountainous recesses of Wales. About this period numerous bodies of fugitives, and of the inhabitants of this county, and other western parts of the kingdom, are supposed to have sailed to Gaul, where, settling on the coasts opposite Cornwall, in the province of Armorica, they formed a new nation; and the name of Armorica was changed to that of Bretagne, which it retained till modern times. The same language which was so long spoken in Cornwall continued for centuries to be the language of Bretagne; and the frequent intercourses of friendship and trade which were carried on between the natives of each county has been considered as ample testimony of their having been originally one people. Vortimer, the son of Gortheyrn, bravely, but ineffectually endeavoured, with other British chiefs, to defend his territory from Saxon tyranny. The united efforts of the Britons of Cornwall and Wales were long exerted in the arduous conflict; but the superiority of Saxon discipline, and the continued accessions of strength which the Saxons received from the nations on the continent, rendered every attempt to repel usurpations unavailing. Tradition regards Cornwall as the birth-place of the renowned Arthur, whose history is so enveloped in monkish fable, that no endeavours could succeed in distinguishing his real from his pretended exploits. This celebrated prince and warrior is, however, admitted by all writers to have been the offspring of adulterous intercourse. His father, Uther Pendragon, loved the wife of the Duke of Cornwall. The duke's household, or his lady, was incorruptible, and Merlin had to enchant the adulterous Uther into the external figure of the husband, before his illicit passion could be gratified. Arthur is supposed to have succeeded his father Uther about the year 516; and he was immediately engaged in warfare against the Saxons, with whom he is said to have fought twelve successful battles. Twenty-two years are calculated to have intervened between the battle of Bath, in which he checked the stream of the Saxon conquest, and that fatal period in which he was torn from his lamenting friends by domestic treachery and civil rebellion. This catastrophe was produced by the infidelity of his Queen Gwenhwyfar, and the hostility of Medrawd his nephew. As Medrawd was able to defy the vengeance of

the potent Arthur, and even to meet him in battle, we may suspect that chieftains jealous of Arthur's authority, supported the rebellion. Some authors intimate, that, to obtain the aid or neutrality of the West Saxons, Medrawd gave them several provinces in their vicinity. As usurped power always seeks to maintain itself by crime, and absurdly hopes to obtain from new transgressions that impunity which it can never find, Medrawd may have sacrificed his country to his revenge; but all who love truth in history will tread lightly and cautiously over these events, and not bring any incident too strongly into notice. Camelford, on the banks of the Camel, as already stated, was the scene of that disastrous conflict, in which Medrawd dared to meet his injured uncle with the sword of revolt, and to consummate the crime of incest by murder. The battle lasted two days. The poem of Myrzin adds, that seven only escaped from the slaughter. We may interpret this of chiefs or officers. The traitor fell, but Arthur also received a mortal wound. From the coast of Cornwall he was conveyed into Somersetshire. Sailing along the shore they reached the Uzella, which they ascended, and the king was committed to the care of his friends in Glastonbury, but their skill could not avert the fatal hour. In the reign of Ivor, King of Wales, which commenced in the year 680, the Cornish Britons defeated the Saxons in three engagements, one of which occurred at Heyle. These destructive wars between the Britons and the Saxons continued nearly 240 years, under the general direction, on the part of the Britons, of the reigning sovereign, who was sometimes chosen from the natives of this county, and sometimes from those of Wales. Cadwallar, their last sole monarch died about the year 689; and from this time the affairs of the Britons were conducted by various petty chieftains; and Cornwall having no longer a governor in common with the Welch Britons, became a distinct principality. These divisions favoured the efforts of the Saxons, who appear to have penetrated with success into this county. Their progress, however, was for a time interrupted by a strong party of Armorican Britons, who had been solicited by their Cornish brethren, to engage in their assistance. With their aid, the places possessed by the enemy were re-conquered; and even a portion of the eastern side of Devonshire reduced; but victory proved only the prelude to defeat; for Ina, King of the West Saxons, repulsed them in several engagements about the year 710, and obtained much renown from the general triumph of his arms. From that period to the year 766, several battles were fought between the Cornish Britons and Saxons, but the former were almost invariably unsuccessful. In 787, the piratical Danes, who now first began to infest the English seas, visited the coasts of Wessex, under which name the Saxons had comprehended the whole of the ancient Danmonia, and within twenty years afterwards were engaged in alliance with the Cornish Britons, who had required their assistance, that they might be enabled to make a more effectual stand against the progress of the Saxon arms. This union drew upon them the concentrated power of Egbert, the reputed founder of the English monarchy. The military talents of this prince were superior to all the resistance they could offer; and in the year 813, Cornwall was entirely over-run by his forces. Its natives, however, were again assembled in opposition to his government in 823, when they fought a furious battle with the Devonian Saxons at Camelford, in this county, which terminated with the slaughter of many thousands on each side. This indecisive contest seems to have animated the Britons to act offensively; and in the year 835, having been strengthened by a body of Danes, whose services on this occasion had been particularly solicited, they attempted to expel the Saxons from Devonshire, and marched eastward for that purpose. At first, the combined forces were successful; but being opposed by Egbert at Hengston-hill, they were totally overthrown. After this victory Egbert enacted the severe law, that no Briton should pass the limits of his country, and set foot on English ground, on pain of death.

CORNWALL.

Disastrous
conflict.Destructive
wars be-
tween the
Britons
and Saxons,
continued
nearly 240
years.Renown of
Ina, King of
the West
Saxons.Military
talents of
Egbert, the
reputed
founder of
the Eng-
lish mo-
narchy.

CORNWALL.

Subjugated
by the
Saxons,
938.

Eight
castles of
defence.

Cruelty of
the Danes.

The story of
Henry de la
Pomeray.

The Com-
mons of
Cornwall
defeated at
Blackheath
in 1497.

Notwithstanding this prohibition, the struggles for superiority continued till the year 938, when in the reign of Athelstan, all Cornwall was subjugated by the Saxons, and the beautiful country lying between the Ex and the Tamar taken into the exclusive possession of the conqueror, who made the latter river the boundary of his dominions. Thus ended the contest which the Cornish Britons, with unabated perseverance, had maintained against the Saxons for the full space of 500 years. According to Dr. Borlase, many vestiges of the Danes exist in different parts of the county; but they are so intermixed or combined with British remains, that in some places it becomes difficult to ascertain to which nation they belonged. Their several landing places, he observes, "they secured with a ditch and vallum; and as they advanced fortified the hills with such propriety and judgment, that no less than eight castles, or rather strong intrenchments are to be seen within five miles round the town of Penzance. These are all of a circular form, and so placed on the hills, that they are in sight of each other, about two miles asunder, and consequently able to communicate by proper signals; the most distant are not more than eight miles apart. Some of them are enclosed with a very thick wall or walls of masonry, wide ditches, and such other works as plainly bespeak leisure, security, and the peaceable permission of the natives. These things sufficiently demonstrate their power in the western parts of Britain, and at the same time display their willingness to perpetuate it, and retain their possessions. Plunder and empire were the sole and darling objects of the Danes, and by degrees they came to use the Cornish as bad as the rest of the kingdom. To establish the one, that they might glut themselves with the other, they practised every kind of severity unprovoked; and even on common occasions, fire, sword, and desolation, attended them wherever they marched; so that at last Cornwall is supposed to have been utterly ruined by them, and to have continued as a forest uncultivated, and thinly peopled, for several ages." It is, however, proper to remark that this opinion of the establishment of the Danes in Cornwall, is contested by some learned antiquaries of the county, who ascribe the above-mentioned fortifications to the Cornish Britons. In 1068, Cornwall was plundered by Goodwin and Edmund, the sons of Harold, as they returned to Ireland, after they had defeated the conqueror's forces in the county of Somerset. For three centuries from this period Cornwall is scarcely noticed in military history; a circumstance which may be attributed to the remoteness of its situation. In the reign of Stephen, however, the inhabitants rose in favour of the Empress Maud. "The story of Henry de la Pomeray, in the rebellion against Richard I.," says Polwhele, "stands alone (during a certain period) as a detailed account of warlike enterprise in Cornwall." Pomeray, or Pomeroy, had large possessions in this county; and during the captivity of Richard on the continent, he seized on St. Michael's Mount in favour of John, Earl of Cornwall, who was then in rebellion against the king, his brother; but it appears that he surrendered it in 1194, on hearing of the king's release, and that without the least defence, to Hubert Walter, then Archbishop of Canterbury; and it is even said that, on hearing the king had returned, he died with fear. Queen Margaret landed at Weymouth in 1471, and the whole of Cornwall and Devon having risen in her behalf, through the influence of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne and Sir Hugh Courtney of Boconnoc, she was joined by them at Exeter, and accompanied to Tewkesbury. In September the same year, John Vere, Earl of Oxford, got possession of St. Michael's Mount, and kept it till the 3d of February the next year, when he was compelled to surrender it to John Fortescue. In the year 1497, the commons of Cornwall, headed by Lord Audley, marched as far as Blackheath, in Kent, where they met and were defeated by Lord Daubeney; and the ring-leaders, being taken prisoners, were executed. In September the same year, the celebrated Perkin Warbeck landed at Whitsand Bay, near the Land's End, where in

a short time he gathered together a body of 3,000 men, with which force he marched to besiege Exeter. His wife, Lady Catherine Gordon, having been left at St. Michael's Mount, was, after the flight of her husband, taken from thence by a party of horse, and brought to the court of Henry VII. In 1548, at the instigation of Hugh Arundell and others, another rebellion broke out in Cornwall. The rebels proceeded as Warbeck had done before, and besieged Exeter; but they were afterwards obliged to raise the siege, through the perseverance of its inhabitants; and being defeated, Arundell, with some others of their chiefs, was taken and executed. The town of Marazion was burnt during this rebellion; and Tonkin and Hals make mention that it again underwent the same calamity in 1513 or 1514, when a fleet of French ships, then cruising in the channel, landed a body of soldiers, who obtained possession of the town, but thought proper to retreat to their ships as soon as the sheriff with the posse comitatus approached. On the 20th of July, 1595, a party of Spaniards having landed near Mousehole, burnt that town as well as Newlin and Penzance. The county of Cornwall before the commencement of the civil war in the reign of King Charles, presented a petition to the House of Commons for redress of grievances: a part of this petition ran—that the havens of Fowey and Helford might be fortified and put into the possession of trusty persons, as being very good harbours; and that St. Maw's and Pendennis castles, both much decayed in their fortifications, should be repaired and put into trusty hands. In the early part of the civil war Sir Alexander Carew, of Anthony, and Sir Richard Buller, of Morval, the latter one of the members of parliament for Cornwall, took possession of the eastern part of the county, and placed garrisons in Saltash and Launceston. The parliament now thought they might easily possess the whole county, with the exception of Pendennis castle, of which Sir Nicholas Stanning, a staunch royalist, was the governor; but Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir John Berkeley, both firmly attached to the royal cause, retiring into Cornwall, were soon joined by Sir Beville Grenville, who accompanied them to Truro. Sir Ralph Hopton and his adherents were presented by the committee, at the ensuing quarter sessions, as persons who were come armed into the county against the peace; but when Sir Ralph Hopton produced his commission from the king, by which he had been appointed lieutenant-general of horse in the west, they both acquitted him and his party of any disturbance of the peace, and preferred a cross indictment against Sir Andrew Carew and Sir Richard Buller, who had assembled their forces to cut off Sir Ralph's retreat. The bill being found by the grand jury against Sir Andrew Carew and Sir Richard Buller, an order of sessions was made for the calling out of the posse comitatus, which produced a body of 3,000 men well armed for the king's service. Sir Ralph now marched to Launceston with his forces thus increased, and Sir Robert Buller, who occupied the town, quitted it without risking a battle, and it was taken possession of by the assailants. Their next attack was made on Saltash, which also surrendered without resistance. Cornwall being now wholly occupied by the royal party, the trained bands were dismissed, volunteer regiments raised, and Lord Mohun, who possessed a large estate in Cornwall, and had not before declared for either party, joined Sir Ralph Hopton and the rest of the king's party. Forces being ordered by the parliament out of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, to join with those of Devonshire in repelling the king's troops, General Ruthen, who commanded them, entered the county at a bridge six miles above Saltash, and advanced to Liskeard. The king's army now retired to Bodmin, being much inferior in numbers. The trained bands being again summoned, they met Ruthen's army, the 19th of January, on Bradock Down, and obtained a complete victory. They took Liskeard the same day, and Ruthen retreated to Saltash, which town he fortified as soon as possible; but it being soon after taken by assault, Ruthen escaped by

CORNWALL.

Rebellion in
1548.Parliamen-
tary
struggles.Continued
warfare.

CORNWALL.

Repeated
scene of
bloodshed.

Distin-
guished
characters
at the bat-
tle of Lans-
downe, and
the siege of
Bristol.

Offers for
pacific
accommoda-
tion.

water to Plymouth. Soon after a proposal was made by some of the Cornish gentlemen attached to the parliament, that a treaty might be entered into, whereby the peace of Cornwall and Devonshire might be settled. The treaty took effect, and was ratified by oaths; but it nevertheless proved inefficient; for the parliament annulled it, and both counties became the repeated scene of bloodshed. Some time afterwards the king's forces being at Launceston, the Earl of Stamford marched into the north of Cornwall with a considerable force, and encamped on the top of a hill near Stratton, from whence he sent Sir George Chudleigh with a body of horse to surprise Bodmin, and prevent the high sheriff from joining the army at Launceston with the trained bands. The king's troops, however, resolved to give them battle: and on the 15th of May they took their station within a mile of the parliament's army; the following day having divided into four detachments they gained the summit of the above-mentioned hill, and obtained a decisive victory. The Earl of Stamford fled to Exeter, and Major-General Chudleigh was made prisoner. This has been accounted by historians as one of the most brilliant victories gained by the royal party during the whole of the civil war. The king, as a reward for his services and bravery on this occasion, created Sir John Hopton, Lord Hopton of Stratton: Sir Ralph Berkeley, after the death of the former, had the same honour conferred on him. Cornwall being now in a state of security, the king's generals left garrisons in Saltash and Milbrook to check any incursions from Plymouth garrison; and left the county with their troops to assist Prince Maurice, and the Marquis of Hertford, in Somersetshire; and the Cornish army greatly distinguished themselves at the battle of Lansdowne, and at the siege of Bristol: in the former fell the brave Sir Bevill Grenville; in the latter Sir Nicholas Slanning, governor of Pendennis castle, and Colonel John Trevanion, men of distinguished valour; they had all from the first assisted Sir Ralph Hopton, by raising the regiments of volunteers, which themselves commanded. About the middle of July, 1644, the queen retreated to Pendennis castle, at which place she embarked for France. On the 30th of the same month, the Earl of Essex, being pressed as it is said by Lord Roberts and some Cornish gentlemen, who had great hopes that their presence and interest would do much for the parliamentary cause, after a sharp conflict with Sir Richard Grenville and a body of the king's forces, entered the county at Newbridge, and took possession of Launceston and Saltash. Sir Richard Grenville's house was taken by storm. After this Essex fixed his head-quarters at Fowey, and summoned the county to come to his assistance. Sir Richard Grenville, after sustaining some loss in a skirmish with the brigade commanded by Lord Roberts, retreated to Truro. At this juncture the king entered Cornwall, August the 1st, at Polsten bridge, and slept that night at Trecarrel, Mr. Manaton's, in Lezant, in the midst of his army which was quartered around the place. August the 2d he drew up his forces on Carraton Down, whence, after being joined by Prince Maurice's troops, he proceeded to Liskeard. He next fixed his head-quarters at Boconnoc-house. About this time the king wrote to the Earl of Essex, inviting him to a pacific accommodation; but without effect. On the 13th the king's army obtained possession of Hall-house, opposite Fowey Haven and Pernon Fort at the mouth of it, and by this means acquired the command of Fowey harbour. On the 21st Restormel castle was taken by General Goring and Sir Thomas Basset. Soon after the Earl of Essex thought proper to quit Lostwithiel, and the soldiers, it is said, after having desecrated the church, blew it up. Essex soon after embarked for Plymouth; and General Skippon being left in command of the parliament's forces, surrendered, and the whole of the ammunition, &c. was delivered up the next day. On the 2d of March, 1645-6, Charles II., then Prince of Wales, after having spent great part of the preceding autumn and winter in Cornwall, embarked at Pendennis

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
41	Corsham *.....pa	Wilts.....	Chippenham 4	Melksham...5	Bradford...6		97	2952
41	Corstley.....pa	Wilts.....	Warminster .3	Frome.....5	Trowbridge .7		100	1729
34	Corston.....pa	Somerset...	Bath.....4	Bristol.....9	Pensford...5		111	433
41	Corston.....chap & ti	Wilts.....	Malmsbury .2	Chippenham.7	Luckington .6		95	219
30	Cortlingstock.....pa	Nottingham.	Nottingham.9	Normanton .4	Birmingham 12		115	....

castle for the Scilly Isles. Whilst he remained there he found himself much distressed for provisions, and was invited by the parliament to place himself under their protection. Soon afterwards a fleet of about twenty-seven sail surrounded the island where he was, with the intention, as was supposed, of taking possession of his person; but a storm arising it was dispersed. The prince quitted the island on the 16th, and landing the next day in Jersey, sailed from thence to France. Not long afterwards the Scilly Islands were surrendered to parliament. In the autumn of 1649, John Berkeley and Colonel Slingsby having been sent into Cornwall to incite their friends to rise in favour of King Charles II., were both taken at Colonel Trevanion's house, and sent prisoners to Truro. In the year 1650 the Scilly Isles were held against the parliament by a large body of English and Irish forces, and it appears that Mr. Godolphin commanded them under Sir John Grenville. In April, 1651, Van Tromp, the Dutch admiral, lay off Scilly, and offered to assist in the reduction of these islands. In the month of May they were all taken, except St. Mary's, by Sir George Ascough, who commanded the parliament's forces. St. Mary's was surrendered the month following. In 1667, the Dutch attempted to land near Cawsand, but were beaten off by the infantry. The Dutch Admiral De Ruyter was also repulsed in making an attempt on the harbour of Fowey. The climate of Cornwall is extremely damp from its vicinity to the Atlantic; but both the heat in summer and the cold in winter are moderated by the sea breezes, whence the atmosphere is generally salubrious, and the inhabitants are remarkable for longevity. The general aspect of the country is dreary in consequence of the county being intersected from east to west by a ridge of rugged and barren hills. Some of the valleys, however, possess great fertility, and the mountainous regions make amends for their exterior sterility by the subterraneous riches which they afford. The principal strata of the soil is argillaceous schistus; but at the Land's End, and some other parts, it consists of granite, and elsewhere of serpentine; and there is also some greenstone or trap. Among the various and important mineral products of the county are tin, copper, lead, silver, gold, cobalt, bismuth, arsenic, antimony, titanium, tungsten, and molybdena, of which metals some are important for their utility and abundance, and others valuable and curious for their scarcity. Among the subterraneous productions, not metallic, may be mentioned the soap rock, and china stone, used in making the finer kinds of pottery. In the rock of St. Michael's Mount the white topaz is found. In a copper mine near Redruth a singular mineral has been met with, called the swimming-stone, from its property of floating on water, and some mines afford the asbestos, from which may be made incombustible cloth. A great variety of fish are found in the sea off the coasts of this county. Pilchards in particular form a considerable article of commerce. There is a bird of the crow kind, which, though not peculiar to this county, is more common here than elsewhere, and is therefore called the Cornish chough. Agriculture is considered as a pursuit of secondary consequence throughout a great part of this county; yet the soil in some parts is very productive. Cornwall abounds in antique monuments, which have been attributed to the ancient Britons, including cromlech's logan or rocking-stones, talmen, or rock-basins, and some circles, supposed to have been dedicated to the religious usages of the Druids.

CORNWALL.

Embarka-
tion of
Charles II.
for the
Scilly
Islands.

Atmosphere
generally
salubrious.

Mineral
produc-
tions.

The pil-
chard
fishery.

* CORSHAM, called also Corsham-Regis, was formerly a market-

CORSHAM.

An hospital
founded for
poor aged
women,
1668.

Biography
of Sir
Richard
Blackmore.

A worthy
man, phy-
sician, and
poet.

The general
estimate of
his talents.

town ; and as Camden informs us, a royal residence. The houses, all built of stone, form one long street, near the centre of which is a market or court-house of modern erection. The church, a large edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, three aisles, and a chapel, with a tower and spire rising from the centre, is sculptured in many parts with the initials E. M. H. and the date 1631, and contains several monuments. The vicar possesses extraordinary privileges, having episcopal jurisdiction within the parish. Most of the ancient buildings at Corsham were removed during the last century. Of these the principal were a gaol, an old court-house, and a market cross. The hospital, founded by Lady Margaret Hungerford, in 1668, for six poor aged women, is under the government of a master, who occupies an adjoining lodge, and is appointed by the Earl of Radnor. Corsham is a separate jurisdiction of itself, the bailiff of the manor being vested with the powers of sheriff and coroner, being chosen by, and from the number of, the tenants themselves, and exercising his authority in conformity to the customs and laws of the manor. Corsham gave birth to Sir Richard Blackmore, a physician and poet of notoriety, if not of eminence, who was the son of an attorney. He received his early education in the country, and in 1668 was removed to Edmund-hall, Oxford. At that university he remained thirteen years, and for some time afterwards appears to have followed the profession of a school-master. At length he turned his attention to physic, graduated at Padua, and after visiting several parts of the continent, returned to London, and was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians. In 1697, he had risen to so much eminence in his profession as to be appointed physician to King William, who knighted him. The preceding year he had made himself known as a poet by the publication of his heroic poem of "Prince Arthur;" which was soon followed by "King Arthur," and in 1700 he published a paraphrase on the book of Job, in folio; as also a poem, entitled a "Satire on Wit," being an attempt to retort on the wits by whom he had been very successfully assailed. By the strictness of his Whiggish principles, he had incurred the resentment of the Tory junto composed of Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, and others; while a something stiff and solemn in the complexion of his religion and morality, added to the real absurdity of starting epic after epic in quick succession, ensured the raillery of all those to whom his gravity, perseverance, and mediocrity, afforded so much irresistible subject for ridicule. When once it becomes the fashion to laugh at a writer, a stronger genius than Sir Richard Blackmore must give way; and so much was it the case in regard to this worthy man and middling poet, that he became the common butt of his day, and that almost for two generations, for Pope took up the quarrel which Dryden began. In 1713, he began a periodical paper called the "Lay Monk," which extended only to forty numbers; and in 1716 published two volumes of essays on various subjects, and in 1718 a collection of poems. The work, however, which produced him the greatest reputation was "The Creation," a poem in seven books, which went through several editions, and was greatly applauded by Addison in a paper of the Spectator, as well as by Dr. Johnson in his lives of the English poets. The general opinion now is, that although this poem possesses great comparative merit, both the writers in question have been somewhat biassed by their regard for the vein of piety it exhibits, into a higher estimation of it than they might otherwise have formed. In treating of the wonders of the creation some happy thoughts could scarcely be avoided, and the adaptation of means to ends could not but now and then forcibly strike the most common observer; but, generally speaking, the poem of Creation is very tamely elaborate. In 1721, Sir Richard published "A New Version of the Psalms of David," which, although recommended by authority, has never been adopted. Towards the close of life his practice as a physician declined, but whether owing to the attacks upon his poetical reputation or not, does not appear

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Corton*.....pa	Suffolk....	Lowestoft...3	Yarmouth...7	Hopton.....1	117	410
41	Corton.....to	Wilts.....	Calne.....5	Marlboro'...9	W. Bassett...5	84	....
41	Corton.....ti	Wilts.....	Warminster...5	Hindon.....5	E. Lavington...9	91	....
34	Corton Denham...pa	Somerset...	Sherborne...3	Wincanton...7	Yeovil.....6	113	494
55	Corwen†.....to	Merioneth..	Bala.....10	Llanyell.....10	Llanfihangel...7	194	1980
11	Coriton.....pa	Devon.....	Tavistock...6	Launceston...7	B. Alston.....6	205	314
23	Cosby.....pa	Leicester...	Leicester...6	Hinckley...7	Lutterworth...7	94	1009
39	Cosford.....to	Warwick....	Rugby.....3	Coventry...10	Willy.....3	85	63
28	Cosgrove.....pa	Northamp..	S. Stratford..1	Towcester...3	Passenham...3	53	624
57	Cosheton.....pa	Pembroke...	Pembroke...2	Milford.....5	Cheriton.....4	271	678
21	Cosmus, St.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury...2	Whitstable...4	Hearne.....4	56	554
30	Cossall.....pa	Nottingham..	Nottingham...6	Mansfield...12	Awsworth...1	130	341
23	Cossington.....pa	Leicester...	M. Sorrell...2	Thurmaston...3	Loughboro'...9	103	283
34	Cossington.....pa	Somerset...	Bridgewater...4	Glastonbury...9	Axbridge....9	132	280

He died at an advanced age in 1729, leaving behind him the character of a pious, well-meaning, and respectable man, of bounded genius and little taste. That he deserved all the satire which he encountered may be denied; but at the same time it must be admitted, that he possessed qualities which have elicited raillery in all ages, and that the solemnity of his persevering mediocrity was unavoidably a source of much excitement. Besides the epics already mentioned, he wrote "Eliza," in ten books; "The Redeemer," in six books; "King Alfred," in twelve books, &c. He also composed a "History of the Conspiracy against King William III.," and several medical and theological treatises, especially against the Arians, all of which have quietly reached oblivion. As a physician he was a strenuous opposer of the new system of inoculation for the small-pox.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.* Corsham-house, the seat and property of Paul Cobb Methuen, Esq., adjoins the north-east end of the town. Being the repository of a large collection of very valuable pictures, it is peculiarly interesting to the lovers and professors of the fine arts. The father of the present proprietor, Paul Methuen, Esq., purchased it in 1747, and began his collection, which soon became much too extensive for the receptacle; but the present owner has so enlarged and improved the mansion, that it is no longer unworthy of the treasures which it contains. Corsham-house is open for public inspection on Tuesdays and Fridays, when the apartments successively shown, are the grand hall, the state dressing-room, the state bed-chamber, the cabinet-room, the picture-gallery, the music-room, the saloon, the drawing-room, and the dining-room. The pictures, all of which it is impossible to particularize, are by the first masters: from the number of whom we select the names of Poussin, Carlo, Dolci, Titian, Claude, Murillo, Paul Veronese, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Guido, S. Rosa, Rubens, M. Angelo, Giorgione, Velasquez, A. Carracci, Holbein, and Sir Peter Lely.

Fairs, March 7th, and September 4th, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.—*Inn*, the Excise Office.

* CORTON is in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, seated on a high cliff, from which there is a very fine view of the sea. The church, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is in a dilapidated state; the chancel being the only part used for divine service; the tower is, however, still perfect, and shows the church to have been a large and elegant building.

† CORWEN (the white choir), in Merionethshire, is a small neat market-town, situated under a rock at the foot of the Berwyn mountains, on the southern bank of the Dee, but has more the appearance of a village. The church contains an ancient monument to the memory of Jorwerth Sulien, one of the vicars. In the church-yard is a very old stone pillar, which has been much ornamented. Near the church-yard is an almshouse, founded in 1709, by William Eyton, Esq., of Plás Warren, Shropshire, for six clergymen's widows of Merionethshire. It is now occupied by one only. This place is much resorted to, during the season, by anglers,

CORSHAM.

Dr. Blackmore, a pious and well-meaning man.

Interior decorations of Corsham-house.

Seated on a high cliff, commanding a fine view of the sea.

Almshouses for clergymen's widows, founded, 1709.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
27	Costessey*	pa Norfolk	Norwich... .5	Reepham ... .8	E. Dereham .9	114	1098
23	Coston	pa Leicester ...	M. Mowbray 7	Waltham... .3	N Broughton 6	112	170
27	Coston	pa Norfolk	Wymondham 5	Hingham ... .4	Norwich ... .11	106	64
42	Coston	pa Worcester..	Bromsgrove .5	Stourbridge.10	Birmingham .8	118	....
35	Cotes	to Stafford	Stafford ... .7	Eccleshall... .2	Stone ... ..8	150	261
30	Cotgrave	pa Nottingham	E. Retford . .8	Gainsboro' . .7	Blyth ... ..12	144	842
30	Cotham	ham Nottingham	..... .8	..... .8	Tuxford ... .7	142	....
30	Cotham	pa Nottingham	Newark ... .4	Southwell... .6	Bingham ... .7	125	74
43	Cotham	to E. R. York .	Driffield ... .5	Hunmanby . .8	Bridlington . .9	201	....
34	Cothelstone	pa Somerset ...	Taunton ... .6	Wiveliscomb 6	N. Stowey . .6	147	120

CORWEN.

the river abounding with trout, grayling, and salmon. Upon the other side of the river, opposite the town, is a British post, called *Caer Drewyn*; a circle of loose stones upon the summit of a steep hill, about half a mile in circumference, with the remains of circular habitations within. *Owen Gwynedd* is supposed by *Lyttelton* to have occupied this post while *Henry II.* was encamped on the opposite side of the vale. It was afterwards a retreat of the celebrated *Owen Glyndwr*. This post may be distinguished from the church-yard in the direction of the village of *Cwmwyd*. This encampment commands a fine view of the vales of *Glyn-Dwrdwy* and *Edeirnion*; the former is much celebrated as the frequent retreat of *Owen Glyndwr*, whose memory is still revered in the neighbourhood, as being the scene of his exploits and hospitality. The whole circle is visible at the distance of two miles from the town on the *Llanrwst* road. *Corwen* contains a good inn adorned with the gigantic features of *Owen Glyndwr*, the renowned and formidable opponent of *Henry II.* *Glyndwr* is said to have attended divine service at *Corwen* church, where a door-way is shown, now made up, through which he entered to his pew in the chancel. Upon the *Berwyn* mountain, behind the church, is a place called *Glyndwr's seat*, whence, superstition says, he threw a dagger, which fell on a stone and left an impression of its entire length, half an inch deep, which stone forms a part of the door-way just mentioned. From *Glyndwr's seat* among the rocks is a most charming prospect. The rich and delightful vale of *Corwen* expands to view, with the *Dee* in the centre. Here *Glyndwr* might view nearly forty square miles of his own land. The rocks about *Corwen* abound with the *Lichen proboscicus*, and *Rubus chamaemorus*, called *mwyar Berwyn mulberry* anglice *Dewberries*. While *Mr. Hutton* was at *Corwen* he paid a visit to *Rug*, the seat of *Colonel Salisbury*, successor to *Glyndwr*, as lord of *Corwen*, distant three miles. Here he "saw a dagger, knife, and fork, all in one sheath, but each had a distinct compartment, richly ornamented with silver, which *Glyndwr* usually carried. The knife and fork are rather slender. The dagger is about seventeen inches long, twelve of which constitute the blade, which tapers to a point. At the end of the handle is his arms, consisting of a lion rampant and three flowers-de-lis, curiously engraven. The principal part of the handle is inlaid with black and yellow wood, banded with silver; and the shield at the top of the blade, a solid piece of the same metal, curiously wrought, but not much larger in circumference than a crown piece. The knife and fork must necessarily be sheathed first, which the shield covers, consequently the dagger must be drawn first.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.—*Fairs*, March 12th, May 21th, July 14th, October 7th, and November 20th.—*Inn*, *Owen Glyndwr*.

• **COSTESSEY**, or *Cossey*. The church, dedicated to *St. Edmund*, is a curacy, in the presentation of the chapter of *Norwich cathedral*: a very handsome screen separates the nave from the chancel, and there are many ancient and interesting monuments preserved here. *Costessey-hall*, the seat of *Lord Stafford*, stands in a beautiful valley, the gentle acclivities of which are studded with woods and plantations; while the windings of a rivulet, one of the branches of the *Wensum*, at the foot of the lawn, and through meadows visible from the rising grounds to a great distance, add

Retreat of
the cele-
brated
Owen
Glyndwr.

Supersti-
tious im-
pressions.

Owen
Glyndwr's
dagger.

Costessey-
hall and
park.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
42	Cotheridge *.....pa	Worcester..	Worcester ..3	Droitwich ...9	Leigh .....1		114	276
43	Cotherstone .....to	N. R. York.	Barn. Castle 4	Bowes .....3	Eglestone ...2		250	631
11	Cotleigh.....pa	Devon.....	Honiton .....3	Axminster ..6	Colyton ....7		153	241

considerable interest to the landscape. From a tower on an eminence is a more extensive prospect of the surrounding country and of the city of Norwich. A mansion was originally erected by Sir Henry Jerningham, vice chamberlain to Queen Mary, but was not entirely completed till the reign of Elizabeth : the date 1564 appeared over the old porch : it has been rebuilt from designs by John Chessell Buckler (of which a very beautiful model has been made by Dighton), under the superintendence of Hopper ; and it is scarcely possible to have found an architect more competent to restore an edifice of the period in which this was built ; the designs have the true character of the ancient architecture, which modern buildings so very rarely attain : here are no windows from York and Beverley minsters, spires from Salisbury, or steeples from Ely, but all the dignity of a nobleman's mansion is attained by simply adhering to the forms of the domestic edifices of the Tudor period, in which no sacrifice of comfort was made for the sake of the stately exterior. The domestic chapel, an invariable appendage to mansions of early date, and a necessary part of the establishment of a Roman Catholic family, is completed ; it was erected from designs by the late Edward Jerningham, Esq., a gentleman of great talent, who also superintended the restoration of Stafford castle for his brother. The chapel, ninety feet in length, thirty-five feet wide, and twenty feet high, is built in the pointed style of architecture, with appropriate enrichments, nor have the customary heraldic embellishments been omitted. The interior is arranged in exact conformity to ancient custom ; all the seats are of oak, the ends ornamented with carved finials, and the windows, twenty in number, are fitted with very fine old stained glass, after designs of the Flemish and German schools : beneath the windows is a series of shields, bearing the arms of Jerningham, viz., three arming buckles, impaled with the various alliances of this ancient family : the groining of the ceiling of the chapel is at once simple and elegant. In the mansion have been carefully preserved numerous family portraits, and others of distinguished characters in the English history ; a very fine original portrait of Queen Mary, said to be by Holbein ; and a cabinet of miniatures of the family, formed by the late Edward Jerningham, Esq. ; some originals, and others, copies from large pictures : here is also an original drawing by Vandyck, portraits of Thomas Earl of Arundel, and his Countess Alithæa, seated under a canopy, with three children before them. The manor of Costessey, the largest in this county, extends into upwards of twenty parishes. After the conquest it continued in the family of Alan, Earl of Richmond, nearly a century, till it was seized by the crown in the reign of Henry II. King Henry III., in 1241 granted it to Peter de Savoy, Earl of Richmond, after whose death it again reverted to the crown : it formed part of the dowry of Queen Anne of Cleves, immediately after whose death in 1557, Queen Mary granted the manor to Sir Henry Jerningham, who had been of essential service to her during the pretensions of Lady Jane Grey : the estate has descended in lineal succession to the present owner. Through Mary, heiress of Francis Plowden, Esq., by Mary, daughter of the Honourable John Stafford Howard, son of William Viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1680, the late Sir William Jerningham inherited Stafford castle, with several estates belonging to the barony of Stafford, by which title the present nobleman was summoned to parliament by his majesty George IV. At Cossey is also the seat of Robert Hawkes, Esq.

COSTESSEY.

Natural
beauties of
architec-
ture.Costessey
chapel a
beautiful
structure.The mansion
contains
many fine
pictures
and
portraits, by
eminent
artists.

* COTHERIDGE, a pleasant village, situated on the banks of the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
46	Cotness.....to	E. R. York.	Howden...5	Burton Stoth 4	Thorne.....9	176	29	
6	Coton.....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge..3	Caxton.....8	Huntingdon 14	42	225	
28	Coton.....ham	Northamp..	Northamp..10	M. Harboro' 10	Daventry...10	76	....
35	Coton.....ham	Stafford....	Tamworth...1	Litchfield..5	S. Coldfield..6	116	....
35	Coton.....to	Stafford....	Stone.....5	Cheadle.....7	Uttoxeter...7	145	56	
28	Coton Clay.....pa	Northamp..	Daventry...10	Welford....4	Crick.....3	81	....
10	Coton in Elus.....to	Derby.....	B. Trent....5	Ashby de la Z 6	Lullington..2	119	264	
22	Cottam.....to	Lancaster..	Preston....4	Kirkham....5	Garstang...9	221	665	
6	Cottenham*.....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge..7	Ely.....8	St. Ives.....8	58	1635	
18	Cottered.....pa	Herts.....	Buntingford 3	Baldock....6	Royston....8	34	436	
28	Cotterstock.....pa	Northamp..	Oundle.....2	Kingcliffe...4	Elton.....4	80	161	
23	Cottesbach.....pa	Leicester...2	Lutterworth 2	M. Harboro' 11	Hinckley....9	88	108	
28	Cottesbrook.....pa	Northamp..	Northamp..9	.....9	Rothwell...9	75	226
31	Cottesford.....pa	Oxford.....	Bicester....6	Deddington..8	Hardwick...1	68	163	
32	Cottesmore.....pa	Rutland....	Oakham....4	Greatham...2	Langham....4	97	631	
28	Cottingham, pa & ham	Northamp..	Rockingham 2	M. Harboro' 8	Rothwell...7	85	903	
46	Cottingham.....pa & to	E. R. York..	Hull.....4	Beverley...5	Coniston...6	176	2575	
45	Cottingley.....to	W. R. York.	Bradford...4	Keighly....3	Otley.....7	200	....
46	Cottingwith, East, to } & chap }	E. R. York..	Pocklington 7	York.....7	Selby.....7	191	310	
46	Cottingwith, West, to	E. R. York..	York.....10	Pocklington 5	.....9	190	....

COTHE-
RIDGE.

Fine avenue
of trees and
interesting
views.

Biographi-
cal account
of Arch-
bishop Te-
nison.

Terne, three miles westward from Worcester, is rather small; but description can give but a faint idea of the beauty of the mansion-house, the seat of Rowland Berkeley, Esq., a modern building, with a light and airy elevation. There is no apparent incongruity, although the scenery around, at least the home scenery, is laid out in the antique style. The avenue, nearly a mile in length, is formed of majestic trees; which, with the picturesque wanderings of the Terne, through the irregular and broken ground, present the most interesting appearance.

* COTTENHAM is in the hundred of Chesterton. In this neighbourhood a very superior kind of new cheese is made in considerable quantities. Its excellence is ascribed to the nature of the herbage on the common, and the mode in which the dairies are managed. This was the birth-place of Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had the honour of placing the crown upon the heads of Queen Anne and George I. He was born September 29, 1636. His father, who was rector of Topcroft, in the county of Norfolk, till ejected by the parliament for his adherence to royalty, placed him at the grammar-school of Norwich, whence he removed to Corpus Christi (Ben'et) college, Cambridge, and having graduated there, obtained a fellowship in 1662. His first inclination led him to the study of physic as a profession, but the church becoming open to him by the restoration, he took orders, and became curate of the parish of St. Andrew, Cambridge; in which capacity he distinguished himself so highly, especially by his exemplary conduct towards his sick parishioners when the plague raged there in 1665, that he was presented with a handsome piece of plate as a testimonial of their gratitude and affection. Soon after he was presented by Lord Manchester to the living of Holywell, Huntingdonshire, and subsequently obtained in succession those of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, 1674, and St. Martin's-in-the-fields, London, 1680. Dr. Tenison was a zealous polemic on the Protestant side, both previous to and after the revolution, which circumstance, together with his tried integrity and ability, procured him rapid promotion under King William. One of the first acts of that monarch was to make him Archdeacon of London, and in 1691 to raise him to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Lincoln. On the death of Tillotson, in 1694, he was advanced to the primacy; which high dignity he continued to hold with equal moderation, firmness, and ability, for a period of twenty years, till his death in December, 1715. As an author he is known by his "Creed of Hobbes, examined," an able and argumentative treatise; "Baconiana, or Remains of Sir F. Bacon," 8vo.; "Sir Thomas Browne's Tracts;" and a variety of miscellaneous sermons. St. Martin's parish is indebted to his munificence for a parochial school and library.—*Biog. Brit.*

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
41	Cottles ex pa dis	Wilts.	Melksham . . . 3	Bradford . . . 3	Bath 6	97	...
7	Cotton to	Chester	Middlewich . 3	Northwich . 7	Congleton . 7	168	86
29	Cotton to	Northumb.	Allerdale . . 2	Haltwhistle . 8	Corbridge . 12	276	...
33	Cotton to	Salop	Hodnet . . . 1	Drayton . . . 5	Wem 9	147	438
35	Cotton to	Stafford	Cheadle . . . 5	Leek 8	Ellaston . . 3	150	471
36	Cotton pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket . 5	Bottesdale . 7	Ixworth . . 10	86	585
7	Cotton Abbots . . . to	Chester	Chester . . . 4	Frodsham . 7	Tarporley . 6	179	11
7	Cotton Edmunds . . to	Chester . . . . .	... . . . . 4	... . . . . 6	... . . . . 7	180	79
3	Cotton End ham	Bedford	Bedford . . . 4	Willington . 4	Sheffield . 6	46	...
35	Cotton under Need- wood to	Stafford	Uttoxeter . . 5	Burton 7	A. Bromley . 7	135	50
7	Conghall to	Chester	Chester . . . 3	Frodsham . . 8	Tarvin 2	181	30
39	Coughton * . . pa & ham	Warwick	Alcester . . . 2	Henley 6	Stratford . 10	105	1010
37	Coulson pa	Surrey	Croydon . . . 5	Ryegate . . . 6	Ewell 6	14	630
41	Coulstone, East . . pa	Wilts	Westbury . . 5	Devizes . . . 5	Melksham . 6	93	103
41	Coulstone, West . . ti	Wilts . . . . .	... . . . . 3	Frome 5	Bradford . . 6	101	168
22	Coulton, East, pa & to	Lancaster	Ulverston . . 5	Cartmel . . . 4	Broughton . 3	267	1786
22	Coulton, West . . . to	Lancaster . . . . .	... . . . . 5	... . . . . 5	... . . . . 4	268	
33	Cound pa & to	Salop	M. Wenlock . 6	Shrewsbury . 6	Wellington . 8	147	680
13	Coundon to	Durham	B. Auckland . 2	Sedgefield . 8	Staindrop . 9	250	475
39	Coundon ham	Warwick	Coventry . . 1	Bedworth . . 6	Brinklow . . 6	92	192
13	Coundon Grange . . to	Durham	B. Auckland . 1	Sedgefield . 9	Staindrop . 8	248	44
11	Countesbury . . . pa	Devon	Ilfracombe . 15	Barnstaple . 15	Challacombe 6	186	187
23	Countessthorpe, ham } & chap }	Leicester	Leicester . . 6	Hinckley . . 9	Blaby 2	90	839
24	Counthorpe ham	Lincoln	Corby 2	Bourne 9	Folkingham . 10	103	65
29	Coupland to	Northumb.	Wooler . . . 4	Coldstream . 11	Belford . . . 12	316	100
28	Courtenhall † . . . pa	Northamp.	Northamp. . 5	Towcester . 5	Wellingbor' 13	61	120
16	Cove ti	Hants	Yately . . . 1	Odiham . . . 7	Aldershot . 7	35	443
36	Cove Hythe † . . . pa	Suffolk	Southwold . 5	Lowestoff . 8	Haleworth . 10	110	...
36	Cove, North pa	Suffolk	Beccles . . . 3	... . . . . 7	Bungay . . . 9	110	218
36	Cove, South pa	Suffolk	Southwold . 4	Beccles . . . 8	Lowestoff . 9	104	183
35	Coven lib	Stafford	Wolverhamp 6	Brewwood . . 1	Penkridge . 5	127	510
6	Coveney pa & to	Cambridge	Ely 3	March 11	St. Ives . . 11	69	1170
24	Covenham, St. Bar- tholomew pa }	Lincoln	Louth 5	Saltfleet . . 9	Gt. Grimsby 15	153	222
24	Covenham, St. Mary, pa	Lincoln . . . . .	... . . . . 6	... . . . . 9	... . . . . 14	154	163
39	Coventry § city	Warwick	Warwick . . 10	Birmingham 18	Rugby . . . 10	91	27070
44	Covenham, pa to & chap	N. R. York	Middleham . 1	Masham . . 7	Richmond . 8	231	1233
19	Covington pa	Hunts	Kimbolton . 3	Bythorn . . 3	Spaldwick . 5	67	146

* **COUGHTON.** At this place is an ancient mansion of the Throckmortons, lords of the manor since the reign of Henry IV. This was originally quadrangular: but one side having been removed, a view is obtained of a delicious champaign, watered by the little river Arrow. The church contains several monuments for different members of this family. Hewell Grange, the seat of the Earl of Plymouth, situated in a detached portion of the county, completely surrounded by Worcestershire; having belonged to the monastery of Bordesley, was, at the dissolution, granted to Lord Windsor, an ancestor of the present proprietor.

† **COURTENHALL.** In this village is a free-school, founded by Sir Samuel Jones, and endowed with £100 per annum for a master and usher. He likewise bequeathed £500 for repairing the church. The church contains several monuments, among which is one to the memory of Sir Samuel and his lady; another records the memory of Mr. Richard Lane, father of the Lord-keeper Lane.

‡ **COVE HYTHE** was once a considerable fishing town, and had a noble church, of which the south aisle only remains, and is used for sacred purposes. John Bale, a writer of the sixteenth century, was born here, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. Having abjured his religion, which was originally founded on the Catholic faith, he was obliged to fly to the protection of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, for safety; and at his death fled to the Netherlands. On the accession of Edward VI. he was promoted to the see of Ossory, in Ireland; but was obliged to flee at his death, and although after the death of Queen Mary, he became a prebendary of Canterbury, never recovered his bishopric. He died in 1563.

§ **COVENTRY.** The city and county of the city of Coventry is of great antiquity. In 1451, Henry VI., as a mark of especial favour,

Free-school founded by Sir Samuel Jones.

Account of John Bale.

COVENTRY.

Dimensions
of the city.

Supposed to
be founded
at a very
early period.

Monastery
founded by
Leofric,
Earl of
Mercia.

Lady
Godiva's
affection
for this
place.

granted that the city of Coventry and certain villages in its vicinity, should be constituted an entire county of themselves. His charter enacts that the bailiffs of the city shall be sheriffs of the county, and the same coroner preside over both: this charter was confirmed by Edward IV. The greatest length of the county of the city of Coventry, from Bedworth to a point near Baginton, in a north-east and south-west direction, is seven miles and a half; and the greatest breadth, from near Nettle-hill to Brownshill-green, in about an east and west direction, is seven miles and a quarter. The places united with the city of Coventry in the formation of this county are Anstey, Exhall, Foleshill, Keresley, Sow (part of) Stivichall, Stoke, and Wyken. The mayor and aldermen of Coventry are officially justices of the peace for the county, and hold quarter sessions in the same manner, and with the same powers, as counties at large. King Henry intended an act of general kindness to the inhabitants when he granted their prescriptive rights; but his bounty has obviously entailed one privation on many of them; the freeholders of this county, as freeholders, are not entitled to vote on the return of any members to parliament; as servitude alone bestows a qualification on the citizens of Coventry, and with Warwickshire they have not any political connection. This city is supposed to have been founded at a very early period, the final syllable of its appellation being evidently the British *Tre*, a town. The prefix, given by the Saxons, is supposed to express the circumstance of a convent, or convent, having been erected on the spot. Coventry was certainly not used by the Romans for military purposes. The more ancient town is believed to have stood on the north of the present city, as extensive foundations have been traced in that direction. Rous informs us, that when the traitor Edric invaded Mercia, and destroyed many towns, in 1016, a house of nuns in Coventry, of which a holy virgin named St. Osburg had been sometime abbess, fell a prey to his ferocity. Leland says, that King Canute first founded a nunnery here. In the early part of Edward the Confessor's reign, Leofric, the fifth Earl of Mercia, and his Countess Godiva (sometimes also called Godifa, Godina, and Goditha), founded a monastery on the ruins of St. Osburg's nunnery. This Leofric was descended from Leofric, Earl of Chester, in the time of Ethelbald, King of Mercia, and appears to have been a man of eminent talents, as he stood high in the consideration of several successive monarchs. Godiva was sister to Thorold, sheriff of Lincolnshire, who founded the abbey of Spalding. Ingulphus says, she was a most beautiful and devout lady. The monastery founded by this distinguished pair, was for an abbot and twenty-four monks of the Benedictine order, and it surpassed all others in the county for amplitude of revenue and splendour of ornaments. Earl Leofric died in the 13th of Edward the Confessor, and was buried in a porch of the monastery which he had founded. The Lady Godiva, besides founding the monastery of Stow, near Lincoln, bequeathed her whole treasury to this religious house; in the other porch of the monastery church of which her remains were interred. The tolls and service of this appear to have been distressingly felt by the inhabitants. On this subject the author of the *Monasticon* writes as follows: "The Countess Godiva, bearing an extraordinary affection to this place, often and earnestly besought her husband that, for the love of God and the Blessed Virgin, he would free it from that grievous servitude whereunto it was subject; but he, rebuking her for importuning him in a manner so inconsistent with his profit, commanded that she should thenceforth forbear to move therein; yet she, out of her womanish pertinacity, continued to solicit him, inasmuch that he told her if she would ride on horseback naked from one end of the town to the other, in the sight of all the people, he would grant her request. Whereunto she returned 'But will you give me leave so to do?' And he replying 'Yes!' the noble lady upon an appointed day, got on horseback naked, with her hair loose, so that it covered all her body but

her legs, and thus performing her journey, returned with joy to her husband: who thereupon granted to the inhabitants a charter of freedom. In memory whereof the picture of him and his said lady were set up in a south window of Trinity church, in this city, about King Richard II.'s time, and his right hand holding a charter, with these words written thereon:

*A Puriche for the love of thee
Dor make Coventre tol-free."*

COVENTRY.

Coventry
made toll-
free.

Rapin gravely tells us, "that the countess, previous to her riding, commanded all persons to keep within doors, and from their windows, on pain of death: but, notwithstanding this severe penalty, there was one person who could not forbear giving a look, out of curiosity; but it cost him his life." This story appears legendary at the first and slightest glance; but as its memory is still carefully preserved, it would have been improper to pass it over in silence. Coventry, however, has still cause to look with gratitude on the memory of Lady Godiva; as, to the protection afforded by her and her husband, it is evidently indebted for its early consequence. Soon after the Norman conquest, the lordship of Coventry became vested, by the marriage of Lucia, grand-daughter of Leofric, in the Earls of Chester. By the earls of this race was constructed, within the manor of Cheylesmore, on the south side of Coventry, a fortified mansion or castle. In the second of Edward III. the inhabitants received permission to collect a toll towards defraying the expence of enclosing their town; and in the time of Richard II. the walls, gates, and towers, were completed. Its public buildings now increased, and its traders fixed a staple clothing manufacture in the city. In the year 1397, Richard II. chose the vicinity of Coventry for the scene of a tragic pageant, which led to the loss of his crown and life. When Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, demanded the privilege of vindicating himself by single combat against the accusations of the Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV. the king named Gosford Green, a plot of considerable extent in the close neighbourhood of Coventry, for the place of projected contest; the particulars of which are given in Froissart, Holinshed, &c. Henry IV. held a parliament here, in 1404, since styled *Parliamentum indoctorum*, and from sitting in which all lawyers were prohibited. Henry IV. and his queen Margaret, were constant in their attachment to Coventry; and perhaps passed here some of the most tranquil and pleasing hours of their chequered lives. In 1459 a second parliament was held in this city, which was termed by the Yorkists *Parliamentum Diabolicum*; and all its acts were afterwards reversed. In 1469, the Earl of Rivers and his son John were beheaded on Gosford Green, by order of Sir John Coniers, a commander in the army of northern insurgents, which had obtained some success in the neighbouring county of Oxford. Edward IV. and his queen kept festival here, during the Christmas of 1465. In 1470, the Earl of Warwick entered Coventry with ordnance and warlike stores. Edward, on his approach to Coventry, halted on Gosford Green, and demanded entrance; but finding the city hostile, he resumed his march, and lodged that night at Warwick. When reinstated in power by the victories of Barnet and Tewksbury, he revenged this insult by depriving the citizens of their liberties and franchises; which were restored on paying a fine of 500 marks. Edward kept here the feast of St. George, in 1474. His son, Prince Edward, in the same year, was one of the godfathers to a child of the mayor; and three years afterwards he was made a brother of the guilds of Corpus Christi and St. Trinity. Richard III. visited Coventry, and was a spectator of the pageants during the festival of Corpus Christi. Subsequently to the battle of Bosworth, Henry VII. repaired hither, and lodged in the mayor's house. The inhabitants presented him with a £100 and a cup; and Henry conferred knighthood on the mayor. The

Staple
clothing
manufac-
ture.

Wager of
battle at
Gosford
Green.

Edward IV.
and his
queen kept
Christmas
here in 1465.

Richard III.
witnessed
the pa-
geants.

COVENTRY.

Three pageants exhibited before Henry VIII. and his Queen Katharine, in 1510.

Mary Queen of Scots confined here in 1566.

Royal visits.

Political squabbles.

Amazonian fortitude and discipline.

city during this reign, contributed £1100 towards the tax levied for the king going into France, in 1490. Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine visited this place in 1510, "when there were three pageants set forth; one at Jordan Well, with the nine orders of angels; one at Broadgate, with divers beautiful damsels; and one at Cross Cheping; and so they passed on to the priory." In 1525, the city was favoured with the presence of the Princess Mary. When the Dukes of Richmond and Norfolk passed through Coventry, in 1534, they were received by the mayor and citizens in their liveries; and after a banquet in the street on horseback, they proceeded to Combe Abbey. The city felt a great shock on the dissolution of monastic houses. Queen Elizabeth, during her progress through this part of the kingdom, in 1565, was received here with a variety of splendid shews and pageants. In 1566, Mary Queen of Scots, was conducted to this city, and was confined as a prisoner in the mayoress's parlour. Three years afterwards she was again brought hither, and kept in confinement at the Bull Inn (on the site of which the barracks now stand) under the care of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Huntingdon. In 1610, James I. addressed a letter to the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, and the Archdeacon of Coventry, commanding the inhabitants to receive the sacrament kneeling; and when, in 1619, application was made to this sovereign for a renewal of the city's charter, he refused to grant it until assured that his will in this particular had met with uniform attention. James honoured Coventry with a visit in 1617; at which time a long oration was delivered by Dr. Holland, one of the translators of Camden, dressed in black satin. The Princess Elizabeth and Prince Henry likewise visited Coventry at different times. In the civil war of Charles I. Coventry, though inclined to play an active part, escaped those miseries to which many other armed towns were subjected. When the king repaired to Leicester, in 1641, he demanded the attendance of the mayor and sheriffs of this city, but the popular party prevented their acceding to his desire. The Earl of Northampton, at that time the city recorder, in collecting persons friendly to the royal cause, was able to muster only four hundred. The parliamentarians, who wore the colours of Lord Brooke, were so much more numerous, that the recorder made a precipitate retreat, and escaped through a back door of the Bull Inn. The ammunition in the town was seized, and removed by Lord Brooke to Warwick castle. When the king sent a herald to demand entrance, he was informed that the citizens would willingly receive his majesty, and 200 of his followers, but no more. Finding the citizens determined to defend themselves, and hearing that Lord Brooke was approaching, he drew off his forces that night. In the following year the city was garrisoned by the parliament. One of the aldermen (Barker) was appointed governor, and a regiment of infantry, and one troop of cavalry, were raised from the most active of the inhabitants. Trenches were cut on the outside of the walls, and sluices were opened at the influx of the river Sherbourn. Some of the gates were stopped up; and before three of them half-moon fortifications were erected. Cannon were planted on all the principal towers; and many of the women of the city went by companies into the great park to fill up the quarries, that they might not at a future period harbour the enemy. They were collected together by the sound of a drum, and marched in military order, with mattocks and spades, under the command of an amazon named Adderley, with an Herculean club upon her shoulder; and were conducted from work by one Mary Herbert, who carried a pistol in her hand, which she discharged as a signal of dismissal." The mayor chosen in 1644, found to be not sufficiently hearty in his opposition to the royal cause, was not permitted to serve the office, and the governor was appointed to succeed him. The place remained garrisoned till the end of the year 1659; but on the restoration, Charles II. was promptly proclaimed by the mayor and aldermen, amidst great acclamations of joy. On the day of coronation Smithford-street and Cross

Cheaping conduits ran claret ; and bonfires were lighted in the evening, in testimony of loyalty. James II. was at Coventry in 1687. The streets were then strewed with sand, and the fronts of the houses were whitened, and dressed with green boughs. Soon after the Mercian kingdom was divided into five bishoprics, the see of Lichfield was so far extended as to comprehend the chief part of the former possession of the Cornavii. Peter, elected Bishop of Lichfield in 1075, moved the see to Chester ; and Robert de Limesie, in 1102, removed it again to Coventry, tempted, probably, by the riches and reputation of the monastery founded by Earl Leofric. The five succeeding bishops likewise sat at Coventry ; styling themselves *Coventriæ Episcopi* only. Hugh Novant, consecrated in 1188, restored the see to Lichfield, though with much opposition from the Benedictine monks of Coventry. In consequence of disputes between the Chapter of Coventry and that of Lichfield, both parties agreed, in the reign of Henry III., that the bishop should be elected both from Coventry and Lichfield ; that the precedence in the episcopal title should be given to the former city ; that the two chapters should alternately choose their bishop ; and that they should form one body, in which the Prior of Coventry should be the principal. From this time the prelate was styled Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. In the 33d of Henry VIII. an act was passed, " that the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield should be for ever the entire and sole chapter of the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield ; whereof the prior and convent of the dissolved priory of Coventry were heretofore the moiety or half-part." Such remains the constitution of the bishopric ; but on the restoration Bishop Hacket gave the precedence in titular designation to Lichfield, and his example has ever since been followed. The principal parts of the city of Coventry are seated on gently elevated ground, watered by the Radford and Sherbourn brooks. Coventry has three spires, one of pre-eminent beauty, and the others deficient in attraction only from a comparison with St. Michael's, which rise high in the air, and prepare the approaching traveller for an entrance to a place of great population and striking architectural importance. The entrances, however, are uniformly mean and bad ; and a person accustomed to contemplate the improved buildings of recent periods, looks in vain for the anticipated affluence of domestic architecture. The streets are very narrow, and the foot-ways are formed of sharp pebbly stones. Coventry has been peculiarly fortunate in escaping conflagration ; consequently, it presents the aspect of a city of the sixteenth century ; the upper parts of the houses projecting, as was customary in ages when a free circulation of air formed no part of the builder's calculations. Houses replete with the venerable traces of the 15th century are yet standing in several divisions ; the freshness of complexion only injured by age, and the main works still firm in massy and almost impregnable oak ; but recent improvements have produced many edifices of a modern appearance. Coventry is viewed to much advantage from the north east. St. Michael's church, beautiful and attractive from any point, forms the prominent feature. The spire of Trinity church rises modestly beyond, as though retiring in confessed secondariness of pretensions. The tower of St. John's, and the steeple of the Grey-Friars, ascend on each hand. The spot from which the two steeples that so eminently ornament Coventry are seen with the most striking effect, is on the margin of Priory-Mill Dam, in the neighbourhood of the now desolated priory. The length of the city, from Hill-street-gate to Gosford-gate, is about three quarters of a mile, exclusive of the suburbs. The walls are completely reduced ; but traces of them, and of several of the gates are yet discernible. The streets are numerous, and intersect and deviate from each other without any resemblance to regularity of design. St. Michael's church is a beautiful specimen of the Gothic or English style. The most ancient part of the structure is the east end, which was finished in 1395, at the charge of William and Adam Botoner, who were several times

COVENTRY

Manifestations of loyalty.

Appointment of bishops, and precedence of titular designation.

St. Michael's spire the most attractive.

Handsome churches.

COVENTRY.

Sir Christopher Wren's opinion of the steeple of St. Michael's.

Monuments to eminent persons.

Antiquarian attractions of St. Mary's hall.

The drapers' hall rebuilt in 1775.

mayors of Coventry. It has a square tower, no portion of which remains blank, though not any superfluous ornament is introduced. The windows are well proportioned, and the buttresses eminently light. In various niches are introduced the figures of saints; and each division is enriched with a bold spread of embroidery and embossed carving. The tower is 136 feet 3 inches in height, and on it stands an octagonal prism, 32 feet 6 inches high, which is supported by eight graceful springing arches. The octagon is surmounted by a battlement, whence proceeds a spire, 130 feet 9 inches in height, adorned with fluting and embossed pilaster-wise. Sir Christopher Wren is said to have pronounced the steeple a masterpiece of the art of building. The body of the church is supposed to have been erected in the time of Henry VI. The whole is of the best character of Gothic. The interior consists of a body and two side aisles, divided by lofty arches with clustered pillars. The windows of the upper story are ornamented with ancient painted glass. Here is a good organ, and in the steeple is a very melodious chime of bells. Trinity church, in the immediate contiguity of St. Michael's, approaches to the cruciform character. From the centre rises a square tower, out of which directly issues a lofty spire. The original spire was blown down in 1664. The new one completed in 1667, is composed of stone, taken from a quarry without Newgate. The entire height from the ground is 237 feet. The east end of the church was taken down in 1786, and rebuilt in a style tolerably consonant to the general character of the structure. The interior is marked by that studious cultivation of twilight gloom so often found in the works of Gothic designers. The monuments are few, but the examiner will not pass entirely without interest the spot sacred to the remains of Philemon Holland, the translator of Camden's *Britannia*, and many other works. St. John's church is a respectable stone building, of the cruciform description, with a low and weighty tower rising from the centre. The interior is plain, and much incumbered by the four massy pillars which support the tower. The land on which this church stands was assigned by Isabel, the queen-mother of Edward III., for the building of a chapel, termed Bablake chapel, in honour of the Saviour and St. John the Baptist; which was finished in five years and dedicated in May, 1350. A residence for the seclusion of an anchorite was anciently constructed in the vicinity of the chapel. After long neglect, it was made a rectory in 1734, and settled on the master of the free-school in Coventry. St. Mary's-hall has attracted the notice of many antiquaries, and is well calculated to convey to the living age a just idea of the magnificence of Coventry, when the city was the resort of devotees, and the favourite chamber of princes. The foundation of the building is connected with the ancient guilds of this city. It is now used for the purposes of civic dignity and festivity by the mayor and corporation. It stands at a short distance on the south from the church of St. Michael. The county-hall, erected in 1785, is well adapted for public business. The front is of stone, and has a rustic basement, with a range of columns supporting a pediment in the centre. The mayor's parlour is a place of official resort for municipal proceedings. The drapers' hall was rebuilt in 1775, on a commodious and desirable plan. The front is a chaste elevation of stone, ornamented with Tuscan pilasters. The barracks, which occupy the site of the Bull Inn, an ancient hotel, were erected in 1793. They are handsome and conveniently arranged for the intended purpose. The face towards the High-street is composed of stone. The new gaol, erected in 1772, is well calculated in size and disposal to its object. The ancient priory stood on the south side of the river Sherbourn. The larger part of its site, now garden-ground, is in a great measure levelled. Some massy fragments of masonry, and several door-cases, at the termination of the buildings which face the Sherbourn, are the only remains of the building. The cathedral of Coventry occupied a place called Hill Close, on a slight declivity from the north side of St. Michael's

and Trinity church-yards. This splendid edifice is said to have been built on the model of the cathedral of Lichfield. King Henry caused this cathedral to be levelled with the ground, when he destroyed the neighbouring monastery; and one small fragment, wrought into a dwelling, alone remains of the fair and costly building. A part of the site was again consecrated, in 1776, and is used as a burial-place for Trinity parish. The episcopal palace stood at the north-east corner of St. Michael's church-yard. Some faint traces of the building are still visible. The Grey Friars, or Friars Minors, believed to have settled in Coventry about the year 1234, had at first only an oratory, which was covered with shingles delivered for that purpose from the woods of Kenilworth, by order of King Henry III. The contributions of the devout at length enabled them to raise a splendid monastery and church on the south side of the city. Of the habitable parts of the monastery not any traces remain. The remains of the church consist of a fine steeple, with a spire springing from an octagon. The site of other parts of the building, and the adjacent cemetery, are now used as garden-ground, and the lower part of the tower is converted into a tool-house. The White Friars, or Carmelites, another order of mendicants, first settled in Coventry about the year 1342. A house for their reception was built by Sir John Poultney, four times Lord Mayor of London: and, in 1413, Henry V. permitted by license, William Botener to give them a piece of ground 141 feet in length, and forty-five feet in breadth, for the purpose of enlarging their residence. They had also a church. The monastery, subsequently converted into a gentleman's mansion, is now used as a house of industry for the united parishes of St. Michael and the Holy Trinity. The regulations of this establishment reflect high credit on the city. The affairs of the house are superintended by eighteen directors, ten from St. Michael's, and eight from Trinity. They have a common seal, and hold weekly meetings for the dispatch of ordinary business, and stated general meetings for especial purposes. Such of the adult poor as are able, work in the weaving of calicos; and the younger are employed in the throwing of silk (the preparing of the article for the use of ribbon weavers). Cleanliness and good order are generally conspicuous. Distinct from the places of usual residence is a brick building, with windows rendered obscure by wooden screens, for the reception of such females as are admitted for the united purposes of childbed and reformation. There are also cells for solitary confinement. The young are instructed in rudiments of salutary learning, partly by daily tuition, partly by a Sunday-school. A decent room is furnished as a chapel, for such of the aged as may be too infirm to attend parochial service. The castle, within the manor of Cheylesmore, on the south side of the city, was of great extent. According to a MS. copied in the collections towards a history of Coventry, "the monks, in 1278, obtained a licence from Edward I. and converted the land round Cheylesmore into a park, which, in the measure of those days, contained 436 acres of waste lands and woods." Edward III. conferred upon his son, the Black Prince, the dukedom of Cornwall; and, as a part of the estate, he bestowed the reversion of the manor of Cheylesmore. The manor was thus settled on the successive eldest sons of the reigning monarch. Among its privileges were a court-leet, with power to give judgment in such matters as were usually determined before the magistrates for the county of Warwick; and a gaol for felons and other transgressors. The park appears to have been well wooded, and stocked with deer. Edward VI. in 1549, bestowed Cheylesmore, with the park, on John, Duke of Northumberland, and his heirs, as part of the possessions annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. This duke granted a lease of the estate for ninety-nine years to the mayor, bailiffs, &c., of Coventry, subject to certain charitable conditions. After the attainder of the duke in 1553, the corporation obtained a grant from Queen Elizabeth to hold the premises for ever in fee ferme, on which occasion they covenanted to observe the well-meant

COVENTRY.

Ancient
remains.Well-
regulated
house of
industry.Protection
for the
young, the
aged, and
infirm.The manor
of Cheyles-
more.

COVENTRY.

Remains
of the
castle.

Alms-
houses
founded by
Thomas
Bond, 1506.

Grey Friar's
hospital.

Principal
manufac-
tures.

intentions of the duke, in regard to the poor inhabitants. The park, which is about three miles in circumference, was inherited by the present Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall; but it has been sold, under the authority of parliament, for the redemption of the land-tax, to the Marquis of Hertford, and is now enclosed. After the ruin of the castle, a manor-house was constructed in the same situation. Of this building there chiefly remain some pieces of stone-work, connected with mean tenements raised on the site, which indicate the original massy character of the edifice. Coventry-cross, a fabric of extensive celebrity, stood near the centre of the present corn-market. A cross on this spot was first erected in 1423, but a more costly pile was substituted in the 16th century. Having fallen to ruin, it was removed in the year 1771. The walls of Coventry were nine feet in thickness. At different points were thirty-two towers, and twelve gates. The walls were kept in good repair for nearly three centuries; but after the restoration they were destroyed. Most of the gates, however, were left untouched; several have been taken down within the last half century, and three of them are still remaining. Bablake hospital, situated behind St. John's church, is an ancient and decaying structure, nearly encompassing a small court. A portion of the edifice is occupied by almshouses, founded in 1506, by Thomas Bond, a wealthy trader of Coventry, who had been mayor of the city. The number of almsmen is forty-two, each of whom receives 4s. a week, with a gown, a hat, and several other benefits. The remainder of the building is dedicated to a charity of the most desirable character. In the year 1560, an institution was here founded by the city, for the maintenance and instruction of poor boys. Grey Friar's hospital, situated near the ruins of the church, formerly belonging to the Grey Friars, was founded in 1529, by Mr. William Ford of Coventry, for the lodging and assistance of five men and one woman; but various subsequent benefactions have caused the number of pensioners to be augmented to eighteen poor women, besides a nurse, and two aged men: each receives 2s. 6d. per week; thirty-four cwt. of coals annually; and a blue gown once in three years. The free-school is indebted for foundation to John Hales, who, in consequence of employments under Henry VIII. had opportunities of making advantageous purchases among the monastic possessions exposed to sale at the dissolution. This school has produced some eminent men, among whom, must be named Sir William Dugdale; but latterly the salaries have sunk almost to sinecure possessions. The present school-room is formed from a portion of the ancient chapel of St. John's hospital. This city acquired affluence and reputation at a comparatively early period, from the success with which it cultivated manufacture. The cloth, caps, and bonnets, made in this city, became articles of important traffic at the commencement of the 15th century; and woollen and broad cloths remained the staple manufacture until the war of 1694, between England and France, when the Turkey trade was destroyed. In the early part of the 16th century Coventry became famous for a manufacture of blue thread, but the art was lost before the year 1581. The manufacture of striped and mixed tammies, and of camblets, shalloons, and calimauncoes, flourished through the greater part of the 18th century, but is now almost entirely lost. The principal manufactures at present are those of ribbons and watches; the former of which was introduced upwards of a century ago, and, for the first thirty years, was confined to the hands of a few. It has since spread to a great extent, and, not long since, afforded employment to 16,000 persons in the city and neighbouring towns and villages. At present the ribbon-weavers are in a very distressed state, the wages of the journey-men being less than they were fifty years ago. According to a petition to the House of Commons for relief, presented by P. Moore, Esq. M. P. for the city of Coventry, on the 13th of May, 1819, the first class of workmen had only 10s. for ninety-six hours' hard labour, the third class worked

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
44	Coverham, pa to & chap	N. R. York.	Middleham . . 1	Masham 7	Richmond . . 8	231	1233
19	Covington pa	Hunts	Kimbolton . . 3	Bythorn 3	Spaldwick . . 5	67	146
15	Cow Honeybourn . . pa	Gloucester	Ch. Campden 4	Evesham 4	Tewkesbury 16	95	329
17	Cowarne, Great . . . pa	Hereford . .	Bromyard . . 5	Ledbury 10	Hereford . . 10	130	573
17	Cowarne, Little . . . pa	Hereford . .	. . . . . 4	Leominster . . 9	Ledbury 13	129	180
24	Cowbit pa & to	Lincoln . . .	Crowland . . 5	Spalding 4	Holbeach . . . 8	95	556
54	Cowbridge * to	Glamorgan	Cardiff 12	Llantrissant . . 6	Bridgend . . . 6	172	1097

four hours for five farthings, and some worked twelve hours for three halfpence. The deficiency was obliged to be made up from the poor rates, which amounted to £17,500 a year. The manufacture of watches was not pursued to any great extent in Coventry till within the last fifty years; but it is supposed that more watches are now made here than in London. The Oxford and Coventry canals, the head of which is near Bishop-street, afford great facilities to traffic, and tend much to the commercial prosperity of the place. The great road from London to Liverpool passes through this city. The city of Coventry is divided into ten wards, and is governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, and twenty common-council. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace for the city and county. A procession, connected with the principal fair of this city, has attracted much notice, and is allusive to the fantastical story of the Lady Godiva. "To this day, observes Pennant, "the regard of Godiva towards this city is remembered by a procession, on the Friday in Trinity week; and a charming fair one still graces the procession, not literally like the good countess, with her own dishevelled hair, &c., but in linen, closely fitted to her limbs, and of a colour emulating their complexion." The figure, however, which Pennant thus notices, cannot be adduced in proof of the veracity of the traditional tale, for it is believed to have been first used in the reign of Charles II. Previously to that reign, the mayor was accustomed to go in procession to proclaim the fair, attended by a number of guards in armour. The inhabitants of this city were formerly averse from any correspondence with the military quartered within their limits. A female known to speak to a man in a scarlet coat became directly the object of town scandal. So rigidly, indeed, did the natives abstain from communication, with all who bore his majesty's military commission, that officers were here confined to the interchanges of the mess-room; and in the mess-room, the term of "sending a man to Coventry," if you wish to shut him from society, probably originated. The military, however, now meet in this city with every polite attention. There are several Sunday-schools in Coventry, the first of which was established in 1785. The number of dissenting meeting-houses are six, besides a Catholic chapel, and a Quakers' meeting. Coventry affords the title of earl to a family descended from John Coventry (son of William Coventry, of this city) who was Lord Mayor of London, in 1425. The title of baron was bestowed in 1628. Thomas, third Lord Coventry, was created Viscount Deerhurst and Earl of Coventry, in 1697. George William, the seventh earl, succeeded to the family honours in 1809. South-east of Coventry stood a monastery belonging to the Carthusians. The remains are slight, but a commodious dwelling has been raised on the site, which is termed the charter-house, and was lately the residence of Edward Inge, Esq. Whitley-hall, the seat of Lord Hood, is one mile and a half from Coventry, on the south-east. At Stivichall, near Whitley, is the residence of Francis Gregory, Esq. At Exhall, four miles from Coventry on the north-east, Dr. Thomas, the continuator of Dugdale's Antiquities, was many years vicar.

COVENTRY.

Commemoration of Lady Godiva's regard for the city.

The origin of "sending a man to Coventry."

Whitley-hall, the seat of Lord Hood.

Markets, Wednesday and Friday.—*Fairs*, second Friday after Ash-Wednesday, for linen and woollen cloth; May 2d, June 19th (lasts eight days), the first representing Lady Godiva on horseback, and November 2d, for linen, woollen, and horses.—*Mail* arrives 5.18 morning, departs 11.2 morning.—*Bankers*, Little and Co., draw on Smith, Payne, and Co.; Beek and Prime, on Esdaile and Co.; Bunney and Co., on Glyn and Co.; Goodall and Co., on Glyn and Co.—*Inns*, the Craven Arms, King's Head, and the Castle.

* COWBRIDGE, or as it is called in Welch, Pont-faen, the stone bridge,

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
21	Cowden.....pa	Kent.....	Tunbridge...8	Westerham...9	Seven Oaks...9		30	689
46	Cowdons.....to	E. R. York..	Hull.....12	Hornsea.....1	Leaven.....6		196	146
16	Cowes, East * ..ham	Hants.....	West Cowes 1	Portsmouth...9	Newport.....5		82	....

Cow-
BRIDGE.

Curious
anecdote
from which
this town
derives its
name.

Owen ab
Cyllyn,
Prince of
Glamorgan,
resided
here.

Ruins of
Wrinch-
stone castle.

corrupted from Pont-y-fon, consists of one broad street of considerable length, in the middle of which stands the town-hall and market-house. The figures of a cow and a bridge are the arms of the town. Tradition states that, when the bridge belonging to this place was first built, a cow, worried by dogs, took shelter under one of the arches, where she was so entangled by her horns, that she could not be extricated alive. From this trivial circumstance the town is said to have received its name. It is said to have been walled round in the year 1091, by Robert de St. Quintin, one of Fitzhamon's knights. In Leland's time, it had three gates; one at each end of the main thoroughfare, and one on the south, which yet remains. It is governed by two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses; and it is one of the contributory boroughs to Swansea, Cardiff, and Llantrissant. Here is an excellent grammar-school, which is indebted for a large proportion of its endowment to Sir Llewellyn Jenkins. Two fellowships, two scholarships, and an exhibition at Jesus college, Oxford, are appropriated exclusively to young men educated on this foundation. Here is also a private female school of high estimation, in a great part of South Wales. Three miles north from Cowbridge is Ystrad Owen, which derives its name from Owen ab Cyllyn, Prince of Glamorgan, who resided here. A large tumulus in a field adjoining the church-yard is yet shown as the site of his palace. An annual assembly of bards used to be held here, under the auspices of the proprietors of Hensol. Just beyond Ystrad Owen, stands Ashall, the elegant mansion of Colonel Aubrey. On the other side of Ystrad Owen are some remains of the castle of Talaran, or Tal-y-faen; a fortress which formed part of the spoils that were wrested from the natives of this county by the Norman invaders. A little to the eastward stands the ancient mansion of Hensol, the seat of Samuel Richardson, Esq., originally the property of the Jenkins family. On the right, at the distance of a few miles, near the banks of the river Ely, are the villages of Peterston super Ely, and St. George's; at which some remains of castles are to be found. To the westward of Cardiff is the village of Llandough, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, near the Ely. The church-yard contains an ancient inscribed stone, which seems to have formed a part of a cross; and it is thought a monastery formerly existed here. To the southward stands Cogan, an old Gothic mansion, formerly the residence of the Herberts, tenanted by a farmer, who has converted the great hall into a barn. And about two miles to the southward from this place are the ruins of Dinas Powys, or Denis Powis castle. To the westward from Michaelston-le-Pit, near the village of Wenvoe, are the ruins of Wrinchstone castle. Wenvoe castle is an elegant and spacious castellated mansion. At Sully, formerly stood the castle of Sir Robert de Sully, one of Fitzhamon's knights, to whom this part of the country was allotted, and from whom the place received its designation.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Tuesday before March 25th, May 4th, and September 23d.—Inn, the Bear.

* COWES (East), a thriving hamlet in the parish of Whippenharn, situated on the east side of the Medina river, immediately opposite to West Cowes. Many of the houses are respectable, but the buildings are not arranged in any regular form. From its contiguity to West Cowes, it is a place of some trade, and is one of the ports for landing tobacco, snuff, &c. The custom-house is also in this place. On the brow of a neighbouring hill is a modern edifice, called East Cowes castle, commanding some fine sea views. Its appearance is somewhat novel, as it consists of one square and two round towers, ornamented with battlements.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.	
16	Cowes, West *to	Hants	Southamp.	11	Portsmouth	10	Newport	83	....
12	Cowfoldham & ti	Dorset	Dorchester	28	Cranbourne	3	Shaftesbury	91	....
38	Cowfoldpa	Sussex	Horsham	6	Cuckfield	6	Stevington	45	809
12	Cowgroveti	Dorset	Kingston	1	Poole	7	W. Minster	98	728
45	Cowickto	W. R. York	Snaith	1	Howden	7	Selby	175	928
46	Cowlampa	E. R. York	Gt. Driffield	6	York	17	N. Malton	193	49
15	Cowleypa	Gloucester	Dursley	3	Stroud	9	Berkeley	109	323
15	Cowleypa	Gloucester	Cheltenham	6	Gloucester	10	Cirencester	94	....
25	Cowleypa	Middlesex	Uxbridge	1	Staines	7	Barrow	14	315
35	Cowleyto	Stafford	Newport	4	Stafford	7	Penkridge	135	....
31	Cowley Templepa	Oxford	Oxford	2	Wheatley	5	Abingdon	52	558
36	Cowlingpa	Suffolk	Clare	7	Newmarket	8	Haverhill	63	846
44	Cowlingto	W. R. York	Bedale	2	Middleham	6	Masham	221	2249
29	Cowpento	Northumb.	Morpeth	7	Blyth	1	N. Shields	286	2081
13	Cowpen Bewleyto	Durham	Billingham	1	Sedgefield	8	Stockton	249	137
44	Cowsbypa & to	N. R. York	Thirsk	5	N. Allerton	5	Bedale	223	89
45	Cowthorpe †pa & to	W. R. York	Wetherby	3	York	10	Tadcaster	197	146
44	Cowton, Eastpa & to	N. R. York	N. Allerton	7	Darlington	7	Stokesley	234	374
43	Cowton, Northto	N. R. York	Richmond	7	N. Allerton	4	Richmond	229	264
43	Cowton, South, pa & to	N. R. York	Richmond	8	Richmond	3	Richmond	228	163
13	Coxhoeto	Durham	Durham	5	Sedgefield	5	Sheraton	254	154
29	Coxlodgeto	Northumb.	Newcastle	2	N. Shields	8	Blyth	276	965
4	Coxwell, Great, pa & to	Berks	Farringdon	2	Coleshill	2	Highworth	70	337
4	Coxwell, Little, to & ch	Berks	Highworth	1	Highworth	3	Highworth	71	334
44	Coxwoldpa & to	N. R. York	Easingwold	4	Thirsk	6	Ripon	217	1755
54	Coytypa	Glamorgan	Bridgend	1	Llantrissant	7	Coychurch	178	1642
54	Coyty, High	Glamorgan	Cowbridge	2	Cowbridge	8	Llantrissant	182	477
54	Coyty, Low	Glamorgan	Cowbridge	2	Cowbridge	8	Cowbridge	181	1165
54	Coychurchpa	Glamorgan	Cowbridge	2	Cowbridge	6	Cowbridge	181	1079
54	Coychurch, High	Glamorgan	Cowbridge	2	Cowbridge	7	Cowbridge	180	259

* COWES (West). In the parish of Northwood, situated on the declivity of a steep eminence, on the west side of the mouth of the Medina, and now a large and populous place. The streets are narrow and ill-built; but from the manner in which they rise one above another from the water's edge, they have a singular and not displeasing appearance, both from the sea and the opposite side of the river. Many handsome houses, inhabited by respectable families, have been built in the upper part of this town, and in the vicinity. The trade carried on here is extensive, particularly in provisions, and other articles used in shipping. The harbour is both perfectly safe and convenient, and its road affords excellent shelter in severe weather; the anchorage being so good that vessels seldom drift with any wind. The convenience of this town for bathing has of late years occasioned it to become the resort of much fashionable company. The number of inhabitants is continually varying, but that of the general residents is upwards of 2,000. West Cowes castle, at the entrance of the harbour, was also built by Henry VIII.; it consists principally of a battery, in the form of a crescent. Here are an assembly-room, and numbers of genteel lodging houses; the accommodations generally are good. Steam vessels go from this place to Portsmouth and Southampton every day, Sunday excepted. The bathing machines are stationed on a fine beach to the west of the castle; and near this spot stands the pleasant seat called Egypt. Several ships of the line have been built here. Near the town is Barton-house, the property of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

The London mail comes to this place from Southampton every day except Monday, but the hour of arrival is uncertain; it returns every day except Saturday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in summer and winter.—*Inns*, the Fountain, and the Vine.

† COWTHORPE. At this village is the estate of Lord Petre; on which may be seen the famous oak, exceeding in size even the Greendale oak, at Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire. The principal branch was rent off by a storm in 1718, and being accurately measured, was found to contain upwards of five tons of timber. Its present circumference, at the ground, is sixty feet; its principal limb extends forty-five feet from the trunk; and its shadow is said to cover nearly half an acre. Here was found, in 1749, the head of a stag, with the horns entire, which measured six feet between their extremities.

Convenient and fashionable resort for bathing.

Extraordinary oak on the estate of Lord Petre.

<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Pop. lation</i>
54	Coychurch, Low. . . .	Glamorgan.	Bridgend	2	Cowbridge	Llantrissant.	180	284
44	Cozenley	W. R. York	Masham	3	Ripon	Middleham	218	701
44	Craco	W. R. York	Settle	12	Burnsall	Masham	226	150
40	Crackenthorpe.	Westmorland	Appleby	3	Penrith	Brough	273	115
42	Cradley to & chap	Worcester.	Hales Owen.	2	Birmingham	Bromsgrove	126	2022
17	Cradley, East. pa & to	Hereford . . .	Ledbury	8	Bromyard	Hereford	118	776
17	Cradley, West. to	Hereford . . .	. . . . .	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	117	733
43	Craike pa	N. R. York	Easingwold.	3	N. Malton.	Helmsley	212	607
44	Crakehall to	N. R. York	Bedale	2	Richmond	Scorton.	225	580
35	Crakermarsh to	Stafford	Uttoxeter	1	Cheadle	Ab. Bromley	136	. . . .
43	Crambe pa & to	N. R. York	New Malton	6	York	Driffield	210	717
29	Cramlington, pa & chap	Northumb. . .	Newcastle	9	Blyth	Morpeth.	281	931
7	Craneage to	Chester	Middlewich	3	Northwich.	Sandbach	165	438
12	Cranborn * . . . in t & pa	Dorset.	Salisbury	12	B. Forum.	Shaftsbury.	93	2158

Celebrated
in Saxon
times for its
monastery.

Church re-
built in
1102.

Circular
fortification.

Birth-place
of Edward
Stillingfleet,
Bishop of
Worcester.

* CRANBORN, or Cranbourne, lies in the Shaston division. This place was celebrated even in the Saxon times for its monastery and manor: the latter, about the year 950, belonged to a nobleman, called from his delicate complexion Haylward de Meau. The grandson of de Meau, Brictricus, was sent into Norway as ambassador, where he refused to marry Matilda, who was afterwards united to William of Normandy: when this princess subsequently became Queen of England, she remembered the affront, and ordered the domains of Brictricus to be seized, and himself imprisoned. This manor was granted to Queen Matilda, on whose death it reverted to the crown, and was given by William Rufus to his cousin, Robert Fitz-Hamon. At his death it came into the possession of the Earl of Gloucester, and from him passed to the Mortimers, Earls of March. It has since been the property of numerous different persons. In the time of the British, a college for six priests is said to have existed here: and on its site Haylward de Meau, before-mentioned, founded a small monastery for Benedictines. In 1102, Robert Fitz-Hamon rebuilt the church of Tewkesbury, and translated all the monks but three, hence to that place. The church at Tewkesbury he converted into an abbey, and endowed it with rich possessions, leaving Cranbourne merely as a cell to it. At the dissolution the revenue of Cranbourne monastery is not mentioned, and it contained only a prior and two monks. The priory-house, which was pulled down in 1703, seems to have been built by Abbot Parker, as it had the letters T. P. in several places. The church belonging to the priory is now the parish church. It is very ancient, and contains various monuments of the family of Hooper. On Castle-hill are to be seen the remains of a circular fortification, which some have supposed to have been the site of the great battle fought between the Romans and Queen Boadicea. The town is well built, and the inhabitants are for the most part employed in agriculture. Cranbourne is one of the largest parishes in the county of Dorset. It had the honour of being the birth-place of Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, a prelate of great learning and ability, as well as an acute and argumentative polemic. He was descended of a respectable Yorkshire family, but his immediate ancestors were settled at Cranbourne, Dorsetshire, where he was born in April, 1635. He received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself so much by his industry and talent, that he was elected in 1653 to the first fellowship that became vacant after he had taken his bachelor's degree in arts. His reputation for wit at this period was not inferior to that which he had acquired for severer qualifications, and his Tripos speech is quoted as being peculiarly replete with it. On quitting the university, he lived for a short time at Nottingham, in quality of tutor to the Marquis of Dorchester's nephew; and about this period commenced a work calculated, as he imagined, though erroneously, to heal the existing schisms into which the nation was then more especially divided. This treatise, entitled, "Irenicum, or a Weapon Salve for the Wounds of the Church," appeared in 1659, and had no other effect than that of uniting both parties against

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation		
21	Cranbrook *	Kent	Maidstone	12	Tenterden	6	Tunbridge	12	49	3844
28	Cranesley	Northamp	Kettering	3	Rothwell	3	Wellingboro'	7	73	308
3	Cranfield	Bedford	Amphill	6	Woburn	6	Bedford	9	51	1260

it. Previous to its publication the author had taken up his abode at Wroxall in Warwickshire, the family seat of his friend and patron, Sir Roger Burgoyne; and having taken holy orders, obtained in 1657, through the interest of that gentleman, the rectory of Sutton in Bedfordshire. Five years afterwards appeared his greatest work, under the title of "Origines Sacrae, or a Rational Account of Natural and Revealed Religion." This has since gone through a variety of editions, and is justly prized for the elegance of its style and the erudition which it displays. He followed it up in 1664 by a similar treatise "On the Origin and Nature of Protestantism," which, together with an able answer to "Laud's Labyrinth," a severe attack upon the primate, written about the same time, gained him the preacher'ship of the Roll's chapel, and the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, together with a stall in St. Paul's cathedral. His subsequent rise in the church was rapid, being appointed in succession chaplain to Charles II., Archdeacon of London, 1677, Dean of St. Paul's, 1678. Having distinguished himself by the prominent part which he took previous to the revolution, against the establishment of the Romish church in these realms, he was elevated to the see of Worcester by William III. Besides the writings already enumerated, this eminent controversialist was the author of numerous others, especially an answer to Crellius's reply to Grotius, an appendix to Tillotson's "Rule of Faith," 1676; "The Unreasonableness of Separation," 1683; and a highly valuable work, replete with antiquarian research, "Origines Britannicae, or Antiquities of the Churches in Britain," folio, 1685. A short time before his death Bishop Stillingfleet engaged in a controversy with the celebrated John Locke, respecting some part of that philosopher's writings, which he conceived had a leaning towards materialism; but found in his opponent a much sturdier antagonist than he had before experienced, and has generally been regarded as in this instance defeated. His decease took place March 27, 1699, of an attack of the gout, at his house in Park-street, and his remains were interred in Westminster abbey, with an inscription from the pen of Dr. Bentley. As a diocesan he was equally celebrated for his piety, learning, and munificence; and with some loftiness of temper, in private life for the general amiability of his disposition and manners. His works have been collected and published entire in six folio volumes, 1710.—*Biog. Brit.*

CRANBORN.

Biographical account of Bishop Stillingfleet.

Enumeration of his most popular writings.

His death in 1699.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, December 6th, for cheese and sheep.

* CRANBROOK was anciently the centre of the clothing trade; a manufacture established here by some Flemings, who were patronized by Edward III. The town consists principally of one large street, about three-quarters of a mile in length, with another branching from it at right angles. Part of the church, which is a large and well-proportioned building, fell down in 1725: it was repaired at an expense of about £2,000, and re-opened in 1731. The chancel contains various military trophies of the Roberts family, who were seated at the manor of Glastonbury, in this parish, upwards of 400 years. Amongst their sepulchral memorials is a pyramidal monument of white marble, inscribed with a complete pedigree of the family from the time of Walter Roberts, Esq., who was sheriff of Kent, in 1489, and who died in 1522, down to Jane, daughter and heiress to Sir Walter Roberts, bart., and late Duchess of St. Alban's, who was buried here in the family vault, in 1778. In the south aisle is another pyramidal monument, in memory of the Bakers, of Sissinghurst, another manor and seat in this parish. The east window of the church contains

Sepulchral memorials and military trophies

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
25	Cranford *.....pa	Middlesex ..	Hounslow ...3	Uxbridge.....5	Brentford... 5	12	377	} 564
28	Cranford, St. Andr., pa	Northamp ..	Kettering ...4	Thrapston ...5	Rothwell ... 7	74		
28	Cranford, St. John...pa	Northamp ..	.....4	.....6	H. Ferraers ...6	71		
14	Cranham .....pa	Essex	Hornchurch .3	Barking .....6	Romford ....4	16	300	
15	Cranham .....pa	Gloucester ..	Painswick ...2	Gloucester...7	Cheltenham .8	106	394	
37	Cranley .....pa	Surrey	Godalming...7	Dorking .....9	Haslemere .11	32	1320	
34	Cranmore, East ...pa	Somerset ...	Shep. Mallet 4	Frome .....7	Bruton .....5	112	64	
34	Cranmore, West...pa	Somerset ...	.....3	.....8	.....5	113	298	
23	Cranhoe .....pa	Leicester ...	M. Harboro' 6	Tugby .....3	Caldecot ....6	86	100	
36	Cransford .....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 2	Saxmundham 6	Halesworth .9	85	323	
8	Crantock .....pa	Cornwall ...	St. Michael .7	Redruth ....3	Camborne ...7	261	458	
24	Cranwell .....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford ....4	Newark .....15	Lincoln ....14	119	2.9	

CRAN-BROOK.

Good schools.

Divided into two manors.

Immense quantities of game.

Effigies of the Aston family, and others.

some fine painted glass, in tolerable preservation. Here are four places for religious worship, erected by dissenters of different denominations. A writing-school for poor children, and a free grammar-school for "all the boys in the parish," were founded here in succession, in the years 1573 and 1574.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 30th, and September 29th, for cattle and horses.—Bankers, Buss and Co., draw on Western and Young.—Inn, the George.

* CRANFORD, seated on the borders of the Crane. A bridge has been thrown over that part of the river that was formerly forded, which forms a continuation of the high Bath road. The parish comprises about 500 acres of enclosed land, the greatest part of which is arable. In the village are several ornamental dwellings; and a long avenue of oaks connects it with the Bath road. Cranford is divided into two manors, Cranford St. John, and Cranford-le-Mote, which belong to the Berkeley family. The manor-house of Cranford St. John, which is the family mansion, is of moderate proportions, and consists merely of additions made to an ancient structure since taken down. Here are several portraits of the ancient family of Berkeley. The grounds attached to Cranford lodge are flat, but abound with wood, and afford a shelter for immense quantities of game, particularly pheasants, which the late Lord Berkeley was careful to preserve. The manor-house of Cranford-le-Mote was taken down in the year 1780. It was an ancient moated building. The church is a small irregular building, containing several monuments, some of which are worthy to be briefly described. One on the north side of the chancel, in memory of Sir Robert Aston, knt. who died in 1612. This monument is crowded with figures, coloured in the fashion of the time. Beneath an arch in the central compartment, are the figures of Sir Robert Aston and his two wives, in an attitude of supplication. At the side of Sir Robert is the effigies of his son; and at each of the two lateral compartments are the figures of two daughters. The arms of Aston, and inscriptions, are introduced in different parts of the monument. Contiguous to this is a mural tablet of black marble, with a Latin inscription to the memory of Dr. Thomas Fuller, author of the "Church History" and other works. Near this is a mural tablet to the memory of Sir Charles Scarborough, author of several mathematical works. On the south wall of the chancel are several monuments to the Berkeley family; of these the most conspicuous is one to the memory of Elizabeth, relict of Sir Thomas Berkeley, K.B. who died in 1635. The church-yard is in a very neglected state. Among the rectors of this church have been Dr. Fuller, and Dr. John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester, a learned and ingenious, though somewhat fanciful prelate of the 17th century. He was the son of a goldsmith of Oxford, who was married to a daughter of John Dod, a non-conforming divine, known by the name of the Decalogist, from his work on the Commandments. In the house of his grandfather, situate at Fawsley, near Daventry, Northants, the future bishop was born in 1614, and after receiving the rudiments of a classical education at a private seminary in the city, where his father resided, was matriculated at New-inn-hall in 1627, which society he

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
27	Cranwich	pa Norfolk	Stoke Ferry .6	Brandon ....4	Methwold .. 3	80	88
27	Cranworth	pa Norfolk	Watton .....5	E. Dereham .5	Hingham ....3	95	323
29	Craster	to Northumb.	Alnwick .....6	Belford .....12	Eglingham ...9	313	212
17	Craswell .....to & chap	Hereford	Hay .....6	Hereford ....16	Weobly .....14	151	374
36	Cratfield	pa Suffolk	Halesworth .5	Harleston ....7	Framlingham 9	95	632
43	Crathorne .....pa & to	N. R. York	Yarm .....3	Stokesly ....4	N. Allerton 10	244	304
13	Crawcrook .....to	Durham	Gateshead...8	Newcastle ..8	Medomsley ..2	269	340
12	Crawford Tarrant .pa	Dorset	B. Forum....3	Spittisbury .1	B. Regis ....8	104	....

afterwards left for Magdalen-hall, and there graduated. Having taken holy orders, he obtained the appointment of domestic chaplain to the count palatine of the Rhine; notwithstanding which, on the breaking out of the civil wars, he made no scruple of taking the covenant, and both in his opinions and discourses manifested his adherence to the popular party. On the success of the side he had espoused, his conduct was rewarded by the headship of Wadham college, Oxford, a situation for which celibacy was then and is still (though the only one of a similar rank in the university) an indispensable qualification. This, according to the college statutes, he should have vacated on marrying Robinia French, widow of Dr. Peter French, one of the canons of Christchurch, an event which took place in 1656. The lady however was sister to Oliver Cromwell, then in the zenith of his power, and the protector hesitated not to give his brother-in-law a dispensation, which prevented his losing his preferment. In 1659, he removed to the sister university, his wife's nephew during his short-lived supremacy having presented him to the headship of Trinity college there; but the restoration of monarchy in the following year not only put a stop to his hopes of farther preferment from the republican party, but his connexion with the family into which he had married was the cause of his being ejected from his present situation. The political sentiments of Dr. Wilkins were not, however, of that stubborn nature which refuses to bend to circumstances. He obtained the appointment of preacher to the society of Gray's-inn; and having succeeded in gaining the esteem of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the sunshine of court favour again opened upon him. His presentation to the rectory of St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, followed, and was succeeded by the deanery of Ripon, till in 1668, he was elevated to the episcopal bench through the same powerful interest. The pliability of Bishop Wilkins's politics may, perhaps, be not unfairly ascribed in a great measure to his mind being continually occupied on matters more congenial to his disposition, as on all occasions he exhibited a degree of forbearance and toleration which rendered him in turn unpopular with the more bigoted of both parties. The influence he enjoyed during the protectorate from his matrimonial alliance, was on several occasions exerted with effect in preserving the university in which he was brought up, and which, from its partiality to the royal cause, was particularly obnoxious to the independents, from spoliation. This gained him the ill-will of the puritans, while the moderation he afterwards showed towards the dissenters excited against him the minds of the high church party. As a mathematician and a philosopher he exhibited considerable acuteness and ingenuity, especially when the general state of science in England at the period in which he lived is taken into account. Some ridicule has in later times been attached, and not without sufficient grounds, to his opinions of the practicability of a passage to the moon, which planet he conceived to be inhabited, and wrote a work in support of his theory, entitled "The Discovery of a New World, or a Discourse on the World in the Moon," 8vo., 1638. In 1640, he published a second treatise, the object of which is to prove that the earth is a new planet. His other writings are, "Mercury, or the Secret and Swift Messenger," 1641; "Mathematical Magic, or the Wonders to be performed by Mechanical Geometry," 1648; "Ecclesiastes, or the Gift of Preaching;" "On the Gift of Prayer;" "On the Principles and Duties of Natural Religion;"

CRANFORD.

Made head master of Wadham college, Oxford.

Married the sister of Oliver Cromwell.

Pliable political sentiments.

Good mathematician and philosopher.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Crawley * to	Northumb.	Alnwick 8	Wooler 10	Belford 12	315	32
31	Crawley to	Oxford	Witney 2	Burford 6	Bampton 5	67	275
16	Crawley pa	Hants	Winchester 5	Stockbridge 5	Andover 8	61	494
38	Crawley pa	Sussex	Cuckfield 9	Horsham 9	E. Grinstead 8	22	394
3	Crawley Husbourn pa	Bedford	Woburn 2	Amptill 5	Toddington 6	47	....
5	Crawley, North † pa	Bucks	N. Pagnel 3	Olney 5	Woburn 7	49	....
22	Crawshaw Booth to	Lancaster	Burnley 5	Blackburn 7	Haslingden 3	207	....
21	Cray-Foot's pa	Kent	Dartford 5	Bromley 5	Woolwich 6	12	308
21	Cray, St. Mary pa	Kent	Foot's Cray 2	..... 5	..... 8	13	905
21	Cray, North pa	Kent	..... 1	..... 6	..... 9	13	342
21	Cray, Paul's pa	Kent	..... 2	..... 4	..... 8	13	411
21	Crayford † to	Kent	Dartford 2	Gravesend 9	Bromley 9	13	2022

CRANFORD.

Dr.
Wilkins's
writings.

Died 1672.

"A Discourse concerning Providence;" "An Essay towards a real Character and Philosophical Language," folio; and a few sermons. He was one of the literary personages whose association for the purpose of scientific inquiries afterwards took a more decided and permanent form, and received a charter of incorporation from Charles II., under the name of the Royal Society. For some little time previous to his decease, the bishop had taken up his residence with his daughter, the wife of doctor, (afterwards archbishop) Tillotson, in Chancery-lane, London, where he died of an attack of the stone, November 19, 1672, and was buried in the chancel belonging to the church of St. Lawrence in the Old Jewry. His work on natural religion appeared after his decease; and in 1708, some of the earlier productions already alluded to were collected and published together in one 8vo. volume.—*Burnet's Own Times*.

* CRAWLEY is in the parish of Eglingham, and north-east division of Coquetdale ward. The town stands near the southern extremity of an ancient encampment, deemed by some antiquaries the *Alauna Amoris* of Richard of Cirencester. Being on a lofty station, it commands a beautiful view of the vale of Whittingham, and of the whole course of the Braemish. There are several British and Saxon intrenchments in the vicinity.

Here was an
ancient
monastery.

† CRAWLEY (North) is situated in the first division of the Newport hundreds. At the time of the Norman survey, here was an ancient monastery, dedicated to St. Firmin. It is mentioned in Domesday-book; but being destroyed or decayed so long before the general dissolution of monasteries, no notice of it is to be found in any subsequent record. There are three manors at North Crawley, all of them the property of William Lowndes Stone, Esq., of Brightwell, in Oxfordshire. The church is a large and handsome Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Firmin, the patron of the ancient monastery. The chancel was built by Peter de Guilford, rector of the parish, who died in 1321. Here are some memorials of the family of Hacket. The rood-loft remains between the nave and the chancel: the screen is of wood richly carved, and decorated with figures of saints, &c., under Gothic canopies.

Formerly a
market-
town.

‡ CRAYFORD, in the hundred of Little and Lessness, lathe of Sutton, at Hone. This town derives its name from an ancient ford over the river Cray, which not far hence falls into the Darent. This was formerly a market-town: that privilege having been granted by Richard II.; but the market has for a very long time been disused. Here are some large manufactories for printing calicos, some bleaching grounds, and a mill for slitting and flattening iron to be made into hoops, which is set in motion by the stream of the river Cray, in which are very fine trout. The church is dedicated to St. Paulinus. In this and the adjoining parishes are several remarkable artificial caverns, some of which are nearly twenty fathoms deep, containing rooms one within the other, supported by pillars of chalk. These by some antiquaries are supposed to be merely chalk pits, but by

Mop	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
11	Creacombe	pa Devon	South Molton 9	Dulverton . . . 8	Bampton . . . 8	171	43
27	Creake, North * . . .	pa Norfolk	B. Westgate 3	Wells 6	Fakenham . . 6	115	651
27	Creake, South † . . .	pa Norfolk	4	7	5	115	831
28	Creaton, Great . . .	pa Northamp . . .	Northampton 7	Welford . . . 7	Rothwell . . . 9	73	543
28	Creaton, Little . . .	ham Northamp . . .	7	8	10	72	100
17	Creadenhill	pa Hereford	Hereford . . . 5	Weobly . . . 7	Leominster . 11	140	235
11	Crediton J.	pa Devon	Exeter 7	Bow 7	Collumpton . 12	180	5922
34	Creech, St. Michael, pa	Somerset	Taunton . . . 3	Somerton . 14	Ilminster . . 9	139	1116
8	Creed, St.	pa & to Cornwall	Grampound . 1	Redruth . . 14	Tregony . . . 3	250	258
36	Creething, All Saints, pa	Suffolk	Needham . . 1	Debenham . . 7	Ipswich . . . 9	76	294
36	Creething, St. Mary . pa	Suffolk	1	6	9	77	129
36	Creething, St. Olave, pa	Suffolk	2	6	11	79	44
36	Creething, St. Peter, pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket . 3	6	10	78	166
24	Creeton	pa Lincoln	Corby 3	Grantham . 12	Bourn 8	99	66
58	Cregrina	pa Radnor	Builth 6	Kington . . 12	Hay 10	167	119
35	Creighton	to Stafford	Uttoxeter . . 1	Cheadle . . . 6	Ashborn . . . 8	136	....
52	Creigiog Isylan . . .	to Denbigh	Ruthin 4	Mold 6	Wrexham . 12	201	....
5	Crendon, Long . . .	pa Bucks	Thame 2	Bicester . . . 6	Aylesbury . . 8	48	1382
33	Cressage	chap Salop	M. Wenlock . 3	Wellington . 7	Shrewsbury . 8	145	276
14	Cressing	pa Essex	Braintree . . 3	Coggeshall . . 3	Witham . . . 4	41	551

others are said to have been excavated by the Britons, and used by them as granaries. May-place, a seat in this parish, is a large mansion of the time of James I.; but some years ago it was deprived of its original character by modern alterations and additions; this place is famous for the decisive battle between Hengist and Vortimer, in which the Britons lost four of their chiefs, and were so completely routed that they fled to London, and abandoned Kent to the Saxons.

Fair, September 8th.

* CREAKE (North). Creake Abbey is in this parish, and was originally founded by Sir Robert de Narford, and Alice, his wife, for a master, four chaplains, and thirteen lay brethren; these were afterwards changed for an abbot and canons of the Augustine order. This abbey, with the lands annexed, was given to Christ's college, Cambridge. Part of the abbey walls, forming a fine ruin, may still be seen.

† CREAKE (South). About half a mile from the church in this village is an extensive encampment, supposed to be of Saxon origin. The road that conducts to this spot bears the name of Blood-gate, alluding to the great slaughter which took place here in an engagement between the Saxons and the Danes. In the adjacent villages are to be seen, towards the sea shore, several small tumuli, which were doubtless the graves of those slain in the battle.

‡ CREDITON, or as it is generally pronounced, Kirton, is an ancient and populous town, which, in the 35th of Edward I., was represented in parliament. It lies between two hills, near the river Creedy, in the hundred of Crediton. One of the hills just mentioned rises with a gradual elevation towards the north, whilst the other, to the south, has a more quick ascent, and overlooks the tops of the houses. The town consists of two parts, respectively known as the east and the west town: the latter was formerly of much greater extent than it is at present; as in the month of August, 1743, upwards of 460 houses were destroyed by fire, besides the market-house, wool-chambers, and other public buildings; so that the loss in goods and stock in trade was computed at about £3,000, and the loss in houses and goods injured at nearly £50,000. The town was again visited by fire on the 1st of May, 1772; when many of the new buildings, which had been erected on the sites of those before burned, together with the market-house and shambles, were destroyed; but they have since been rebuilt in a handsome and improved style. A great part of the population derives subsistence from the manufacture of surges, which is carried on here to a considerable extent. At the market, which is on Saturday, great quantities of wool and yarn are constantly sold. The government

CRAYFORD.

May-place, a large mansion.

Creake Abbey.

Blood-gate.

Destructive fire; loss estimated at £50,000.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
27	Cressingham, Great, pa	Norfolk . . .	Watton 4	Swaffham . . . 5	Stoke Ferry 10	94	449
27	Cressingham, Little, pa	Norfolk . . .	Norfolk 3	Norfolk 6	Norfolk 10	93	276
29	Cresswell to	Northumb..	Morpeth . . . 8	Alnwick . . . 13	Rothbury . . 14	296	251
35	Cresswell ex pa lib	Stafford . .	Cheadle . . . 3	Newcastle . . 9	Stone 6	143	11
5	Crestlow pa	Buckingham	Aylesbury . . 6	Winslow . . . 4	Buckingham 10	45	....
36	Creetingham pa	Suffolk . . .	Framlingham 5	Debenham . . 8	Woodbridge . 6	81	387
7	Crew to	Chester . . .	Chester . . . 10	Tarporley . . 6	Malpas 5	173	295
7	Crewe to	Chester . . .	Sandbach . . 4	Nantwich . . . 11	Nantwich . . . 5	169	51
34	Crewkerne* . . m t & pa	Somerset . .	Yeovil 9	Chard 7	Uminster . . . 7	132	3789

CREDITON.

A place
of conse-
quence in
the Saxon
times.

The church
a spacious
Gothic
structure.

St. Boniface
a zealous
prelate.

Massacred
by the
Pagans.

of the town is vested in a portreeve. This town is considered to have been a place of consequence in the Saxon times, as no fewer than twelve bishops had their seat here between the years 924 and 1049, when the see was removed to Exeter. The old church, or cathedral, was, according to Leland, situated on the spot now occupied by houses on one side of the present burial ground; but not any part of it remains. From the time of the removal of the see, there continued in it a chapter, under the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishops of Exeter. The revenues, at the period of the dissolution, were estimated at £322 17s. 8d. annually. The site of the college was granted by Henry VIII. to Elizabeth, Countess of Bute, and Sir Thomas D'Arcy; but the church and lands belonging to it were given by Edward VI., in the fifth year of his reign, to the master and governors of the free-grammar school, which about that time was established here. The church is a spacious Gothic structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave, and supported by four pillars of uncommon magnitude. The interior is remarkably neat; having a raised floor, and with pews of the best wainscot. The east and west windows are large, and decorated with rich tracery. The altar-piece, which represents Moses and Aaron sustaining the decalogue, extends through the entire height and breadth of the chancel. Connected with the latter, at the east-end, is a Sunday-school; and over the south porch is a small library. In addition to the grammar-school, Crediton contains a charity-school for forty poor boys and girls; and a Sunday-school, kept at a meeting-house for Dissenters. Much business is done at the market and fairs. At this place was born St. Boniface, a zealous prelate of the 7th and 8th centuries, originally named Wilfrid, and born about 680. In 715, he commenced, in company with two companions, preaching Christianity to the Pagans of Friseland, and though for a time interrupted by the war raging between Radbod, king of that country, and Charles Martel, he made a second attempt in 719, having been appointed legate by Gregory II., and executed his office of missionary in Thuringia, Hesse, Bavaria, &c., with such success, that on his return to Rome in 723, the pope consecrated him Bishop of Germany, and nine years afterwards archbishop. In 746, Pope Zachary confirmed him in the primacy of Germany, and created him Archbishop of Mentz, in which city he for some time took up his abode; but still eager for the conversion of the Friselanders, he in 752 resigned his see to his friend and scholar Lullus, and proceeded to Utrecht. For upwards of two years he continued to prosecute his design with great success in those parts, but in the summer of 755, holding a confirmation of his proselytes, he and fifty monks, his companions, were massacred by the Pagans. His bones were brought back to the abbey of Fulda, which he had founded in 746, and buried there. He afterwards received the honours of a martyr, and was canonized a saint. His writings, which are only remarkable for the barbarity of his style and the ignorance they exhibit of the real nature of the doctrines he was preaching, were published in 4to. in 1605, and again in 1629.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 11th, August 21st, and September 21st, for cattle.—Inns, the Angel, Ship, and White Hart.

* CREWKERNE is situated in a pleasant valley, watered by the rivers

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
50	Crickeith, or Criccieth * vil }	Carnarvon ..	Dwllheli ... 9	Carnarvon .. 16	Penforma ... 3	234	648
10	Crich pa & to }	Derby 5	Wirksworth 5	Alfreton 5	Chesterfield 10	144	3087
12	Crichell, Long pa	Dorset 5	Cranbourne . 5	B. Forum ... 8	Shaftesbury 12	98	108
12	Crichill More pa	Dorset 6	W. Regis ... 6	W. Regis ... 6	Shaftesbury 14	97	267
28	Crick pa	Northamp ..	Daventry ... 7	Welford 7	Thornby 7	80	945
34	Cricket Malherbe ... pa	Somerset ...	Ilminster ... 2	Chard 3	Winsham ... 3	137	28

Parret and Axe. Its name in Saxon signifies the Cottage of the Cross. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, from the centre of which rises a handsome and lofty tower, surmounted by small turrets. All the parts of this edifice, the windows particularly, are richly ornamented with carved work. Behind the communion table is a confessional, to which there are two doors; over one, at which the penitent entered, are carved two swine, figurative of his impure state; over the other, by which he quitted the salutary fane, are two figures emblematical of the happy effects of the ceremony. Crewkerne has two charity-schools, one of which, liberally endowed by Dr. Hody, is in a flourishing condition; there are also two alms-houses. Westward from Crewkerne, on Rana-hill, was formerly a chapel, which contained the bones of St. Ranus; and at Hasilborough, lived Wulfric, a celebrated anchorite, whose raiment was of fine wrought iron. His residence was a small cell in which he was visited by many distinguished personages, among whom were Henry I. and Stephen; he died in 1154. Near the small village of East Chinnock, three miles from Crewkerne, there is a remarkably strong salt spring.

CREW-
KERNE.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, Sept. 4th, for horses, bullocks, linen drapery, and toys.—Mail arrives 10 35 morning, departs 3.59 afternoon.—Bankers, Sparks and Co., draw on Rogers and Co.; Payne and Co., on Masterman and Co.; Stuckey's Banking Company, on Roberts and Co.—Inn, the George.

* CRICKEITH, or Criccieth, is a little market and borough-town, contributory to Carnarvon, situated upon the north end of Cardigan Bay, in the promontory of Llyn. The place is ancient, and the ruined castle not unworthy of attention. This fortress stands upon an eminence at the end of a long neck of land projecting into the sea. The entrance was by this narrow isthmus, which was defended by a double foss and vallum thrown across it. The gateway is between two rounded bastion towers, which are square within, into an irregular court, beyond which is another of smaller dimensions. The rest of the towers are of a quadrangular form, one within the area, and two upon the edge of the rock. Some writers suppose that this castle was founded by Edward I.; but others, with more probability, that he repaired and altered it only. Rowland says (*Mona Antiqua*, 149,) that it was a British post. The architecture resembles a castle at Dolwyddelan. After the conquest, Edward appointed William de Leybourn, the governor, with an annual allowance of £100. Out of this amount he had to maintain thirty stout men, a chaplain, surgeon, carpenter, and one mason. The Black Prince bestowed the government on Sir Howell y Fwyall, who disputed with a knight of Artois the taking the king of France prisoner at Poitiers. He was allowed eight yeomen by the king, at 8d. per day. The country lying between this place and the hundred of Efonydd, abounded with gentry who formed a genus the most irritable. This part of Carnarvon, in remote times, was inherited by two clans; one of them descended from Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, consisting of four houses, Cesail Gylfarch, Ystym Cegid, Clenney Bryncir, Glassfryn, or Cwmstrallyn; the other was derived from Collwyn ap Tangno, and consisted of the houses of Whilog, Bron y Foel, Berkin, Gwynfryn, Tal hen bont, now Plas hen, and Pennardd. In the days alluded to, the feuds among the gentry filled the land with blood. The history of the country during that period is the history of revenge, perfidy, and slaughter.

Wulfric, a
celebrated
anchorite.

The fortress
and ruins of
the castle.

History of
revenge,
perfidy,
and
slaughter.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Amount of Miles from						Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Cricket, St. Thomas, pa	Somerset	Crewkerne	4	Chard	4	Winsham	3	135	86
48	Crickhowel *..... to	Brecon	Brecon	16	Hay	16	Bwlch	7	157	1061

Pleasantly situated.

Cheap provisions.

Mutilated figures in the church.

Externally defended by a deep ditch, &c.

* CRICKHOWEL is situated at the south-east extremity of Brecknockshire, deriving its name from a British fortress, about two miles north-east of the town, through which the road leads from Brecon to Abergavenny. The place does not include any relic of antiquity, and the houses appear of late erection; it is nominally a borough. A bailiff is appointed annually. The lord of the manor holds his courts leet and courts baron in the town-hall, which is situated in the middle of High-street, adjoining the Brecon turnpike road; sometimes it is used as a temporary confinement for felons, and beneath it the market is held twice a week; that is, on Thursday and Saturday. It is pleasantly situated upon a gentle declivity, at the bottom of which runs the river Usk, where it is crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches. Many of the poorer inhabitants are employed in spinning yarn, of which the best flannel is manufactured. This place was highly in repute for goat's whey, and much resorted to by valetudinarians, the air being highly esteemed for its salubrity. Coals, and all the necessities of life are cheap, and in great plenty. The river abounds with trout, and the neighbouring hills with game, particularly grouse. The church was formerly larger, two side aisles having been taken down in 1765, and the materials disposed of. It is now cruciform, consisting of a chancel, nave, two transepts, and a shingled spire, containing five bells in the centre. The rood-loft still remains and is used as a belfry. The south transept is called the Rumsey chapel, the north Gwernvale chapel. These chantries were originally designed for offering up prayers for the souls of departed founders and their families, and endowed for the maintenance of the priest. Their use was dissolved by Edward VI. Modern alterations have deprived the nave of all distinguishing marks of antiquity, a lancet window of three lights in the west end only excepted. The font bears the date 1668. Under a low arch in the south wall of the chancel is a mutilated figure of a knight in mail armour. Opposite, under a similar arch in the north wall, is another of a female. The openings to the graves were from without. On the north side of the chancel is a large altar monument of black and white marble, inclosed within iron rails, supporting an effigy of alabaster, of Sir John Herbert, of Dan y Castell, knight, and his lady Joan; he died in 1666. At the east end of this monument are the figures of a man, the head broken off, habited as a sergeant at law, and a female, both kneeling, intended for Sergeant Lehunt and his wife; the former died in 1703, the latter in 1694. The ancient custom of holding what is called a Pylgain or Plygain (the break of day or early morning) is still observed here. Very early on Christmas-day the church is illuminated, and public prayers are read, attended with carol singing. Bourne deduces its origin from an imitation of the Gloria in excelsis, sung by the angels over the fields of Bethlehem. The British remain whence this village derives its name, called Craighywel or Howel's rock, is about two miles due north from Crickhowel; its form is an irregular triangle. An agger of stones surrounds the area, which is 170 yards by 80 wide. It is externally defended by a very deep ditch, cut out of the solid rock, and a high mound upon the lower side is nearly precipitous towards the vale, and has no entrance but from the north, whence a steep road called the Cefnfford or the ridgeway, communicates with the Disgwlfa mountain, or look out, a continuation of that great chain, called the black mountains of Talgarth, and the Hatterell-hills. This strong-hold was anciently called Caer Crugiau, or the rocky encampment, and in the neighbourhood of Y Begwns, or the Beacons. Some attribute this fortress to Howel ap Rhys, Prince of Gwent, who made war with the Lord of Brecon, for the lands of Ystradyw and Ewyas, which by

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
41	Cricklade * mt bo & to	Wilts.	Lachdale. . . . 8	Purton 4	Highworth . . 7	84	1642
14	Cricksea pa	Essex.	Maldon 8	Rochfort . . . 6	Chelmsford . 16	45	152
46	Cridling Stubbs . . . to	W. R. York.	Pontefract . . 4	Selby 6	Snaith 6	182	118
45	Crigglestone pa	W. R. York.	Wakefield . . 4	Barnsley . . . 4	Huddersfield 9	176	1266
27	Crimplesham pa	Norfolk . . .	Downham M. 3	Swaffham . . 10	Stoke Ferry . 5	87	320
27	Cringleford pa	Norfolk . . .	Norwich . . . 3	Wynondham 7	Loddon 11	106	177
57	Crinow pa	Pembroke . .	Narberth . . 2	Tenby 5	Ludchurch . . 2	253	86
34	Crockerne Pill ham	Somerset . . .	Bristol 3	Bath 15	Pensford . . . 9	122	...
34	Crock Street ham	Somerset . . .	Ilminster . . 3	Chard 1	Crewkerne . . 6	138	...
17	Croft pa & to	Hereford . . .	Leominster . 6	Presteign . . 10	Orleton 4	143	128
22	Croft to	Lancaster . .	Newton . . . 2	Manchester 14	Warrington . 4	189	...
23	Croft pa	Leicester . . .	Hinkley . . . 6	Leicester . . . 7	Lutterworth 9	97	284
24	Croft pa	Lincoln . . .	Spilsby . . . 8	Wainfleet . . 2	Burgh 3	133	546

right were Hywel's, but he was compelled to give up all the lands above Crickhowel, and this probably was his frontier entrenchment. His short life was a continued struggle for a small portion of his father's possessions, from which he was unfortunately often obliged to fly. The only remains of the castle of Crickhowel are a tower upon the south-east angle, and a high artificial mount, the site of the keep or dungeon. There are no copyhold tenures in the hundred of Crickhowel; the lands are either freehold, or held by life leases under the Duke of Beaufort. In the third year of Edward IV., Lord Herbert had great privileges appertaining to his possessions here.

CRICK-
HOWEL.

The remains
of the
castle.

* CRICKLADE, in the hundred of Cricklade, comprising two parishes, is situated at the junction of two small streams, the Churn and the Key, with the Thames. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but scarcely noticed by antiquaries, except on account of a fanciful derivation of the name from Greeklade, in connexion with an improbable story of the establishment of a college or school here, previously to the foundation of the university of Oxford; the origin of which is attributed to an emigration of the professors and students from Cricklade to that place. It is a borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. The right of election was formerly vested in the freeholders and copyholders of the borough lands, and leaseholders for any term not less than three years; but these electors having been convicted of bribery and corruption on an inquiry before the House of Commons, after a contested election in 1780, they were deprived of their exclusive franchise, and the right of voting was extended to the freeholders of the hundreds of Malmesbury, Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, and Kingsbridge, in conjunction with the former electors, in all about 1200; the bailiff chosen at the court leet of the manor is the returning officer. The neighbouring magistrates hold a petty session on the first Saturday in every month, and a court of requests is held here every third Saturday. The church of St. Sampson is a fine Gothic edifice, with a noble tower, the architecture of which has been much and deservedly admired; that dedicated to St. Mary is a very ancient structure, retaining some traces of Norman architecture. In the church-yard is a stone cross, ornamented with sculptured figures, in canopied niches. There are two dissenting chapels. A charity-school was founded here about the middle of the 17th century, by Robert Janner, citizen of London, and endowed with £40 a year; but the endowment has been lost, and the school consequently discontinued. The Thames and the Severn canal pass near the north-end of the town, and within a mile of it forms a junction with the Wilts and Berks canal, affording a navigable communication with the metropolis and the intervening tract of the country. The market, which was formerly much frequented by farmers and corn-dealers, is now inconsiderable. This place sends one member to parliament.

The deriva-
tion of the
title.

The church
of St. Samp-
son, a fine
Gothic
edifice

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, second Thursday in April, for sheep, cows, and calves; and September 2d, for pedlery and hiring servants.—Inns, the Swan, and the White Horse.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
13	Croft * pa & to	N. R. York.	Darlington ...3	Stanwick ....5	Richmond ...8	238	692
9	Crofton to	Cumberland	Wigton ....3	Carlisle ....9	Longtown ...12	311	106
16	Crofton ... to & chap	Hants.	Fareham ....2	Titchfield ...2	Gosport ....5	75	.....
15	Crofton pa & to	W. R. York.	Wakefield ...3	Pontefract ..5	Barnsley ...6	179	361
29	Croglean Park to	Northumb..	Morpeth ....15	Bellingham ..9	Rothbury ...12	296	9
9	Croglin, Great pa	Cumberland	Penrith ....12	Carlisle ....13	Bampton ...10	297	362
9	Croglin, Little to	Cumberland	.....13	.....14	.....10	298	.....

Curious custom.

Rev. Thos. Burnet, a learned divine and philosopher.

His writings.

* CROFT, in the wapentake of Gilling East, the latter of which is situated on the river Tee; half a mile to the west is a sulphureous mineral spring. A certain family held their lands here by presenting at the bridge, on the coming of every new Bishop of Durham, an old sword, with the following senseless address—"My lord, this is the falchion which slew the worm-dragon, which spared neither man, woman, nor child," on which the bishop takes the sword and returns it immediately. This village gave birth to Thomas Burnet, a learned divine and philosopher, born about 1635. He was educated under Dr. Ralph Cudworth, at Cambridge, and became fellow of Christ's college in that university. He afterwards travelled as tutor to the Earl of Wiltshire, and then with the Duke of Bolton, and with the Earl of Ossory, son of the Duke of Ormond. In 1681 he made himself known in the literary world by the publication of his "Telluris sacra Theoria," which was subsequently translated by himself into English. Through the interest of the Duke of Ormond he was, in 1685, appointed to the valuable office of master of the Charter-house; and the same year took the degree of LL.D. Shortly after he distinguished himself by resisting the attempt of James II. to fix Andrew Popham, a Roman Catholic, as a pensioner of the Charter-house. After the revolution of 1688, Dr. Burnet was appointed chaplain in ordinary, and clerk of the closet to King William. In 1692 he published his "Archæologia Philosophica, sive Doctrina antiqua de Rerum Originibus." The freedom of opinion displayed in this work gave offence to some persons of influence in the church, and led to the removal of the author from the clerkship of the royal closet; and it is said that the same cause also prevented his elevation to the episcopal bench. He died in September 1715, and was interred in the Charter-house chapel. Two posthumous publications of this author appeared in 1727; a treatise "De Fide et Officiis Christianorum;" and another "De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium." All the works of Dr. Burnet exhibit him as an ingenious speculator, rather than as a patient and sober inquirer concerning the moral and natural phenomena of which he treats. His great work, the "Theory of the Earth," is one of the many systems of cosmogony, in which Christian philosophers have attempted to reconcile the Mosaic account of the creation, paradise, and the deluge, with the traditions of the ancients, and the principles of modern science. His speculations are recommended by sublimity of description and eloquence of style, which have attracted many admirers, who have overlooked the defects and absurdities which have been detected by persons of cooler judgment. Addison, in one of his finest Latin poems, and in a paper in the Spectator, panegyrised the theory of Burnet, and Charles II. (certainly no great authority in such matters) is said to have been much pleased with it. Among the philosophical opponents of the author were Dr. John Keill, and Flamstead, the astronomer royal; the former of whom wrote against him with great ability and some severity, and the latter declared that he was able to overturn Burnet's theory in one sheet of paper. In his "Archæologia Philosophica," the doctor has combated the literal interpretation of the history of the fall of man, and to expose its improbability, he has introduced an imaginary dialogue between Eve and the serpent, which, as coming from the pen of a divine, is singular enough. It is only to be found in the first edition of the work. The latitude of sentiment displayed by the master of the Charter-house not

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Crokers Well.....ham	Devon.....	Crediton.....7	Bow.....4	Oakhampton 9	186	....
27	Cromer *.....m t & pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich.....20	Holt.....9	Cley.....10	129	1232
30	Cromford †.....to & chap	Derby.....	Wirksworth 2	Winster.....5	Alfreton.....9	142	1291
45	Cromhall Abbots.....	Gloucester..	Wickwar.....2	Thornbury..4	Sodbury.....7	113	} 761
	.....pa & ti						
15	Cromhall Lygon.....ti	Gloucester..	.....3	Berkeley.....5	Wotton.....4	114	} 7004
22	Crompton.....pa	Lancaster.....	Rochdale.....4	Middleton...7	Bury.....10	200	
30	Cromwell.....pa	Nottingham..	Newark.....5	Tuxford.....7	Southwell...6	129	184
16	Cronall.....pa	Hants.....	Eynham.....3	Basingstoke 11	Alton.....7	40	2010
22	Cronton.....to	Lancaster.....	Prescott.....2	Liverpool...9	Warrington..9	190	293
13	Crook.....to	Durham.....	B. Auckland 5	Durham.....4	Sedgefield..10	255	200
40	Crook.....to & chap	Westmorland	Kendal.....5	Crosswaite..3	Ambleside...8	267	246
29	Crookhouse.....to	Northumb...	Wooler.....5	Coldstream..6	Belford.....11	328	20
40	Crooklake.....ham	Cumberland..	Wigton.....6	Mary Port...9	Ireby.....6	309	....
40	Crooklands.....ham	Westmorland	Millthorpe..3	Kendal.....4	Sedberg.....9	258	....
42	Croome D'Abitot.....pa	Worcester...	Pershore.....5	Upton.....5	Worcester...7	111	144
42	Croome Earls.....pa	Worcester...	Upton on Sev 2	Tewkesbury..6	.....11	109	192
42	Croome Hill.....pa	Worcester...	.....3	.....5	.....12	108	215

only subjected him to serious criticism, but also occasioned a satirical song-writer to treat him as an absolute infidel, in a well-known ballad on the controversy between South and Sherlock, relative to the doctrine of the Trinity.—*Biog. Brit. Brucker's Hist. of Philos.*

* CROMER. The little market and bathing town of Cromer is situated upon a cliff of considerable height, and is inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It has no harbour, yet at times, considerable trade is carried on, and much coal is imported in vessels, carrying from sixty to one hundred tons burthen. The barges lie upon the beach, and at ebb-tide carts are drawn alongside to unship their cargoes: when empty, the vessels anchor a little distance from the shore, and re-load by means of boats. Cromer Bay has the appellation of the Devil's Throat. This place is famous for the number of excellent crabs and lobsters caught upon the coast. As a watering-place, it has attained some celebrity. The adjacent country is picturesque. The tower of Cromer church, 159 feet high, is richly ornamented with sculpture, and the nave and aisles are handsome. A grammar-school was founded here in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Bartholomew Reed, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1502. About a mile east of the town, on a part of the cliff, stands a light-house. The sea, from its perpetual motion, presents a scene that never tires, and here it is generally enlivened by shipping; the passing trade from Newcastle, Sunderland, and the Baltic, keeping up a constant change of moving objects. "The different parties of pleasure," observes the local historian of Cromer, "that assemble on the beach in an evening, for walking, riding, or reading, constitute variety, and make it a very pleasant resort. But towards the close of a fine summer's evening, when the sun, declining in full splendour, tints the whole scene with a golden glow, the sea-shore becomes an object truly sublime. The noble expanse of blue water on the one hand; the distant sail catching the rays of the setting sun, contrasted on the other by the rugged surfaces of the impending cliffs, the stillness of the scene, interrupted only by the gentle murmurs of the waves falling at your feet; or perhaps by the solemn dashing of the oars; or, at intervals, by the hoarse bawling of seamen;—'Music in such full unison' with surrounding objects, and altogether calculated to inspire so pleasing a train of thoughts to the contemplative solitary stroller, that he does not awake from his reverie, till

"Black and deep the night begins to fall."

Cromer-hall, the residence of George Wyndham, Esq., is a respectable old house, placed in an amphitheatre of woods, which are the principal ornament of the town. The house itself is so sequestered and embosomed in trees, that a stranger would scarcely believe it to be in the vicinity of the ocean.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, Whit-Monday, for pedlery.—Inn, the New Inn.

† CROMFORD. The village of Cromford, situated on the banks of the

CROFT.

No harbour, but considerable trade.

Splendid and poetical description of diversified prospects.

Cromer-hall.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Croptorn * ... pa & to	Worcester..	Pershore ... 4	Evesham ... 3	Alcester ... 10	103	690
43	Cropton to	N. R. York.	Pickering ... 4	Whitby ... 14	Helmsley ... 9	229	330
30	Cropwell Bishop ... pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ... 8	Bingham ... 4	Colgrave ... 3	120	473
30	Cropwell Butler ... to	Nottingham.	Nottingham ... 8	Newark ... 3	Colgrave ... 12	120	551
24	Crosby to	Lincoln	Glandford B 10	Burton ... 5	Kirton ... 12	163	174
41	Crosby to	N. R. York.	Thirsk ... 6	Bedale ... 3	N. Allerton . 4	221	37
9	Crosby on Eden, pa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle ... 4	Longtown ... 8	Brampton ... 5	307	497
40	Crosby Garrat, pa & to	Westmorlnd	Kirkby Stev. 3	Brough ... 5	Orton ... 7	268	497
22	Crosby, Great, to & ch	Lancaster ..	Liverpool ... 6	Ormskirk ... 8	Prescot ... 10	206	1261
9	Crosby, High to	Cumberland	Carlisle ... 5	Brampton ... 4	Longtown ... 11	365	133
22	Crosby, Little to	Lancaster ..	Liverpool ... 7	Ormskirk ... 7	Prescot ... 10	207	414
40	Crosby Ravensworth } ... pa & to }	Westmorlnd	Orton ... 5	Appleby ... 5	Strap ... 5	280	928
34	Croscombe pa	Somerset ...	Shepton Mal. 2	Wells ... 4	Frome ... 12	118	803
45	Crosland, North ... to	W. R. York	Huddersfield 2	Rochdale ... 12	Halifax ... 6	186	...
45	Crosland, South ... to	W. R. York	Huddersfield ... 4	... .. 10	Barnsley ... 15	188	...
29	Cross Canonby, pa & to	Northumb ..	Cockermouth 7	Mary Port ... 3	Ireby ... 10	313	4243
15	Cross Hands to	Gloucester ..	C. Sodbury . 4	Marshfield ... 5	Malmsbury 11	107	...
36	Cross, St. George's. pa	Suffolk ...	Harleston ... 4	Bungay ... 5	Halesworth . 8	94	234
40	Crossthwaite, to & chap	Westmorlnd	Kendal ... 5	Winster ... 2	Milthorpe ... 7	266	721
9	Crossthaite, Great. } ... pa & ham }	Cumberland	Keswick ... 1	Ireby ... 8	Cockermouth 8	291	4314
9	Crossthaite, Little. } ... ham }	Cumberland	... .. 3	... .. 6	... .. 7	294	...
22	Croston pa	Lancaster ..	Chorley ... 6	Kirkham ... 9	Preston ... 9	214	6278
45	Croston .. ham & chap	W. R. York	Halifax ... 1	Huddersfield 6	Mirfield ... 7	195	...
27	Crostwick pa	Norfolk ...	Coltishall ... 3	Norwich ... 5	Reepham ... 11	114	143
27	Crostwick pa	Norfolk ...	N. Walsham 4	Worsted ... 4	Cromer ... 11	127	79
25	Crouch End to	Middlesex ..	Hornsey ... 1	Enfield ... 6	Tottenham ... 2	5	...
28	Croughton † pa	Northamp ..	Brackley ... 4	Banbury ... 8	Aynhoe ... 3	62	450
7	Croughton to	Chester ...	Chester ... 4	Neston ... 10	Frodsham ... 6	185	39

* CROPTHORN, or Cropthorne. Like many other places in this delightful vicinage, the little village of Cropthorn presents a scene of picturesque beauty, modelled by the hand of nature, and not defaced by the appearance of artificial objects, enlivened by the windings of the Avon. A vault of the Dinely family, exactly under the altar of the church, has the peculiar quality of preserving the bodies from decomposition; and the sacred edifice is otherwise remarkable for some curious monuments and inscriptions.

Scene of
picturesque
beauty.

† CROUGHTON. In the church of Croughton is a handsome monument to the memory of the Rev. William Freind, M.A., formerly rector of this parish, and his three sons, Robert, William, and John; the first of whom was head master of Westminster-school, and the last attained great eminence as a learned and ingenious physician and writer on medical history and science in the last century; he was born in 1675. After having been under the tuition of Dr. Busby, at Westminster-school, he was elected in 1690, a scholar of Christ's college, Oxford. Here he soon distinguished himself for his classical knowledge by publishing, in conjunction with Mr. Foulkes, the Greek oration of Æschines against Ctesiphon, and that of Demosthenes in reply to it; and he also revised, for a new publication, the Delphin edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses. In the meantime he did not neglect such studies as were appropriate to the medical profession; and in 1699, he addressed to Sir Hans Sloane a letter concerning Hydrocephalus, or Dropsy of the Brain, which, as well as another written soon after, appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1701, he took the degree of M.A.; and in 1703, he published a treatise on disorders peculiar to females, which raised him to eminence as a physician and physiologist, and was a very ingenious performance, though the principles on which the reasonings it develops are founded, have been since exploded. In 1704, he was chosen professor of chemistry at Oxford; and the following year he went to Spain as physician to the army under the Earl of Peterborough. After having visited Italy he returned to England in 1707; and published that year a defence of the conduct of Lord Peterborough, which had been the subject of much animadversion. About this

Biographical
memoir
of the Rev.
William
Freind.

Eminent as
a physician
and physio-
logist.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. London</i>	<i>Population</i>
8	Crowan pa	Cornwall . .	Helstone . . . 5	Camborne . . . 5	Merazion . . . 8		274	4332
35	Crowborough . . . to	Stafford . .	Leek 4	Burslem . . . 5	Cheadle . . . 10		158	691
38	Crowborough . . . to	Sussex . . .	Uckfield . . . 7	Grinstead . . 10	Mayfield . . . 6		36	...
34	Crowcombe pa	Somerset . .	Wiveliscomb 6	Watchet . . . 6	N. Stowey . . 4		150	...
31	Crowell pa	Oxford . . .	Tetsworth . . 4	Watlington . 5	Oxford . . . 15		39	159
36	Crowfield pa	Suffolk . . .	Needham . . . 4	Debenham . . 5	Ipswich . . . 9		78	366
37	Crowhurst pa	Surrey . . .	Godstone . . . 4	Bletchingly . 5	Westerham . 6		18	212
38	Crowhurst pa	Sussex . . .	Battle 2	Hastings . . . 6	Winchelsea 10		58	370
24	Crowland † . . . pa & to	Lincoln . . .	M. Deeping . 9	Spalding . . . 9	Holbeach . 12		87	2716

CROUGHTON.

Account of his writings.

Committed to the Tower under suspicion of treasonable designs.

His history of physic, a learned work.

His promotion as physician to the queen, and her death.

time he was created M.D. by diploma. In 1709, he published his Lectures on Chemistry, which having been criticised by some German philosophers in the *Acta Lipsiensia*, he wrote a reply to their observations. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1712; and after having attended the Duke of Ormond to Flanders, as his physician, he returned to London in 1714, and engaged in medical practice. In 1716, he became a fellow of the College of Physicians, and he read the Gulstonian lecture before that learned body in 1717; and in 1720, delivered the Harveian oration. In the mean time he published a treatise of Hippocrates, to which was appended "A Commentary on Fevers," which involved him in a controversy with Dr. John Woodward, relative to the treatment of small-pox. In 1722, he was chosen member of parliament for the borough of Launceston, in Cornwall, and he ranged himself among the opponents of Sir Robert Walpole, then prime-minister. On the impeachment of Bishop Atterbury, he gave so much offence by the warmth with which he advocated his cause, that during a suspension of the Habeas Corpus act he was arrested on suspicion of treasonable designs, and committed to the Tower, March 15th, 1722-3. He remained a prisoner, however, only till the month of June, when he was bailed by Dr. Mead, and three other friends; and in November following he was discharged from his recognizance. It has been reported that the prisoner owed his liberation to Dr. Mead's influence, rather oddly exerted, over the premier, who being ill, sent for the physician, when he was told that the release of Dr. Freind from his captivity was the sole condition on which Dr. Mead would prescribe for Sir Robert's complaint. Whether through fear or favour, the patient complied with the demand of his physician, and Dr. Freind was admitted to bail. While in the Tower he wrote an epistle to Dr. Mead, "*De quibusdam Variolarum generibus*," 1723. He also formed the plan of his greatest literary undertaking, the history of medical science. In 1725, he published the first part of it under the title of "The History of Physic, from the time of Galen to the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, chiefly with regard to Practice, in a Discourse written to Dr. Mead, by J. Freind." The second and last part appeared in 1726. This learned work was designed as a continuation of the History of Physic, by Daniel le Clerc; and it is still held in high estimation by the faculty. Soon after his liberation from the Tower, Dr. Freind was appointed physician to the Prince of Wales, on whose accession to the crown in 1727, he was made physician to the queen. But he did not long enjoy this honourable post, dying of a fever, July 26th, 1728. He was interred at Hitcham, in Buckinghamshire, near which he had a seat; and a cenotaph was erected for him, with an elegant Latin inscription, in Westminster abbey. A collection of the works of Dr. Freind, in Latin, was published, with an account of his life prefixed, by Dr. J. Wigan, London, 1733, folio; reprinted at Paris, in 1735, 4to.—*Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Philos. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

* CROW COMBE.—Fairs, first Friday in May, Monday after August 1st, and October 31st, for cattle and drapery.

† CROWLAND, or Croyland, is very ancient, and peculiarly interesting to the antiquary, from the ruins of its splendid and extensive abbey, and its

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
24	Crowle mt & pa	Lincoln . . .	Gd Bridge . . 15	Burton 7	Kirton 15		167	2113
42	Crowle pa	Worcester . .	Droitwich . . 5	Worcester . . 5	Alcester . . . 11		112	526
7	Crowley to	Chester . . .	Northwich . . 5	Altrincham . . 8	Warrington . . 6		178	138
31	Crowmarsh Battle . . } ham }	Oxford	Wallingford 2	Watlington . . 4	Henley 10		45	....
31	Crowmarsh Gifford, pa	Oxford	1	5	10		45	325
27	Crownthorpe pa	Norfolk . . .	Wymondham 2	Hingham 4	Attleborough 5		102	106
7	Crowton to	Chester . . .	Northwich . . 5	Warrington . . 5	Daresbury . . 3		178	361
10	Croxall pa & to	Derby	Burton on T. 8	Derby 18	Litchfield . . 6		124	292
24	Croxby pa	Lincoln . . .	Caistor 6	Gt. Grimsby 10	Mt. Raisin . . 9		156	73
13	Croxdale to & chap	Durham . . .	Durham 3	Sedgefield . . 8	B. Auckland 7		256	....
35	Croxden, pa to & chap	Stafford . . .	Uttoxeter . . 4	Cheadle 4	Ellaston . . . 4		139	272
22	Croxeth Parker, pa dis	Lancaster . .	Prescott 4	Liverpool . . 6	Ormskirk . . . 7		201	42
7	Croxton to	Chester . . .	Middlewich 1	Northwich . . 5	Knutsford . . 8		167	43
6	Croxton pa	Cambridge . .	Caxton 2	Huntingdon 7	Eltesby 1		52	245

singular triangularly-shaped bridge. Stukeley and others have supposed that the Romans had a settlement here; but this is not very probable, for the situation was not adapted for a military station, nor for a villa. Ethelbald, King of Mercia, founded a monastery here, and dedicated it to the honour of St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlac; the last of whom was the son of a Mercian nobleman, named Perwald, and his mother's name was Tetha. At an early period of life he distinguished himself in the army; but having completed his twenty-fourth year, he renounced the world; and became a monk under the Abbess Elfrida, in the monastery of Repton. "By divine guidance, he came in a boat to one of those solitary desert islands, called Crulande, on St. Bartholomew's day; and in a hollow, on the side of a heap of turf, built himself a hut in the days of Conrad, King of Mercia; when the Britons gave their inveterate enemies, the Saxons, all the trouble they could." The history of Croyland is involved in that of its monastery. It appears from the charter of Ethelbald, in the year 716, that the lands belonging to the abbey, comprehended "the whole island of Croyland, formed by the four waters of Shepishee on the east, Nene on the west, Southee on the south, and Asendyk on the north; in length four leagues, in breadth three, with the marshes adjoining on both sides the Weland, part of which to the north, called Guggisland, is two leagues long from Croyland bridge to Aspath, and one league broad from the Weland, two leagues long from Croyland bridge to Southlake; and two leagues broad from Weland to Fynset, with fishery in the waters of Nene and Weland." The monarch further gave towards the building of the monastery, 300 pounds in silver, and 100 pounds a year for ten years to come; and he authorised the monks to build, or inclose a town for their own use, with a right of common for themselves and their servants. The foundation being in a marshy soil, the builders were obliged to drive piles of oak and ash, before they began to raise the edifice; indeed this appears to have been first constructed with timber, for Ingulphus says, that the wooden oratory of Guthlac was succeeded by a church, and house of stone, in which dwelt a succession of religious persons. After the massacre of the monks, and destruction of the abbey, by the Danes, in the year 870, King Ethelred, to gratify his favourite, Turketyl, restored the alienated lands about the year 948; and encouraged him to rebuild the abbey; which was begun, but not completed, till the succeeding reign. In 1091, a desolating fire, occasioned by the carelessness of a plumber, "cruelly laid waste the habitations of the servants of God." In 1112, under the auspices of its Abbot Joffred, it was again rebuilt. The abbot, according to the relation of Peter Blesensis, "obtained of the archbishops and bishops, remission of a third part of the penance enjoined for sins, to all who would assist in the pious undertaking. Under this commission, Joffred dispatched the monks, as preaching mendicants, in every direction, to solicit alms for the purpose; and having procured by these, and other means, a tolerable fund, he appointed the festival of St. Perpetua and Felicitas, for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone.

CROWLAND.

Ruins of a splendid abbey.

History of Croyland involved in that of its monastery

The wooden oratory, of Guthlac, the monk.

Destructive fire in 1091.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
24	Croxton.....pa	Lincoln	Glandford B. 8	Barton .....8	Gt. Grimsby 10	164	103
27	Croxton.....pa	Norfolk	Thetford ....2	Brandon .....6	E. Harling ...7	82	278
27	Croxton.....chap	Norfolk	Fakenham ...5	Walsingham .5	Foulsham....5	113	....
35	Croxton.....to	Stafford	Eccleshall ..3	Drayton .....8	Stone .....6	150	836
23	Croxton Keryil . . . pa	Leicester ...	M. Mowbray 9	Bottesford ..8	Waltham....4	113	594
23	Croxton, South . . . pa	Leicester ...	Leicester....8	M. Mowbray 8	Billesden....5	103	315
6	Croydon.....pa	Cambridge...	Caxton.....8	Potton .....6	Royston .....7	45	434

CROWLAND

Restoration
and con-
secration of
the abbey.

Its further
devastation
in the 17th
century.

Some des-
cription of
its remains.

Numbers of the nobility, clergy, and commonalty assembled on the occasion. After the service of mass was ended, the abbot laid the first stone at the eastern end; then the nobles, and others, a stone in turn; and upon the respective stones were laid sums of money, grants of lands, institutions to churches, rectorial and vicarial tithes, &c. Others contributed stone, labour, &c., according to their means and situation in life. On all these benefactors the abbot, when he had finished the discourse, which he addressed to them, while the stones were laying, bestowed a share in the prayers and services of the church, with the before recited episcopal indulgences; and after pronouncing his blessing, the whole were invited to a sumptuous repast." More than 5,000 are said to have been present at this solemnity. The monastery now rapidly advanced in fame, and the celebrity of its monks, for their learning and piety, procured for it most ample benefactions. At the dissolution, its annual revenues were estimated at £1,217 5s. 11d. The site was granted, in the year 1550, to Edward, Lord Clinton. After it had lost its ecclesiastical inhabitants, the building soon fell into a dilapidated state; and during the civil wars of the 17th century, when the place was alternately a garrison for both parties, it suffered still further devastation. The only remain at present, is an interesting portion of the conventual church. The choir, central tower, transepts, and the whole of the east end are down: what portions at present are found standing are the skeleton of the nave, with parts of the south and north aisles; the latter of which is covered over, pewed and fitted up as the parish church. This part is said to have been built by Abbot Bardney, in the year 1247. The roof is groined, and the south side separated from the nave by pointed arches, which have been walled up. The nave, in ruins, is 144 feet in length, and 28 in breadth. The nine pointed arches on the north side were filled up to inclose the north aisle; and on the south side remain six pointed arches, about eleven feet wide, and part of another. These have mouldings, descending to the ground, without column or band. Over these, is part of an upper tier of windows. At the east end of the nave is a large semicircular arch, with zig-zag mouldings. The part of the west front, which stands at the end of the south aisle, exhibits four tiers of arcades; the lowest of which displays a row of narrow round arches with zig-zag mouldings; those above have pointed arches. The entrance to the nave was by a handsome pointed archway with a quatrefoiled head, containing figures in basso relievo: over which was the large window, ornamented in the same style. The whole of the front of the nave is highly decorated with niches and canopies, in which are various sculptured figures, representing St. Peter, and other apostles, with effigies of kings, saints, and abbots; one of which is said to be a representation of King Ethelbald, the founder of the abbey; another, that of St. Guthlac, with a whip in his right hand, emblematic of the discipline he used to bestow on himself. At the west end of the north aisle is a tower crowned by a low spire; and some part of the wall, and piers of the arches, belonging to the south aisle, are yet standing. In a canopied niche, in the wall of the tower, belonging to the north aisle, is a very ancient and curious circular stone font; which probably belonged to a baptistery of the abbey in the Saxon period. The nave and aisles are said to have been executed between the years 1417 and 1427, by William de Croyland, master of the works. The triangular bridge, in the middle of

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
37	Croydon * m t	Surrey	Sutton 4	Ewell 7	Bletchingley 10	9	12447	
33	Cruckton to	Salop	Shrewsbury . 3	C. Stretton . 8	B. Castle . . 13	155	....
41	Crudwell pa	Wilts	Mahnsbury . 4	Tetbury . . . 4	Cricklade . . 9	100	604	
56	Cruggion . . . to & chap	Montgomery	Welch Pool . 8	Llandrino . . 1	Llanymynech 4	178	173	
22	Crumpsall to	Lancaster . .	Manchester . 3	Rochdale . . 8	Oldham . . . 4	185	....
21	Crundale pa	Kent	Canterbury . 7	Feversham . . 7	Ashford . . . 6	56	263	
57	Crunwear pa	Pembroke . .	Narbeth . . . 5	Pembroke . . 14	Tenby 4	251	274	
16	Crux Easton pa	Hants	Whitechurch 6	Andover . . . 7	Kingsclere . . 7	61	97	
11	Cruwys Morchard . pa	Devon	Tiverton . . . 5	Bampton . . 7	Chumleigh . 14	168	634	

the town, may be regarded as an object of the greatest curiosity in Britain, if not in Europe. From its shape, some have supposed, that it was emblematical of the Trinity; and built rather for the purpose of exciting admiration, than for real utility; and its steep ascent on all sides, has been adduced as supporting such a suggestion. It is indeed so steep, that carriages go under it; but it is easily passed by horse and foot passengers. The form it assumes, and the steepness of its approach, arise from the situation in which it is placed. The rivers Weland, Nene, and a drain called Catwater, flow under it, and in times of flood, had it not been considerably raised on the abutments, it would have been liable to be swept away by the torrent. By its being mentioned in a charter of King Edred, as the triangular bridge of Croyland, and in preceding charters, simply as the bridge of Croyland, it has been conjectured that it was built antecedent to that charter's being granted, which was about the year 941. Some, however, think that the present bridge was erected not earlier than the time of Edward I. or II.; but, if any thing can be deduced from the statue placed against the wall, it is probably anterior to either of the above periods. This statue is said to be a representation of King Ethelbald; and, from the extreme rudeness of the figure, the disproportion of the parts, the uncouthness of the head-dress, drapery, &c., it is probably a genuine specimen of Saxon sculpture. It is in a sitting posture, at the end of the south-west wall of the bridge. It has a crown on the head, behind which are two wings, the arms bound together, round the shoulders a kind of mantle, in the left hand something like a truncheon; and in the right, is a globe. The bridge consists of three piers or abutments, whence spring three pointed arches, which unite their groins in the centre. The whole is formed of stone, and at the middle of it three roads meet; the descent is steep from each point, and the road is formed with pebbles, roughly pitched. Crowland, though nominally a market-town, is virtually only a large village; little more than the ruins of its former splendour remaining. The market was long since removed to Thorney, as a more eligible place. The town or village is so surrounded with fens, as to be inaccessible, except from the north and east; in which directions the road is formed by artificial banks of earth. The inhabitants are principally occupied in dairying, and attending geese. Many also derive a livelihood from the sale of fish and wild fowl; but, for the privilege of catching them, they pay to the crown £300 per annum. The granting this privilege was formerly vested in the monastery. The demesne belonging to the abbey, is said to have been bounded by certain stone crosses, most of which are destroyed or down. That called St. Guthlac's is still to be seen near Brothertoft turnpike, on the road to Spalding. It is of a square pyramidal shape, tapering upward from one foot four inches, at the base; but the top of the shaft is broken off. The alternate sides are equilateral; and one of its faces bears an illegible inscription, which Governor Pownall thought referred to the names of five brethren, left in the house when refounded by Turketyl.

Fair, September 5th, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

* CROYDON consists of one well-built street, nearly a mile in length; and is well situated for trade, for which great facilities are afforded by the iron rail-way from Wandsworth to Merstham, and by a navigable canal,

CROWLAND

A triangular bridge in the centre of the town.

Genuine specimen of Saxon sculpture.

The inhabitants principally occupied in dairying and attending geese.

Miles	Names of Places.		County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
15	Cubberley	pa	Gloucester..	Cheltenham .4	Gloucester .10	Painswick .8	97	181
33	Cubbington	pa	Warwick ..	Warwick .5	Coventry .7	Southam .7	88	677
8	Cubert	pa	Cornwall ...	St. Michael .5	St. C. Major 9	Truro .9	260	487

CROYDON.

which is a channel of communication between this place and the Surrey canal, at Rotherhithe. The parish is extensive, comprehending about 10,000 acres. Some antiquaries have placed here the *Noviomagus* of the ancients, and suppose that the Roman road from Arundel to London passed through or near the town. The Londoners who had joined the barons against King Henry III. were defeated here in 1264; and in May, 1551, Croydon, with some of the neighbouring villages, experienced a violent shock of an earthquake. At a period prior to Domesday Survey, the manor was annexed to the see of Canterbury, to which it has belonged ever since; the manor-house, or palace, having been the occasional residence of those principals of the church in England. Here Queen Elizabeth visited the Archbishops Parker and Whitgift more than once; and was entertained by the former with her whole court for seven days. The property of the archbishops in this manor was, however, suspended during the interregnum. The edifice called the palace was built in the 14th century, and is conjectured to have been one of the first buildings constructed entirely of brick. In 1780, being much out of repair, it was sold with the grounds, containing fourteen acres, for £2,520. The premises were then occupied as a calico-printing manufactory, which has since been abandoned; and the chapel is used as a Sunday-school, and a school of industry. The church, built of flint and white stone, is large and handsome, having a lofty tower surmounted by pinnacles, and consisting of a nave, two aisles, and three chancels, of which the whole length is 130 feet, and the breadth 74. The middle chancel contains some ancient wooden stalls, and a handsome marble monument of Archbishop Grindall, who is represented in his robes, and blind. In the south chancel is the monument of Archbishop Whitgift, who died in 1610, and that of Archbishop Sheldon, who died in 1677; this last is a master-piece of sculpture, the work of an Englishman, Joseph Latham. Three archbishops of the last century were also interred here: Wake, in 1731; Potter, in 1747; and Herring, in 1757. In the church-yard is the tomb of Constantine Phipps, the first Lord Mulgrave, who died in 1775. Here, too, Alexander Barclay, author of the "Ship of Fools," was interred in 1552. Whitgift's hospital was founded by Whitgift, at an expence of £2,700, and endowed by him with lands to the annual value of £185 for a warden, schoolmaster, and 28 poor brethren and sisters, who must be 60 years old, and inhabitants of Croydon or Lambeth. An alms-house was founded for seven poor persons, in the reign of Henry VI.; and in 1775, a building called the Little Alms-house was erected for the reception of twelve poor inhabitants. A handsome and commodious town-hall was erected some years ago, in which, and at Guildford, the summer assizes are held alternately. Near this place are several gentlemen's mansions. A considerable part of the waste, formerly a forest, called Norwood, lies in the parish of Croydon. A new district church has recently been erected on the common, under the authority of the commissioners for building churches. The weekly market has been noted for the sale of grain, especially oats; and the September fair for walnuts. The neighbouring hills were once covered with woods, which have furnished abundant supplies for the purpose of making charcoal, the use of which has been greatly superseded by the introduction of coke. The river Wandle, which falls into the Thames at Wandsworth, has its source near the church.

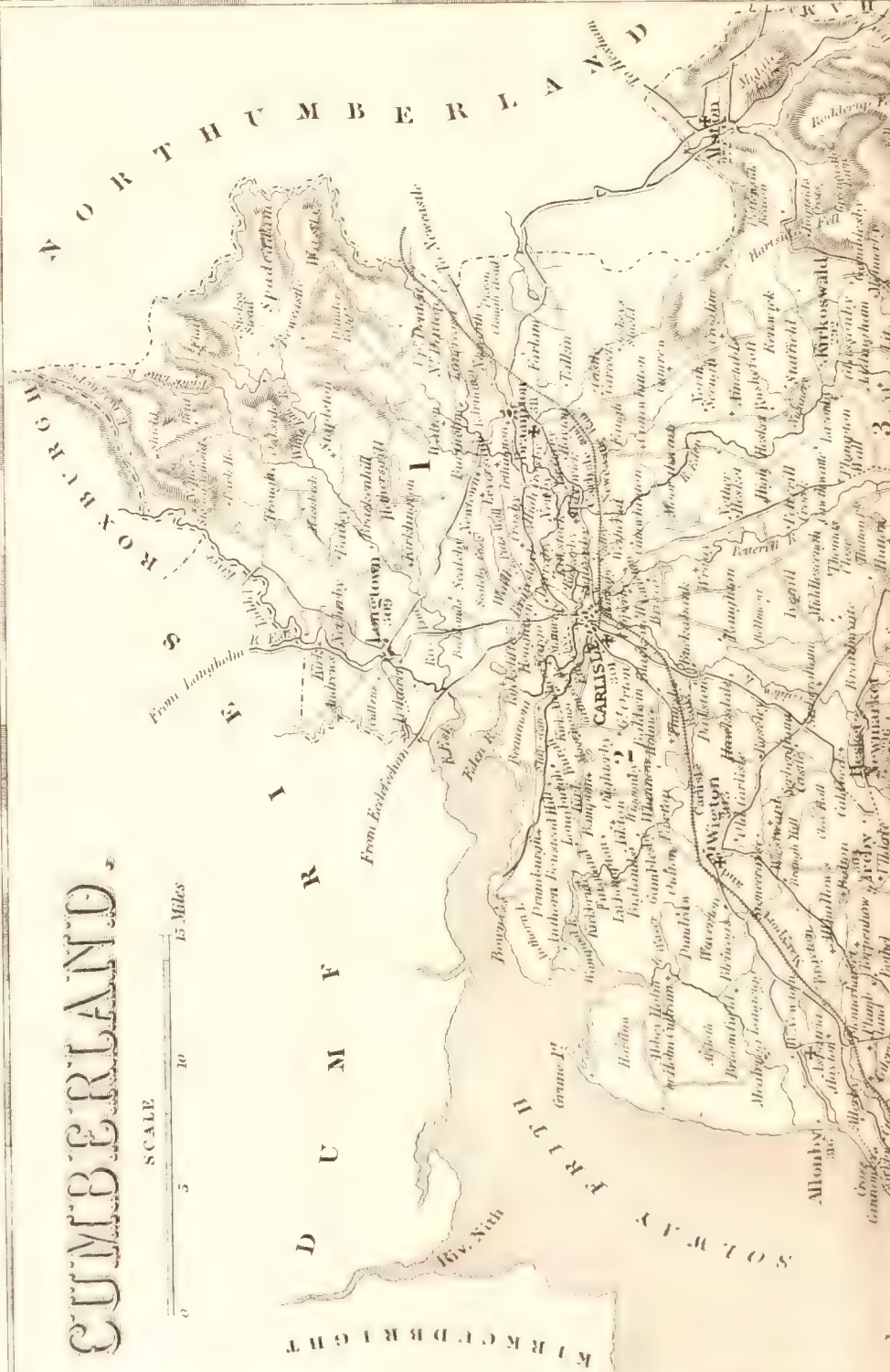
Antiquity
of the
palace.

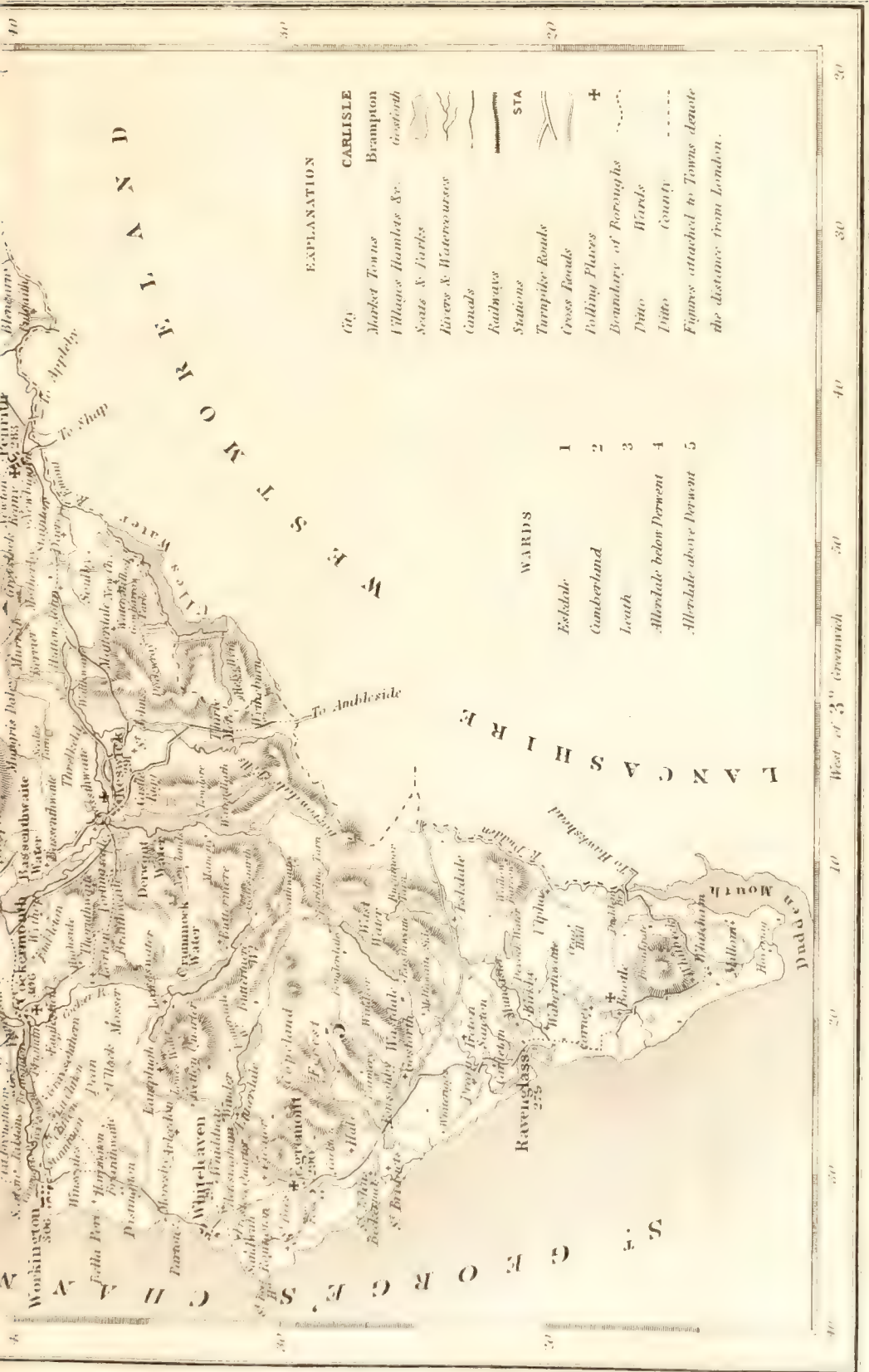
The church
contains
several
handsome
monu-
ments.

Alms-
houses for
poor in-
habitants.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, October 2d, for hors bullocks, and sheep; October 3d and 4th for toys, and noted for walnuts.—Mail arrives 9 45 afternoon, departs 4 10 morning.—Bankers, Messrs. Nash and Neale, draw on Barnard and Co.—Buss, the Greyhound and the King's Arms.

CUMBERLAND.





Engraved for Dugdale's England and Wales delineated.

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
10	Cubley pa	Derby	Ashborne . . . 6	Uttoxeter . . . 6	Derby 12	138	471
5	Cublington pa	Bucks.	Aylesbury . . 6	Winslow . . . 6	Ivinghoe . . . 9	45	284
8	Cuby pa & to	Cornwall . . .	Tregony . . . 1	Grampound . . 2	Truro 6	251	155
38	Cuckfield * . . . m t & pa	Sussex	Horsham . . . 10	Lewes 12	Steyning . . . 12	39	2586
34	Cucklington pa	Somerset . . .	Wincanton . . 3	Bruton 7	Sherborne . . 11	104	280
30	Cuckney pa & to	Nottingham . .	Worksop . . . 5	Ollerton . . . 6	Mansfield . . . 6	144	1638
31	Cuddesden . . . pa & ham	Oxford	Tetsworth . . 6	Oxford 7	Abingdon . . . 8	48	1460
5	Cuddington pa	Bucks	Aylesbury . . 3	Thame 6	Wendover . . . 6	41	620
7	Cuddington to	Chester	Northwich . . 3	Waverham . . 2	Daresbury . . 6	177	277
7	Cuddington to	Chester	Whitechurch . 7	Malpas 3	Chester 12	166	260
37	Cuddington † pa	Surrey	Ewell 1	Croydon . . . 6	Kingston . . . 6	12	138
21	Cudham pa	Kent	Bromley . . . 6	Westerham . . 4	Farningham . . 7	16	660
34	Cudworth pa	Somerset . . .	Ilminster . . 3	Crewkerne . . 5	Chard 4	136	146
45	Cudworth to	W. R. York . .	Barnesley . . 4	Wakefield . . 7	Pontefract . . 7	176	451
22	Cuerdale to	Lancaster . . .	Preston . . . 3	Blackburn . . 7	Chorley 7	213	118
22	Cuerden to	Lancaster . . .	Chorley . . . 5	Blackburn . . 10	Kirkham . . . 10	213	592
22	Cuerdley to	Lancaster . . .	Warrington . 4	Prescot 6	Newton 6	190	321
34	Culbone pa	Somerset . . .	Minehead . . 8	Portlock . . . 4	Dulverton . . 12	173	62
22	Culbeth ham	Lancaster . . .	Manchester . . 3	Oldham 5	Stockport . . . 6	185	2163
22	Culbeth to	Lancaster . . .	Newton . . . 5	Warrington . . 7	Leigh 4	194	2503
36	Culford pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. . 5	Mildenhall . . 9	Theford . . . 10	76	327
9	Culgaith chap	Cumberland . .	Penrith . . . 7	Kirk Oswald . . 9	Kirkland . . . 3	282	257
31	Culham pa	Oxford	Abingdon . . 1	Wallingford . . 8	Thame 16	52	404
29	Cullercoates to	Northumb . . .	Tynemouth . . 1	Earsdon . . . 4	Newcastle . . 10	284	542
33	Culmington pa	Salop	Ludlow . . . 5	C. Stretton . . 7	Bishops Cas . 10	147	515
11	Culmstock pa	Devon	Collumpton . . 7	Bampton . . . 12	Honnington . . 9	154	1519
36	Culphoe pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge . . 4	Ipswich 5	Needham . . . 10	74	64
24	Culverthorpe pa	Lincoln	Sleaford . . . 5	Grantham . . . 6	Folkington . . 8	116	109
28	Culworth pa	Northamp . . .	Banbury . . . 8	Daventry . . . 9	Towcester . . 10	72	600
9	Cumberland † co						169681

* CUCKFIELD is situated on a hill, nearly in the centre of the county.

A free grammar-school was founded here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the munificence of some individuals, for the instruction of youth in Latin: a house was afterwards built for the master by Lady Dorothy Shirley. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; it contains several ancient monuments; amongst others, is one of Henry Bowyer, Esq., of Cuckfield-place, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Vaux, comptroller to King Henry VIII. Cuckfield-place was for many years the seat of the Sergisons: this mansion was erected in the middle of the 16th century, and is approached by an avenue leading to the gate-house upon the eastern front, the turrets of which are crowned with open worked cupolas, similar to those of the ancient palace at Richmond in Surrey. Ford Hutchings, in the vicinity of Cuckfield, is the estate of Sir Francis Freeling, created baronet by King George IV., 18th February, 1828. It is not only under the direction of Sir Francis Freeling that all the improvements in the post-offices of the kingdom have been made, since the establishment of mail-coaches, but the foreign intercourse has been materially benefited by his exertions.

Cuckfield-place approached by an avenue of trees.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 25th, for cattle; Whit-Tuesday for cattle and sheep; September 16th for cattle and sheep; and November 29th, for cattle and pellery.—Mail arrives 1.30 morning, departs 12.23 morning.—Inns, the King's Head, and the Talbot.

* CUDDINGTON. At Cuddington, a small parish, now known only by name, was situated the famous palace, called for its beauty and grandeur, Nonsuch. This regal mansion, surrounded by a park of 1,600 acres, and embellished with a profusion of statues and other works of art, enclosed two courts, one 150 feet long, and 132 feet broad, the other 137 feet long, and 116 feet broad, and was two stories high. Nonsuch was a favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth, who there caressed and disgraced her beloved Essex. It was afterwards given to Anne, Queen of James I.; Queen Henrietta, and the notorious Duchess of Cleveland, successively. At the death of the last possessor, who had pulled down the house, and made farms of the parks, the estate descended to her grandson, the Duke of Grafton, by whose successor it was alienated, in 1731.

Nonsuch, a favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth

* CUMBERLAND, one of the most northern counties of England, is bounded on the north by Scotland, and part of Northumberland; on the

CUMBER-
LAND.Irruptions
in the
Roman
districts.Death of
Severus.Savage and
unrelenting
depopulation.

Solway Frith on the west; thus reaching from sea to sea. From this era all the territory of the Brigantes south of the rampart may be considered as completely subjugated. The Brigantes who settled north of Adrian's Wall, appear to have assumed the name of *Mœatæ*, and to have held the sway of the Romans in such abhorrence, that they continually endeavoured to involve their possessions in destruction. In the reign of Antoninus Pius, they fought several severe battles with the Romans under Lollius Urbicus, who at length conquered the whole country as far as the isthmus which separates the Friths of Forth and Clyde. Across this isthmus, in imitation of Adrian, and by the emperor's order, he raised a second rampart, exactly upon the tract where Agricola had before erected a chain of forts. This, however, was soon broken through by the fierce enemy, who made many irruptions into the Roman districts, and generally with such success, that the Emperor Severus, about the year 207, determined to take the field against them in person. He accordingly proceeded to the north, entered Caledonia at the head of a numerous army, and, notwithstanding the innumerable obstacles which impeded his march, he continued his progress with such a firm and undeviating step, that the terrified inhabitants were glad to obtain peace by the surrender of a considerable portion of territory. When the agreement was ratified, Severus returned into Britain, and having inspected the wall of Adrian, considered it far too weak to prevent the entrance of the northern enemy; he therefore caused another to be built with stone, strengthened by an outward ditch, and guarded by a chain of forts or military stations. Many vestiges of this stupendous work are yet to be seen; it was conducted nearly parallel with the rampart of Adrian, and like that extended from Tynemouth, in Northumberland, to Solway Frith, on the western side of Cumberland. On the completion of this laborious undertaking, Severus retired to York, where his age and increasing infirmities confined him to his chamber. His indisposition inspired the *Mœatæ* and Caledonians with new hopes; they again commenced hostilities; and by this breach of faith, so highly exasperated the emperor, that he resolved on their extirpation. However, being too much afflicted with disease to execute his vengeance in person, he bestowed the command of his forces on his son Caracalla, who led the army to the north. On the death of Severus, which soon afterwards ensued, Caracalla hastily concluded a peace, and returned to the southern parts of Britain, the more effectually to prosecute his claims to the Roman empire. From this period the notices of historians are so vague and unsatisfactory, that nothing respecting the northern Brigantes can be asserted with precision: their names and customs seem to have been lost in appellations still more uncouth, and in manners still more brutal. By these ravagers, whom historians have generally distinguished under the appellations of Scots, Picts, and Attacotes, the wall was frequently broken through, and the contiguous districts depopulated in the most savage and unrelenting manner. The situation of Cumberland occasioned it to be frequently the theatre of the most destructive conflicts, and the most atrocious deeds. The incursions of the northern nations became so frequent and successful, when the Romans had entirely withdrawn from Britain, that the natives had recourse to Saxon auxiliaries, by whose assistance the invading bands were repelled. The Saxons, usurping the territory they had been employed to defend, the Cimbri united with the Scots and Picts, and with them assailed the settlements of the new comers, who began to establish themselves in Northumberland about the middle of the 5th century. Their hasty irruptions were marked with blood and rapine, and their retreats were conducted with equal celerity and destruction, while the impenetrable fastnesses in their mountains and forests, screened them from the vengeance of their Saxon pursuers. During the reign of Ethelfrith, King of Northumberland, which commenced in the year 593, Cumbria appears to have submitted to the Saxons. Probably,

CUMBER-
LAND.Continual
warfare.Origin of
the Border
Service.

however, it was considered only as a tributary province; for it seems to have been governed by its own potentates till the 10th century, when King Edmund, "with the assistance of Leoline, King of Wales, spoiled Cumberland of all its riches; and having put out the eyes of Dunmaile, king of that country, granted his kingdom to Malcolm, King of Scots, to hold of him to protect the northern part of England, by sea and land, against the incursions of enemies: upon which the eldest sons of the Kings of Scotland, as well under the Saxons as Danes, were styled governors of Cumberland." In after ages, this proved a source of bitter contention between the rival kingdoms, and the events attending it were extremely dreadful to this country. "The inhabitants were continually harassed with warfare; the herds and flocks were swept away; women and children carried into bondage; multitudes of men put to the sword; towns, monasteries, and churches, sacked, pillaged, and laid in ashes." In the early part of the 11th century, Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, supported by the Danes, began to commit depredations in Cumberland; but was soon opposed by Malcolm, King of Scotland. The armies met, and engaged near Burgh-on-Sands; and after a long and well-contested battle, the honours of the field were awarded to Malcolm, whose son Duncan possessed the principality, agreeably to Edmund's compact, but had refused to pay homage by the advice of his father, the latter considering Canute only as an usurper. Canute soon afterwards levied a great army, and advanced into Cumberland to avenge the insult. The Saxon Chronicle asserts the defeat of Malcolm; but the testimony of other writings is in favour of an amicable adjustment of the claims of the respective monarchs, who are said to have been influenced by the great men of both nations, to make a circumstantial investigation into the right of the Scottish crown, when Cumberland was confirmed to Duncan, and the required homage performed. At the period of the conquest, William's authority was strongly opposed by many of the northern inhabitants of the kingdom: at length an insurrection began at York, and was accompanied by an invasion of the Scots, who were supported by a body of Danes and Northumbrians. William was at that time employed at the siege of the Isle of Ely, which he immediately raised, and with a powerful army, marched to the borders of Scotland, destroying the whole country northwards from York, with extreme and merciless severity. On his return to the southern provinces, Malcolm again entered Cumberland, and retaliated the cruelties committed by the unfeeling Norman, by carrying his ravages even to the gates of Durham. In 1072, William returned to the north, and having penetrated Scotland, was met by Malcolm at Abernethy, where the Scottish monarch consenting to pay the accustomed homage, a peace was concluded. The grant of Cumberland, however, was resumed by William, and soon afterwards bestowed on Ranulph de Meschines. It will be recollected by the historical reader, that the disputes between the two crowns, and the violence with which their respective claims were contested, occasioned the institution of the Border Service; the rise of which was contemporary with the division of Cumberland under Ranulph, but its regulations were wholly distinct, and unconnected with other military service. Its purposes were to prevent, or remedy, the dreadful effects which arose from the incursions of men inured to bloodshed, and only happy when employed in the business of massacre and plunder. "The predatory life of the old borderers," observes Stoddart, in his *Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland*, "forms an interesting subject of contemplation. From the local traditions of the people, we find that the very term freebooter was not considered as a word of reproach by the borderers, who, during the open wars between the two countries, combined with their personal views of plunder something like a spirit of patriotism. At other times they became dangerous to both parties, though generally professing hostility only to the inhabitants of the opposite territory. Finally, when the two

CUMBER-
LAND.Nag tene-
ments and
foot tene-
ments.Excursion
of Rufus
to Cumber-
land at-
tended with
beneficial
results.Miserable
ravages of
the county.

governments agreed to measures of mutual advantage, for the suppression of the border depredations, an irregular system of conventional justice arose, which itself was not unfrequently the source of fresh dispute and bloodshed." In the infancy of this institution, the tenants of the several manors were obliged, on the firing of beacons, or other warning, to attend their lord in the service of the borders at their own expence; and if requisite, their attendance might be prolonged to forty days. According to the value of their respective tenures, some were obliged to serve on horseback, and others on foot, with their proper accoutrements. Hence there were nag tenements, and foot tenements, the owners of which, on pain of forfeiture of their estates, were obliged to furnish their stipulated number. Very few of the purposes for which the border service was devised, were effected till the reign of Edward I.; and, in the intermediate time, many atrocious acts were committed. The accession of William Rufus to the throne of England gave offence to Malcolm, King of Scotland, who entered the borders with a considerable army, and having ravaged the country, returned to his kingdom laden with plunder. Rufus, in revenge, determined to attack Scotland with a vast armament, both naval and military; but having advanced in an inclement season, his forces were so distressed by the severity of the weather, that he consented to make peace with Malcolm on the same terms that had been granted to him by William the Norman. This excursion of Rufus to Cumberland was attended with considerable beneficial effects, for he ordered the city of Carlisle to be re-built, and a fortress erected for its security, to be garrisoned with soldiers acquainted with agriculture, by whose means tillage was once more introduced. "From the time," observes a modern writer, "that the Romans departed, the ploughshare had not divided the soil;" and the inhabitants, we are told, had become as totally ignorant of the cultivation of their lands, as though corn had never grown in the district. The produce of their flocks and herds, and the milch goats, formed their chief sustenance. About the year 1135, Cumberland was again invaded by the Scots, under the command of King David, who reduced and placed a garrison in the city of Carlisle, and compelled many of the natives of the country to swear allegiance to his niece, the Empress Maud, who was then contending with Stephen for the crown of England. Stephen, to avert the interposition of the Scots, consigned to them not only this but also the adjoining counties of Northumberland and Westmoreland, to hold of him and his successors, Kings of England. This imprudent grant was contested by his successor, Henry II., who, in the year 1154, demanded full restitution of these northern provinces from Malcolm IV., of Scotland. The young monarch acquiesced in the demand, and in return received confirmation of Huntingdonshire, to which he had an ancient claim. On the rebellion of Prince Henry, son of Henry II., Cumberland was involved in new disturbances; the city of Carlisle was twice besieged, and the second time obliged to surrender. In the year 1189, on the accession of Richard I., William the Lion, King of Scotland, claimed restitution of the ancient honours of the crown, among which the principality of Cumberland was enumerated; but the death of Richard prevented any award being made. In the reign of King John the Scottish monarch renewed the claim; but the decision was evaded. The coalesced barons of the north applied for aid to Alexander II., of Scotland, and having paid him homage at Felton, obtained a promise of assistance. This incensed the English king so highly, that he marched his army of mercenaries towards Scotland, and marked his progress northward, by burning and laying waste the whole country. The Scots were sufficiently irritated to pursue the savage example; and in a subsequent excursion they penetrated as far as Richmond, in Yorkshire, and spread desolation through all the intermediate territory. The county of Cumberland was miserably ravaged in the course of this expedition. In 1235, Alexander peremptorily demanded from

CUMBER-
LAND.Abode of
a lawless
banditti.Discord and
wild up-
roar.Ravages
of the
borderers.Diabolical
barbarity.

Henry III., the restitution of this county, with the other provinces which had belonged to Scotland. This occasioned a conference to be held at York, at which Otho, the pope's legate, presided; "when in full satisfaction of all the claims of the King of Scots, Henry agreed to assign lands of the yearly value of £200, within the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland; if lands of that value could be found therein, without the limits of those towns where castles were erected." Nine years afterwards Nicholas de Farneham, Bishop of Durham, received the royal commission to assign the lands, when Penrith and Sowerby were allotted to the Scottish prince. Notwithstanding the disputes relative to the northern district were thus adjusted, there was a certain tract between the two kingdoms, which not being immediately subject to either government, became the abode of a lawless banditti, who, acknowledging no ties, either of convention or humanity, pursued their own gratification, even to the absolute destruction of all opposers. This debateable ground, as it was called, proved an inexhaustible source of contention; and though it scarcely at any time exceeded eight miles in length, by four in breadth, the wretches by whom it was peopled, conjointly with other dissolute inhabitants of the marches, frequently occasioned the most deplorable commotions between the Scotch and English nations. "A lark's nest, a fair, and a merry-making, became the equally insignificant of objects of quarrel; and the contentions continued till thousands of human victims have been sacrificed on the altar of discord and wild uproar." The regulation of the borders by distinct and effective laws seems to have commenced in the reign of Edward I., about the time when he aspired to the sovereignty of Scotland. Robert de Clifford, lord and hereditary sheriff of Westmoreland, was the first lord warden of the marches; a situation to which he was appointed in the year 1296. The regulations which were now made to protect outraged humanity were inadequate to the complete removal of the feuds which the cherished animosities of the borderers were continually calling forth. Ever willing to dispute, and always ready to decide their quarrels by force of arms, it required the lapse of centuries to sway their unyielding tempers to submit to the restraints necessary to ensure peace, or even induce that amenity of disposition requisite to exist before the social feelings can be invigorated. So accustomed were they to rapine, that they went armed even to their feasts; nor was robbery even by women regarded as disgraceful. Tradition informs us, that a woman had two sons: as long as her provisions lasted, she set them regularly on the table; but as soon as they were finished, she brought forth two swords, and placed them upon the table, saying, "Sons, I have no meat for you; go seek your dinner." As the border chiefs lived in small fortified castles, they bade defiance to the power of the sheriffs, and could only be attacked with success by regular troops. During the open wars between the kingdoms, the borderers assisted each, as was most congenial to their interests. On these occasions Cumberland was so immediately in the road of the contending powers, that it hardly ever escaped without having some of its towns and villages ravaged and burnt. The neighbouring provinces of Scotland were subjected to similar treatment, and the instances of deliberate barbarity were so numerous and diabolical, that humanity shudders at the recollection. Inroads, or forrays, as they were termed, were numerous in the reign of Henry VI., and were attended with increased destruction: the produce of the land, corn, flocks, and herds, were all swept away; women and children were made captives, and carried into severe abject slavery; and so great were the calamities of war extended that nearly the whole of Cumberland was rendered desolate. The evils inflicted by the Scotch were amply repaid by the English. During the reign of Edward VI., the appropriation of the debateable land was, for the first time, seriously considered, and it was proposed that it should be divided into two equal parts, that the two kingdoms might introduce order

CUMBER-
LAND.

The accession of James I. a blessing to both nations.

Hostilities subdued, and peace and unity restored.

Roman remains.

into their respective divisions. How it was determined does not appear; but from the succeeding events it is apparent that the regulations were not effective, as the reign of Elizabeth teems with instances of the continuance of the border depredations. "The accession of James I. to the crown of England," says Ridpath, "when both kingdoms devolved on one sovereign, was an event fruitful of blessing to each nation. The borders, which for many ages had been almost a constant scene of rapine and desolation, enjoyed a quiet and order which they had never before known. The king, in pursuance of his favourite purpose of extinguishing all memory of past hostilities between his kingdoms, and, if possible, of places that had been the principal scenes of those hostilities, prohibited the name of borders any longer to be used, substituting in its stead that of middle marches. He ordered all the places of strength in these parts to be demolished, except the habitations of nobles and barons, and broke the garrisons of Berwick and Carlisle. Natural prejudices, and mutual resentment, owing to the series of wars carried on for centuries between the two kingdoms, still, however, subsisted. From the same source arose frequent disputes and feuds upon the marches, which, by the attention of the sovereign, were soon and easily composed; but it required almost one hundred years, though England and Scotland were all the time governed by a succession of the same line of princes, to wear off the jealousies and prepossessions of the formerly hostile nations, and to work such a change in their tempers and views, as to admit of an incorporating and effectual union." This was at length completed in the fifth of Queen Anne. "From that period all border hostilities have by degrees subsided; and as the then generation, which had been brought up in rapine and misrule, died away, their posterity, on both sides, have become humanized. The arts of peace and civil policy have been cultivated, and every man lives safe in his own possessions: felonies, and other criminal offences, are as seldom committed in these parts as in most other places of the united kingdoms; and the country, from having been the outskirt and litigated boundary of both nations," may now be considered as the centre of Britain, and as fruitful of good-will and social enjoyment as most other parts of the island. The antiquities of this county, in which there are many Roman remains, will be described respectively as they occur. Near Carlisle began the Picts' wall, built by the Emperor Adrian in 121, which crossed the whole island from sea to sea, about 100 miles. It was 8 broad, and 12 high, with 25 strong castles, the foundations of many of them are yet visible. Besides which, there are Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments to be seen at Moresby, Thirlwall, Bankhead, Little Chesters, House-studs, between Seavens-hale and Little Chesters, at Carrow-Borough, Seavens-hale, Portgate, near Hexham, Ellenborough, Wigton, Burgh, Penrith, Netherby, Brampton, Lanecroft, at Aldston Moor, called Whitley castle, near Rose castle, at Bewcastle, at Deerham, near Denton, and at Liddle Strength. The Roman military road, upon which the second journey of Antoninus is made, commences at and leads through this county, from Carlisle to Old Penrith; and another vicinal way we have from Old Penrith to the wall. The Roman road leading hither from York, may be traced to Rippon, and from thence to Merton, at the confluence of the Tees and Greta. There are five stations from Merton to Walwick; but to Carlisle there are but three:—Brough, in Westmoreland, (Lavatris) is the first, Old Penrith (Veteris) the second, and Carlisle (Brovoniacis) the third. A road goes also by the wall to Caer Vorren and Luguvalain near Walwick, and thence to Old Penrith. The last station in this county is (Alone) Bewcastle, the station of the third cohort of the Nervians. Two ranges of lofty mountains, one towards the north, to which belongs the ridge called Crossfell, and the other to the south-west, of which the highest peak is Skiddaw, 3166 feet above the level of the sea. Between these grand heights are many hills of various elevations, intersected by valleys, some of which are

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
9	Cumrew * pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 12	Newmarket 7	Penrith 6	292	216
9	Cumwhitton † . pa & to	Cumberland	. . . . . 9	Brampton 6	K. Oswald 8	300	579
44	Cundall pa & to	N. R. York.	Boro'bridge 4	Ripon 6	Thirsk 6	210	394
35	Cunsall to	Stafford	Cheadle 3	Burslem 9	Newcastle 9	148	197
22	Cunsough dis	Lancaster	Ormskirk 4	Wigan 8	Liverpool 12	204	. . . .
16	Cupernam ti	Hants.	Romsey 1	Stockbridge 8	Winchester 9	72	. . . .
10	Curbar to	Derby	S. Middleton 2	Bakewell 5	Dronfield 7	158	277
35	Curborough to	Stafford	Lichfield 2	Rudgeley 6	Yoxal 5	122	. . . .
31	Curbridge to	Oxford	Witney 2	Bampton 3	Oxford 6	60	398
39	Curdworth . . . pa & to	Warwick	Coleshill 3	Birmingham 8	Tamworth 9	106	617
34	Curland pa	Somerset	Taunton 5	Ilminster 5	Wellington 9	138	167
34	Curry Mallet pa	Somerset . . . .	. . . . . 7	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 12	134	496
34	Curry North † m t & pa	Somerset . . . .	. . . . . 12	. . . . . 5	Ilchester 7	129	1833

A chamber is still shown, called the Dudley chamber, where the Countess is said to have been murdered, and afterwards thrown down stairs to make her death appear to have been accidental. She was buried at Cumnor, but her body was afterwards removed to St. Mary's church, Oxford. One of the perpetrators of the murder being afterwards apprehended for a different crime, confessed this, and was privately destroyed. Sir Richard Verney is reported to have died about the same time in a deplorable manner.

CUMNOR.

Dudley chamber.

* CUMREW is a little village, situated at the bottom of the fells of the same name, in Eskdale ward. On the summit of the fells, is a prodigious cairn, called Cardunneth; and another about 300 yards from the church; near which there are also some considerable ruins, supposed to be those of Dunwalloght, formerly the property of William, Lord Dacre of the North, who obtained a license from Edward I. to fortify and convert his mansion into a castle. The ruins are so confused that the form of the structure cannot be determined. In the common fields, west of Cumrew, a human skeleton was discovered some years ago, enclosed in a sort of coffin of rough stones; the sepulchre itself was covered with a heap of stones. A stone enclosure, or cairn, was also opened on the estate of John Gill, Esq., and an urn of pottery ware, curiously carved on the outside, found within, containing some black mould; the urn was enclosed with broad flag-stones, and secured by one placed over the top. There are two little manors in this parish, called Brackenthwaite, and New Biggin.

Discovery of a human skeleton.

† CUMWHITTON is in Eskdale ward. Within this parish lies all, or great part of the large waste called King Harry; upon which the parishes of Cumwhitton and Ainstable depasture their cattle. In the middle of this desolate waste, where the ground is every where rent with torrents, and the deep-worn channels filled with rugged stones, is an extensive Druidical circle, called, from its appearance and contrast to the black mossy earth by which it is surrounded, the Grey Yauds, or horses; yauds being a Cumberland name for horses. The number of stones which compose this monument is eighty-eight; the diameter of the circle is about fifty-two yards; the stones are but small, the largest not exceeding four feet in height; that of the greatest magnitude stands about four yards from the circle, on the north-west point. The barrenness of the country in the vicinity of this vestige of former customs is remarkable, almost the only symptoms of vegetation being a thin covering of heath and moss. For several centuries, the estates in this parish have regularly descended from father to son; and the respective families having had but little intercourse with the more open parts of the country, a great similarity of character and disposition is found amongst the inhabitants. "Honest, credulous, and superstitious," observes a contemporary writer "they are tenacious of conforming to ancient customs, and have a bluntness of demeanour which assimilates, in a certain degree, with primæval manners. Their tenements are but little better than hovels, covered with straw."

Curious Druidical circles.

! NORTH CURRY.—*Market*, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, first Tuesday in September for bullocks, sheep, and toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
34	Curry Revell *.....pa	Somerset ...	Langport ... 4	Somerton ... 7	Bridgewater 9		130	1441
8	Cury	Cornwall ...	Helstone ... 5	Falmouth ... 12	Penryn ... 12		279	523
17	Cussop	Hereford ...	Hay ... 1	Kington ... 12	Weobly ... 14		154	252
34	Cutcombe †.....pa	Somerset ...	Dunster ... 5	Dulverton ... 8	Watchet ... 8		166	709
42	Cutsdean .ham & chap	Worcester...	Moreton in M 7	Evesham ... 8	Shipston ... 10		93	166
31	Cuxham	Oxford...	Tetsworth ... 5	Watlington .1	Wallingford 6		47	207
21	Cuxton	Kent ...	Rochester ... 3	Gravesend ... 7	Maidstone ... 7		29	298
24	Cuxwold	Lincoln ...	Caistor ... 4	Gt. Grimsby 8	Louth ... 14		160	79
53	Cwm	Flint ...	St. Asaph ... 3	Meliden ... 3	Holywell ... 7		219	442
26	Cwmcervan	Monmouth...	Monmouth ... 4	Trellick ... 3	Abergaven. 12		134	301
54	Cwmdare	Glamorgan ...	Llantrissant 11	Merthyr ... 5	Aberdare ... 1		181	....
54	Cwmdu	Glamorgan ...	Bridgend ... 6	Llantrissant .6	Cowbridge .10		177	968
26	Cwmjoy	Monmouth...	Abergavenny 8	Crickhowel .5	Langon ... 9		158	444
51	Cwmrheidol	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith 1	Tregaron ... 14	Llan Rystyd 8		210	649
58	Cwm Toyddwr ... pa	Radnor ...	Rhayader ... 3	St. Harmons 3	Bualt ... 14		184	873
51	Cyfoeth-y-Brennin .to	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith 5	Aberlleflyn 5	Eskynald ... 4		205	965
56	Cyfronydd	Montgomery	Welch Pool 5	Llanfyllin ... 7	Llanfair ... 3		181	56
57	Clych	Pembroke ...	St. David's .1	Whitechurch 2	St. Elvis ... 3		280	492
51	Cynl-Mawr	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith 6	Llanvihangel 2	Ystwith ... 7		206	636

Dunhery, the highest mountain in the west of England.

* CURRY REVELL.—Fairs, Monday after Lammas day, and Aug. 5th, for cattle and sheep.

† CUTCOMBE is an extensive parish, in the hundred of Carhampton, bounded on the north and south by very lofty eminences, and on the west is Dunhery, the highest mountain in the west of England. On the summit of this hill is a great quantity of loose rough stones, which are the remains of three large fire-hearths, which were formerly used as signal posts to alarm the country in the event of foreign invasion, or internal commotion.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
* Calder	Lancashire..	Aire.	† Calder	W. R. York	

* CALDER (The) has its source on the borders of Lancashire, not far from Burnley, pursuing a course nearly eastward to Wakefield, with manifold windings; after which it turns rather to the north, till it joins the Aire, near Ferrybridge, at the village of Castleford. This river is more rapid than the Don, and is intersected by various canals in the manufacturing counties it passes through, which form a junction between the eastern and western seas, across the kingdom from Liverpool to Hull. It rises in the moors, and flows through a populous and romantic district, leaving the flourishing town of Huddersfield on the right; it afterwards passes under Wakefield-bridge, and forms a fine curve to its junction with the Aire, near Sir Rowland Wynne's great house at Nostall.

† CALDER. In 1758, an act was passed for extending the navigation of the river Calder to Sowerby bridge, in the parish of Halifax, and for making the Hebble navigable from Brooksmouth to Salterhebble bridge; and the execution of the undertaking was superintended by Mr. Smeaton. The navigation having been materially injured by a great flood in October, 1767, the proprietors obtained a new act of parliament in 1769, and the works were subsequently repaired. This navigation extends twenty-two miles from its junction with that of the Aire and Calder to Sowerby, where it joins the Rochdale canal. On its banks are iron and coal works, and stone quarries, to some of which railways have been made for the convenience of carriage. In 1825, an act was passed for making a cut from this canal at Salterhebble to Bailey-hall, near Halifax, where wharfs and basins have

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>
Caldew	Cumberland	Eden.	Churne	Gloucester..	
* Cam, or Granta	Herts.	Ouse.	Cledly	Pembroke ..	West Cledly.
Camaleet	Salop		Clewedog	Cardigan ..	
† Camel, or Alan	Cornwall ...	St. George's Chan.	Clive	Salop	Ferne.
Cerlog	Denbigh	Dee.	Clun	Salop	Severn.
Char	Dorset		§ Clwyd	Denbigh	Irish Sea.
Charnet	Stafford		Clywedoc	Radnor	
Charwell	Northamp ..	Thames, at Oxford.	Cocker	Cumberland	Derwent.
Chater	Rutland	Welland.	Cole	Warwick ...	
† Chelmer	Essex	German Ocean.	Coln	Essex	Lea.
Chow	Somerset ...		|| Colne	Middlesex ...	Thames.
Chilt	Gloucester..		Colne	Essex	German Ocean.

been constructed for the benefit of commerce. The water supplying this cut is procured by means of drift, 1170 yards long, from the basin of the canal at Salterhebble to a pit beyond the uppermost lock; from which it is raised by a steam-engine into the head level, a height of 100 feet. The engineer, Mr. Bradley, adopted this method of obtaining a supply of water to avoid disputes with the owners of the numerous mills on the Hebble, below Halifax.

* CAM (The) is composed of two branches, one of which rises on the borders of Bedfordshire, and unites with the other, which bears the classic name of Granta, flowing from the confines of Essex, through the highly ornamented grounds of Audley End; they unite near Cambridge, and then run in a direction nearly northward, till the Ouse receives them a little below Ely. The Cam receives no small portion of beauty from the academic shades of Cambridge, being crossed by the bridges from most of the principal colleges, whose gardens join the public walk on its bank, which is finely laid out. The stream itself is stagnant and muddy, yet it adds something to the peculiar traits of the landscape, with its several handsome stone bridges; nor do the fronts of the colleges, as they appear in succession, intermixed with thick groves, any where shew themselves to such advantage. The area in front of Clare-hall, and the new building of King's college, with its superb chapel, matchless in that species of Gothic architecture, which has been called "the improved," exhibits one of the most striking displays in England. The Cam soon afterwards sinks into the fens, where the proud pile and towers of Ely cathedral appear finely elevated over the level, just above the junction of the Cam and Ouse. A dreary tract of marsh accompanies these united rivers to Downham, in Norfolk, nor does the country much improve afterwards; but the æstuary at last is very considerable, and the exit of these rivers is splendid where the flourishing port and great trade of Lynn present a crowd of vessels.

† CAMEL. This river has a tideway navigation of eight miles and a half from Guinea port, near Wade bridge to the sea; chiefly useful for the conveyance of tin and copper ore from the mines in its vicinity.

‡ CHELMER. An act for making the Chelmer navigable was obtained in 1766, and another in 1793, under which the navigation was completed. Its whole length is thirteen miles and a half from Chelmsford to the tideway at Collier's Reach, including a cut which unites the rivers Chelmer, the Blackwater, and a canal from the latter at Heybridge, to the basin at Collier's Reach, which was executed under the direction of Mr. John Rennie, and opened in 1796.

§ CLWYD (The) rises in a small lake near Ruthin in Denbighshire, passes that town and St. Asaph, where it is joined by the Edury, and falls into the Irish Sea, three miles below Ryddlan castle.

|| COLNE (The) is formed by the union of several small streams, one of which rises at Kit's End, in Middlesex: these unite in the vicinity of North Mims, and flowing across Colney heath, assume a south-westerly

CALDER.

The academic shades of Cambridge.

The Chelmer made navigable.

Names.			Rises.			Falls.			Names.			Rises.			Falls.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Coly	Devon		Crake	Derby	Sea.	Coinaick	Brecknock ..	Wye.	Crawley	Kent	Dartford Creek.	* Conway	Carnarvon ..	Irish Sea.	Thames.	Coquet	Northumb ..	Allen.	Crouch	Essex	Usk.	Corve	Salop		Croy	Brecknock ..	Usk.	Cory	Devon		Culm, or Columb	Devon	Ex.	Cothy	Carmarthen.	Towy.	Cymran	Radnor		Cowen	Carmarthen.	Taf.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
15	Daglingworth. pa	Gloucester .	Cirencester . . 3	Stroud 9	Tetbury 9		92	239
5	Dagnall ham	Bucks.	Ivinghoe 3	Tring 5	Dunstable . . . 5		34	304
10	Dalbury pa & to	Derby	Derby 6	Burton 8	Uttoxeter . . . 11		132	256
24	Dalby pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 3	Alford 4	Burgh 7		136	98
43	Dalby pa & to	N. R. York . .	Easingwold . . 9	N. Malton . . . 8	York 12		212	155
23	Dalby Magna pa	Leicester . . .	M. Mowbray 3	Leicester . . . 12	Rearsby 5		102	411
23	Dalby Parva pa	Leicester . . .	Leicester 4	Leicester . . . 13	Leicester 7		100	194
23	Dalby on Wolds . . . } ex pa lib	Leicester . . .	Leicester 6	Mount Sorrel 8	Loughboro' . . 8		111	393
24	Dalderby pa	Lincoln	Horncastle . . 4	Tattershall . . 4	Bolingbroke . 7		132	42
57	Dale * to	Pembroke . . .	Milford 4	Pembroke . . . 5	Cheriton 5		276	355
10	Dale Abbey,† ex pa lib	Derby	Derby 7	Eastwood . . . 5	Nottingham 10		130	407

navigation of the river, rendered the situation of the banks a subject for parliamentary consideration; in consequence of which an act was passed, and a small tax imposed upon shipping, for the completion of this arduous undertaking, which was at length accomplished by the ingenious perseverance of Captain Perry. A considerable pool, covering from forty to fifty acres, yet remains within the embankment; and near it is a small thatched circular building, denominated Dagenham Breach-house; it is supported by a number of gentlemen, who, at the proper season, form parties, and come here to fish. A large quantity of oak, yew, willow, &c. was found at a depth of about four feet below the surface of the marshes, in constructing the embankment. This stratum, denominated moor-log, was of considerable extent, about ten feet thick, and had very little admixture of earth, consisting almost wholly of trees and underwood. Besides timber, a large quantity of hazel nuts, and also several horns of deer were found. The expense of the embankment was £40,472 18s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Of this the original contract allowed only £25,000. Parliament afterwards granted £15,000: so that after all his anxiety, care, and fatigue, during five years, the spirited undertaker of this difficult and highly important work was not only left without remuneration for his labours, but obliged himself to defray a portion of the cost.

DAGEN.
HAM.

Dagenham
Breach-
house, a
fishing
station.

* DALE appears to have little trade, is ruinous and deserted; in the time of De Vale (its ancient lord) it was a borough, had its castle, a market, and other privileges. The bay and roadstead of Dale is defended from all winds except the east and south-east, where small vessels ride in two or three fathoms at low water. Near this place the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed with a reinforcement from France, and joined by Rhys ap Thomas and others, they repaired to Bosworth field; to this assistance he was chiefly indebted for the crown of England. These foreign levies introduced the minor plague in the year 1483, and it continued to rage for nearly two months. Its visits were repeated in 1485, 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1591. It came in the summer months, and its force varied. In 1517, it killed in three hours from its first seizure. In 1528, it proved mortal in six hours. At its last return, it carried off 960 persons in Shrewsbury alone. It affected only the English, and no other people, not even the Scots. The parish is a peninsula, forming the north extreme cheek of Milford Haven, and on its extremity, at St. Anne's head, are two lighthouses, first erected in the reign of Queen Anne, by the Messrs. Allen, and re-edified in 1800. The scenery along the shore of this parish is remarkably picturesque.

Raging of
the plague
for two
months, and
after visits
with great
mortality.

† DALE ABBEY, or De Parco Stanley, is a liberty in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. "Serlo de Grendon," says Tanner, "temp. Hen. II., first placed a prior and convent of black canons here in Depe Dale, from the monastery of Calke, but they continued not long, and were succeeded by two acts of Premonstratensians, one from Topholme, the other from Welbeck; but these also forsaking the old place, upon part of the neighbouring park at Stanley, William Fitz Rauf, Seneschal of Normandy,

<i>Meas.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>					<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
43	Dale.....to	N. R. York.	Thirsk.....9	Helmsley...3	K. Moorside.5	225	53		
36	Dalham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Newmarket.6	Mildenhall..8	Bury St. Ed. 9	67	538		
36	Dalinghoe.....pa	Suffolk.....	M. Wickham 5	Framingham 6	Aldboro'...10	81	351		
28	Dallington.....pa	Northamp..	Northampton2	Daventry...10	Towcester..9	68	479		
38	Dallington.....pa	Sussex.....	Battle.....6	Mavfield....8	Hailsham...9	50	577		
7	Dalpool.....ham	Chester.....	Parkgate...5	Bidston.....5	G. Bebbington5	198			
9	Dalston.....pa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle....4	Wigton.....7	Longtown...12	299	4132		
22	Dalton.....to	Lancaster..	K. Lonsdale 5	Burton.....2	Lancaster...9	249	381		
22	Dalton.....to	Lancaster..	Wigan.....5	Ormskirk...8	Chorley.....4	205	468		
29	Dalton.....to	Northumb..	Newcastle 11	Morpeth...8	Blyth.....12	285	106		

DALE ABBEY.

The foundation of the abbey.

Anerdote of devotion at Depe Dale.

Discovery of an hermitage.

and Jeffery de Salicosa Mara, who married Maud his daughter, founded, in the year 1204, an abbey of the Premonstratensian Order, from New-house, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. It was endowed with estates to the yearly value of £144 12s. at the dissolution, when Gervas Kingston, Esq., was the reputed patron ; the site was afterwards, in the 35th of Henry VIII., granted to Francis Poole." Mr. Pilkington, in his View of Derbyshire, furnishes the following amusing and interesting particulars relating to Dale Abbey :—" This abbey was a religious house of the Premonstratensian Order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A monk, who belonged to it, has left in manuscript a history of its foundation, as related by Maud de Salicosamara, who built the church belonging to the abbey. The principal facts and circumstances recorded in this history are these :—There once lived in the street of St. Mary in Derby, a baker, who was particularly distinguished by his great charity and devotion. After having spent many years in acts of benevolence and piety, he was in a dream called to give a very trying proof of his good principles ; he was required by the Virgin Mary to relinquish all his worldly substance, to go to Depe Dale, and to lead a solitary life in the service of her son and herself. He accordingly left all his possessions, and departed entirely ignorant of the place to which he should go. However, directing his course towards the east, and passing through the village of Stanley, he heard a woman saying to a girl : ' Take with thee our calves, and drive them to Depe Dale, and return immediately.' Regarding this event as a particular interposition of Divine Providence, he was overwhelmed with astonishment, and drawing near, he said, ' Tell me, good woman, where is Depe Dale ? ' when he received this answer, ' Go with the girl, and she, if you please, will show you the place.' Upon his arrival, he found it a very marshy land, and very distant from all human habitation. Proceeding from hence to the east, he came to a rising ground, and under the side of the hill, cut in the rock a small dwelling, and built an altar towards the south, and there spent day and night in the divine service, with hunger, thirst, cold, and want. It happened that one day a person of great consequence, by name Ralph, the son of Jeremund, came in pursuit of the diversion of hunting into his woods at Ockbrook, and when he approached the place where this hermit lived, and saw the smoke rising from his cave, he was filled with indignation and astonishment, that anyone should have the rashness and effrontery to make for himself a dwelling in his woods without his permission. Going then to the place, he found a man clothed with old rags and skins ; and inquiring into the cause and circumstances of his case, his anger gave way to the emotions of pity, and to express his compassion, he granted him the ground where his hermitage was situated, and the tithe of his mill at Burgh, now Burrowash, for his support. It is related that the old enemy of the human race then endeavoured to render him dissatisfied with his condition, but that he resolutely endured all the calamities of his situation. One of the greatest evils which he suffered was from want of water ; but from this he was relieved by discovering a spring in the western part of the valley. Near this he built a cottage, and an oratory in honour of the blessed Virgin, and ended his days in the service of God. Serto de Grendon, Lord of Badely, a knight of eminent valour, great wealth, and distinguished

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
44	Dalton to	N. R. York.	Thirsk 5	Aldborough. 4	Ripon 7	212	308
44	Dalton to	N. R. York.	Greta Bridge 4	Bowes 9	Richmond ... 4	238	..
45	Dalton to	W. R. York.	Huddersfield 2	Mirfield 2	Wakefield .. 8	190	3060
45	Dalton to	W. R. York.	Rotherham .. 3	Sheffield. ... 8	Todwick 4	157	....

DALE
ABBAY.Settlement
of canons at
Depe Dale.Foresters'
complaints
against the
monks.Curious
grant from
the crown.

birth, who married first Margery, the daughter of the above Ralph, and afterwards Maud, Lady of Celston, gave (1st of Henry II.) to his god-mother, during her life, the place of Depe Dale, with its appurtenances, and some other land in the neighbourhood. She had a son whom she educated for holy orders, that he might perform divine service in her chapel at Depe Dale, and herself resided at a small distance southward of this situation. But in a short time afterwards, with the consent and approbation of this venerable matron, the above Serto de Grendon invited canons from Calke, and gave them the place at Depe Dale. When these canons were settled here, they, with immense labour and expense, built a church and other offices. Their prior also went to the court of Rome, and obtained several important privileges for them; and the place was much frequented by persons of all ranks, some of whom were large benefactors to this establishment. However, in process of time, when the canons already mentioned had been long separated from the social conversation of men, and became corrupted by the prosperity of their situation, they began to grow negligent of the divine service. They frequented the forest more than the church, and were more intent upon hunting than prayer and meditation. But the king, hearing of their insolent conduct, commanded them to resign every thing into the hands of their patron, and to return to the place from whence they came." These canons, were, however, soon afterwards succeeded by six white canons of the Premonstratensian Order, to whom the park of Stanley was given, but how or by whom the writer of the history acknowledges himself ignorant. "But I hope," continues Mr. Pilkington, "I shall be able to throw some light upon the doubtful point, by means of the obliging information of the Rev. Robert Wilmot, of Morley. One of the windows of the church at Morley consists of painted glass, with inscriptions, which are plainly designed to record some remarkable events. The glass was brought from Dale Abbey, when it was dissolved, and was intended to convey an idea of the following circumstances. According to tradition, the keepers of the park or forest, being disturbed by the encroachments of the monks, carried their complaints to the king; and with a view of representing this fact, they are painted upon the glass in green habits, standing before him with this inscription, 'Whereof we complain unto the king;' when they receive this answer, 'Go and tell him to come to me.' In another part of the window the person against whom the complaint is lodged, appears kneeling before the king. With a view of adjusting the dispute, and giving satisfaction to both parties, the king, it is said, granted to the canons at Depe Dale as much land as betwixt two suns could be encircled with a plough drawn by deer, which were to be caught from the forest. This is expressed by two other inscriptions: 'Go take them, and tame them.' 'Go take ground with the plough.' We find that this determination of the king was carried into execution: for upon the glass is painted a man with a plough drawn by deer, with these words underneath: 'Here Sir Robert plougheth with them.' What extent of ground was encompassed in this way cannot now be ascertained. But it is probable that it comprehended the precincts of the abbey, or the whole liberty of Dale. The canons, in whose favour this grant was made, experienced many difficulties and distresses in their new situation. Having passed six years in excessive poverty, they cut the tops of the oaks in the parks, sold them, and returned to Topholme. To supply this loss of worshippers, William de Grendon sent for and procured five canons of the Premonstratensian Order from Welbeck; but

Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
22	Dalton in Furness *. } m t pa & to }	Lancaster ..	Ulverstone .. 4	Cartmel 10	Pennington .. 3	274	2697	
13	Dalton le Dale, pa & to }	Durham ..	Sunderland .. 6	Durham 10	Hartlepool .. 11	266	1377	
46	Dalton, North pa }	E. R. York ..	Driffield 7	Pocklington .. 7	Beverley 8	191	525	
13	Dalton Percy to }	Durham	Stockton on T 9	Sheraton 3	Hartlepool .. 3	255	79	

DALE ABBEY.

Request to build a religious house.

The ancient church a magnificent structure.

they experienced no less grievous sufferings than their predecessors, and were soon recalled by the abbot. Though every attempt which had yet been made to establish a religious house at Depe Dale proved unsuccessful, effectual steps were at length taken for the execution of that purpose, through the concurrence and pious zeal of several different persons. Geoffrey de Salicosamara, or Saucemere, who had married Maud, the granddaughter of William Jeremund, was promised the village of Stanley as part of his wife's dower; but having no children, this pair earnestly entreated their father to offer it to God, and to build a religious house in the park of the same village. This request was readily granted, and to carry their designs more effectually into execution, the father sent for William de Grendon, his sister's son, who was lord of Ockbrook, and requested him to contribute towards the accomplishment of their pious intentions. He told his nephew, that as he was patron of the ancient place of Depe Dale, where several different congregations of religious men had successively resided, but had been driven away by extreme poverty, he wished him to resign it for the plantation of a new society, and to join with him in providing for its support, out of the lands, possessions, and goods which God had granted them. This proposal was immediately complied with; the nephew consenting to resign the house with all its appurtenances, on condition that divine service should be celebrated every day by a priest in the chapel of Depe Dale, for his own soul and the souls of his ancestors and posterity, and for the souls of all those who rested in Christ there; and that in an inn there, should be placed on a large table a daily supply from the convent of bread and beer, and distributed among the poor of the neighbouring forest. The grant, under these conditions, was gratefully accepted by his uncle; and the execution of the whole business was committed to Geoffrey and Maud Saucemere, nor did they delay a single moment the accomplishment of a design which they had themselves originally suggested. Having received charters and other instruments necessary for the foundation of a religious house, they went to New-house, in Lincolnshire, and brought from thence nine canons, who were admitted into the Premonstratensian Order, already established at Depe Dale." According to tradition, the church belonging to the abbey was a very grand and magnificent structure; but scarcely any part of it is now standing, except the arch of the east window, which is partially covered with ivy, and forms a pleasing object. The chapel, built by the godmother of Serlo de Grendon, stands at a little distance from the abbey ruins, and divine service is, we believe, yet regularly performed in it. Beyond, on a pleasant wooded hill, is the hermitage, or cave, cut in the rock by the poor baker. This is overhung with trees; it had originally a window on each side of the door-way; but these have been bricked up many years. The abbey buildings appear to have been of considerable extent, various parts having been converted into dwelling-houses and barns, which yet remain. Some of the windows of these houses contain painted glass with inscriptions, which sufficiently mark their origins.

* DALTON in Furness is agreeably situated in the midst of a most fertile country. It probably derived its name, in Saxon times, from its situation among dells or vallies; but its historical importance is derived from its connection with Furness Abbey. King Stephen, in granting certain privileges to the abbot, contributed greatly to the importance of this town, which became the capital of Furness, and continued so till the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
13	Darlington* . . m t & pa	Durham . . .	Stockton . . . 11	Durham . . . 17	Yarm 9	241	9417	
45	Darnall to	W. R. York	Sheffield . . . 2	Rotherham . . 4	Todwick . . . 4	160	....
7	Darnhall to	Chester . . .	Middlewich . 3	Northwich . . 3	Tarporley . . 8	169	198	
56	Dar Owen pa	Montgomery	Machynllaeth 6	Mallwyd . . . 6	Llanfair . . . 17	200	961	
21	Darras Hall to	Northumb. .	Newcas. on T 7	Blyth 13	Corbridge . . 11	281	15	
45	Darrington . . . pa & to	W. R. York	Pontefract . . 2	Wakefield . . 8	Monk 6	176	1331	

DALTON.

Romney's death and burial, 1802.

he retired to his native town, where he died on the 15th of November, 1802, and was buried at Dalton. His private character was marked by some eccentricities; but he was honest and warm in his attachments. As an artist, we may rank him with Reynolds and Gainsborough. He had a rapid execution, and an eye that did not often deviate from nature.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, June 6th, for horned cattle; and October 23d, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlery.

Probable derivation of its name.

* DARLINGTON. This large and populous market-town, which is also a borough by prescription, is situated in the south-east division of the ward to which it gives name. It is of very remote origin. The town is situated on the side of a hill, gently inclining to the east, at the foot of which flows the river Skerne, over which is a bridge of three arches. If the circumstance is true, that the Skerne was anciently called the Dar, or Der, the name of the town may have been derived from that word, from the Saxon Inge, signifying a meadow bordering upon a river, and from Ton, a villa or town. It consists of several streets, branching from an extensive square, in which the market is held; and has a clean and respectable appearance. Soon after the episcopal see was established at Durham, in the time of King Etheldred, Stere, a nobleman, obtained permission from the king, that Darlington, with its appendages, should be restored to St. Cuthbert, to which restitution the king, Wulston, Archbishop of York, and Bishop Aldwine, became witnesses. When Bishop Carlepho removed the seculars from the cathedral at Durham, this town was appointed one of the places for their reception. The church is the principal ornament of the town. It stands at the south-west angle of the market-place, and was erected by Bishop Hugh Pudsey, about the year 1160. Between that period and 1164, the same prelate built a mansion-house near the church; and also instituted a deanery, with three secular canons or prebendaries. These works he is supposed to have effected with the vast sums of public money which he had rigorously extorted for the alleged purpose of redeeming the king from captivity. When the college of prebendaries was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., in the year 1550, notwithstanding the opulence of the foundation, and the extent of the parish, only a small portion was reserved for the maintenance of a minister; the annual net produce amounting to no more than £22 6s. 8d. Darlington church is a spacious structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower and spire rising from the centre, to the height of 180 feet: the stone of which it is built is supposed to have been brought from Cockfield Fell, about twelve miles distant. The west door is highly finished with archings and pilasters, alternately cylindrical and octagonal. Previously to the dissolution, here were four chantries, one of which, called Marshall's chantry, was amply endowed; and the endowments having been vested in the crown, were, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, granted for the foundation of a grammar-school, through the solicitations of Henry, Earl of Darlington, and Bishop Pilkington. The charter was granted on the 15th of June, 1567; and a portrait of the royal foundress, with the charter in her hand, was placed in the school, by the late George Allan, Esq., F.S.A., as a memorial of his gratitude for having received part of his education there. The school, as well as the building, formerly the bishop's palace, is situated near the margin of the river; the latter having become very ruinous was repaired by Bishop Cosin; but having since his time been totally neglected, is now farmed of the bishop's housekeeper, who holds it

The church a spacious structure.



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<i>July.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
36	Darsham pa	Suffolk	Yoxford ... 1	Framlingham 10	Dunwich ... 5	95	513
21	Dartford* m t & pa	Kent	Maidstone ... 20	Bromley ... 11	Gravesend ... 6	15	4715
11	Dartington pa	Devon	Totness ... 2	Ashburton ... 6	Moulbury ... 12	194	618

by patent for life, as a workhouse for the poor. Numerous charitable donations have been made in this parish. The eligible situation of Darlington, its large market, which is abundantly supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, wool, &c., and the cheapness of provisions, render it a sort of emporium for manufactures. The woollen business is very flourishing; particularly the ordinary kind of stuffs, as tammies, moreens, &c. Here is also a large manufactory of linens of different descriptions: particularly diapers, huckabacks, and checks. The cotton manufacture was introduced some years ago, and is in a very flourishing state. Near the town a mill has been erected for the grinding of optical glasses; the first of the kind ever constructed in Great Britain. This, and another mill for the spinning of hemp and flax, were invented by the late ingenious John Kendrew, a native of Darlington. Here is also a third mill for the spinning of wool, by which, and the various manufactories, the labouring poor are well supplied with employment. Agriculture has been successfully pursued in the environs of Darlington, chiefly through the patronage of a respectable society, which holds its meetings in the town, and votes premiums according to merit. There is a handsome town-house, with commodious shambles, of recent erection. The streets are lighted with oil, and some new ones have been built, and other improvements have taken place, in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in 1823. A railroad from Wilton-park colliery to Stockton passes within half a mile of Darlington. Here are dissenting chapels for Methodists, Quakers, Independents, and Baptists, and also a Roman Catholic chapel, with National and Lancasterian schools; two alms-houses, and a public dispensary. A mechanics institute has been established here. Near the town a mineral spring was discovered in 1805, said to be serviceable in scorbutic diseases; and there is another at Croft, about four miles from Darlington. Many topographers mention some remarkable pits or ponds, near the river Tees, but not communicating with it, called Hell Kettles, about which strange reports have obtained circulation, which, however, are destitute of foundation; and the most probable opinion is, that they are nothing more than old marl pits.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, first Monday in March, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whit-Monday, November 22d, and a fortnight after, for cattle, horses, and sheep.—*Bankers*, Backhouse, draws on Esdaile and Co.; William Skinner and Co., on Barclay and Co.—*Inn*, the King's Head.

* **DARTFORD.** The pleasant town of Dartford is seated on a narrow valley, in a ford of the Darent, whence originates its name. The manor was an ancient demesne of the Saxon kings; and in the Domesday Survey, it is described as having "a church worth sixty shillings, and three chapels." Lambard imagines, that "there was some faire house of the king's, or of some others," in this town in the reign of Henry III., as Isabella, the king's sister, was married here by proxy, in 1235, to the Emperor Frederic, who had sent an embassy with the Archbishop of Cologne for the purpose. Edward III. held a tournament at Dartford, on his return from France, in 1331. The most remarkable historical event, however, connected with the history of this town, was the insurrection under Wat Tyler, in the fifth of Richard II.; the particulars of which are well known to every historical reader. Edward III. founded a nunnery here, in 1355, and committed its government to the order of Friar's Preachers. Richard II. increased the possessions of the nuns; and Edward IV. confirmed the former grants, and gave them a new charter. Henry VIII. fitted up the buildings as a royal palace; but Edward VI. granted it, with the manor of Dartford, and its appurtenances, and his park

DARLINGTON.

Flourishing state of manufactures.

Success of agriculture.

Wat Tyler's insurrection.

DARTFORD.	<p>in Dartford, called Washmeade, to Anne of Cleves, in exchange for lands in Surrey. When she died they reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, during her progress in Kent, in 1573, resided "in her palace at Dartford," two days. Sir Edward D'Arcy, who had a life lease of the priory, gave it the name of Dartford-place, by which appellation, and that of the Place, or Place-house, it has ever since been known. The remains are of brick, and consist of a large embattled gateway, with some adjoining buildings on the south, now used as a farm-house; the garden and stock-yard occupy the remaining part of the site of the priory, which was of great extent. Dartford church, near the river, in the north-east part of the town, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower, embattled at the north-west side. It has two burial grounds—one round the church, and the other on the top of a high hill, which overlooks the tower of the church; it was repaired in 1793. In the chancel, on the north side, is a mural monument, in commemoration of Sir John Spilman, or Spielman, a German, who first introduced the manufacture of paper into this kingdom. This was in the reign of Elizabeth, who granted him the subordinate manor of Portbridge, or Bycknore, anciently an appendage to the priory. Here he built a mill for the making of writing paper; and in the 31st of Elizabeth, who knighted him, and to whom he was a jeweller, he obtained a license for the sole gathering for ten years, of all rags, &c., necessary for the making of such paper. He died in 1607; his effigy, with that of his lady, are exhibited on the monument, kneeling at a desk. In different parts of the church, are several slabs, curiously inlaid with brass. Here also are several memorials for the Beers and Twistletons, of Horseman's-place, in this parish, and for other respectable families. In the principal church-yard, which from its situation on the hill above the town, to the east, overlooks even the tower of the church itself, was a chantry chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund the Martyr; and the road leading up to it is, in old deeds, called St. Edmund's-hill. A hermitage is recorded to have been established here, in 1235. The charitable benefactions for the use of the poor are numerous: an alms-house was founded here, under a license from Henry VI.; and in ancient rental, it is called the Spytell-house. In 1565, and so late as the reign of James I., there was a fishery at Dartford Creek. From the establishment of the different mills near it on the Darent, the town is now in a very flourishing state. The original paper mill erected by Sir John Spilman, about half a mile above the bridge, occupied the site of the gunpowder mills; and another mill, at a short distance below it, for the manufacture of paper, stands where Geoffrey Box, of Liege, erected a mill for slitting iron bars into rods, &c., supposed to have been the first of the kind in England, as early as the year 1590. The bridge is now a commodious structure, but was very narrow and dangerous, till between forty and fifty years ago, when it was altered at the expense of the county. It is supposed to have been originally built soon after the fourth of Edward III. About the same period that the bridge was repaired, the old market-house and shambles were taken down, and new buildings for the purpose erected in a less inconvenient situation: the road through the town was also amended, and new pavements made. Corn is sold here in great quantities, annually: below the town is a good wharf. The houses are chiefly disposed in one principal street, through which passes the high road, and two smaller ones, branching off at right angles. On Dartford Brent, an eminence above the town, on the east, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, lay encamped with his army, in 1452, at the time that Henry VI. was encamped on Blackheath. This place was the rendezvous also of General Fairfax's army, in 1648. Several years ago, a small neat bridewell was erected just without the town. The petty sessions for the upper division of the Lathe of Sutton at Hone are holden here.</p>
Remains of Dartford-place.	
Remarkable burial ground above the church.	
Considerable trade in corn.	

Market, Saturday.—Fair, August 2d, for horses and bullocks.—Mail arrives 10.0 afternoon; departs 4.37 morning.—Bankers, David James and Co., draw on Masterman & Co.—Inns, the Bull, and the Bull and George.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
11	Dartmoor forest	Devon	Tavistock ...	.....	.....	.....	207	353
11	Dartmouth,* bo mt }	Devon	Exeter .....26	Modbury ...14	Kingsbridge 14		203	4597
	..... & to }							
45	Darton..... pa & to	W. R. York	Barnesley .. .3	Huddersfield 9	Wakefield .. 6		175	4426
22	Darwen, Lower, to }	Lancaster ..	Blackburn .. 2	Haslingden ..6	Preston ....11		209	2667
	..... & chap }							
22	Darwen Over, to & ch	Lancaster ..	..... 4	..... 7	.....11		207	6972
10	Darwent .. to & chap	Derby	S Middleton 10	Sheffield ...12			174	153
39	Dasset, Great to	Warwick ..	Kineton ....4	Southam ....5	Warwick ....13		80	.....
5	Datchet pa	Buckingham	Eton .....2	Colnbrook ...2	Windsor ....2		19	802

* DARTMOUTH is a considerable seaport, borough, and market-town, situated in the hundred of Coleridge. It lies near the confluence of the river Dart, from which it takes its name, with the British channel. The borough, which was incorporated by Edward III., sends one member to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, twelve common councilmen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town clerk, and a high steward, was formed out of Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardness, which were originally three distinct towns or villages, and still possess some distinct local regulations. Dartmouth comprises the three parishes of St. Petrox, St. Saviour, and Townstall. One of the churches is situated on a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and having a tower sixty-nine feet high, forms a good sea-mark. The harbour, the entrance of which is defended by a castle, and two platforms of cannon, is very safe, and can contain five hundred ships. Browne Willis informs us, that this fortress was erected by Henry VII., who "agreed for himself and heirs, to pay the corporation £40 per annum, for their building a strong and mighty tower and bulwark, with lime and stone, for furnishing the same with guns, artillery, and ordnance, and for finding a chain in length and strength sufficient." The castle, however, is not large, and but thinly mounted with cannon. It stands in a situation highly beautiful, and is surrounded with a number of rich oaks, from the midst of which, adding greatly to the picturesque scene, spring up the tower and spire of a small church. "The view towards the mouth of the harbour," observes Dr. Maton, "exhibits such a happy assemblage of objects for a picture, that it is, perhaps, scarcely to be exceeded. A rocky knoll, projecting from the shore, makes an admirable fore-ground. One of the side screens is formed by the picturesque castle with the adjoining church, just emerging from a fine wood, which enriches the right hand side; the other, a high promontory, with a fort at its feet; whilst the main sea appears in front through a narrow opening, and leaves nothing for the imagination to wish for in the composition." The vestiges of another castle, of a circular form, more ancient, but not so strong, are visible at the south end of the town. From the bay, the view of the town is eminently pleasing, as the houses appear situated on the declivity of a craggy hill, and extending, embosomed among trees, nearly a mile along the waters' edge. The dock-yards and quay project into the river, and cause an apparent curvature in its course, which has a very beautiful effect; while the uniformity is farther broken by the ships of war and smaller vessels, gliding along its current. The rocks on each side are composed of a glossy purple-coloured slate, and their summits are fringed with various plants and shrubs. From the situation of the ground, however, some of the streets are much higher than others; most of them are incommodiously narrow; and the lower tier of houses frequently communicates with that above by flights of steps. The town of Dartmouth was first represented in parliament in the twenty-sixth of Edward I.; but it afterwards intermitted sending till the reign of Edward III., since which the members have been regularly returned. The right of election is possessed by the corporation, who have the power of creating freemen. A considerable portion of the trade of Dartmouth arose from the Newfoundland fishery, which is carried on to a great extent, and employs about 3,000

Tower of a church 69ft. high, a good sea-mark.

Happy assemblage of picturesque objects.

The dock-yards and quay.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
18	Datchworth	pa Hertford ..	Welwyn ...3	Hitchin ....9	Hertford ...6	27	593		
41	Dauntsey	pa Wilts.....	Malmsbury .5	Woot. Basset 5	Chippenham 7	93	561		
7	Davenham	pa & to Chester ...	Northwich .2	Middlewich .5	Tarporley ..9	172	4328		
7	Davenport	to Chester ...	Congleton .5	.....4	Sandbach ...4	166		
28	Daventry *	m t & pa Northamp..	Northampt. 13	Byfield .....7	Towcester .13	72	3646		
48	David's, St.	pa Brecon.....	Brecon .....1	Bualt .....14	Hay .....16	170	1321		
57	David's, St.	vil Pembroke ..	Whitchurch 3	Fisguard ...15	Llanhowel...5	281	2388		
57	David's Head, St., cape	Pembroke ..	St. David's .3	.....17	Whitchurch .6	284	....	

DART-MOUTH.

Twice des-
troyed by
fire.

Custom-
house, and
chief ar-
ticles of
exportation.

Probable
derivation of
its name.

men ; but has declined latterly. The chief markets are the different ports in the Mediterranean ; the returns from which are generally wine, oil, fruit, salt, &c. The quay is large and convenient ; and before it is a spacious street of large and commodious houses, in which the principal merchants reside. The Dissenters, who are very numerous, have a large meeting-house here ; and there are three charity-schools for the education of the children of the poorer classes. Dartmouth has been twice destroyed by fire : in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. The French were, in both instances, the invaders ; and both times escaped with slight loss ; yet, on landing here a third time, in the year 1404, they were intercepted by the peasants and women, and the whole party either taken or slain, together with their leader, Mons. De Castell. In the time of the civil wars, the town was garrisoned for the king ; but in January, 1645, it was stormed by the forces commanded by General Fairfax. The manor was granted by the conqueror to Judhael de Totnais, and from him passed to the Zouches, of whom it is probable the Dawneys purchased it, and conveyed to the Teuksburys, merchants ; and these granted it to the town in the 15th of Edward III. In the second of Edward IV., it appears to have escheated to the crown, and to have been bestowed on Nevill, Lord Falconbridge, and after his decease given to the Duke of Clarence, brother to the king. Again reverting to the crown on the death of the duke, it was given to the Carews by Henry VIII. ; and, though their title was confirmed by Mary in 1557, it once more returned to the sovereign. Elizabeth, in the twenty-third of her reign, bestowed it on — Downing, — Asheton, and Robert Peter ; from the two latter it came to the corporation, by which it is still held. Here is a quay for unloading goods, and a custom-house ; the chief articles exported at present are cyder and barley. Port wine is largely imported ; the coasting trade is also extensive. Dock yards for ship building contribute to furnish employment for the labouring classes. Here is an alms-house for decayed mariners, founded in 1671, and likewise another alms-house, and three charity-schools.

Market, Friday.—*Bankers*, Harris and Co., draw on Stevenson, Salt, and Co.—*Inn*, the Castle.

* DAVENTRY. The market-town of Daventry, or Daventre, extends along the sides and summit of a hill, and is encompassed on the south and east by a range of hills. The name is usually pronounced Danetre, a local abbreviation of its proper name, and from this arbitrary denomination, a notion has been imbibed by the common people, that the place is of Danish origin. In conformity with this conceit has been taken the device for the dress of the town crier, who bears on his badge of office, the figure of a Dane in the act of felling a tree. The antiquary, however, proceeding upon a more solid foundation, is unwilling to trust to the vague evidence of local tradition. The most probable derivation is in the British words Dry-avon-tree, signifying the town of the two Avons, which is perfectly descriptive of the situation of the place between two rivers, bearing the same name. Daventry appears to have been a place of considerable importance at the period of the conquest, and formed part of the immense possessions of the Countess Judith, niece of the Conqueror, and consort of the great Earl of Northumberland. After that nobleman's decapitation, having fallen under the displeasure of the Conqueror, her estates were

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
8	Davidstow .....pa	Cornwall...	Camelford...4	Newport...12	Bodmin...14	227	389
21	Davington .....pa	Kent.....	Feversham...1	Milton.....6	Canterbury...9	46	157
13	Dawdon .....to	Durham....	Sunderland...5	Durham....10	Sheraton....8	267	1022
33	Dawley .....pa	Salop.....	Shiffnall...4	Wellington...4	Madeley....2	147	6877
11	Dawlish .....pa	Devon.....	Teignmouth...3	Ashburton...11	Topsham....9	184	3151
42	Daylesford .....pa	Worcester..	Stow-on-W. 4	Northleach 11	Westcott...3	81	88

alienated. A priory for monks of the Cluniac order was founded here in 1090. The rich endowments of this religious house did not fail to excite the cupidity of Cardinal Wolsey, who obtained by the most unjust means a grant of it from Pope Clement and Henry VIII., under the pretext of enabling him to erect his new colleges of Ipswich, and Christchurch, Oxford. The conventual was afterwards converted into the parochial church, which was taken down some years ago, and a new edifice erected on the site. Some remains of the old building are still visible; these consist of some doorways and ancient windows, supposed to have belonged to the refectory; also a large flight of steps conducting to the apartments. Daventry is a corporate town, and is governed by a bailiff, twelve burgesses, twenty common-council men, one recorder, two serjeants at mace, and a town clerk. The bailiff, during his continuance in office, is justice of peace of the quorum, and chief clerk of the market. The recorder and town clerk must be barristers of law. The former, by virtue of his office, is continued a justice of peace for life. The bailiff, and ex-bailiff, with the recorder, constitute a quorum, and may issue writs for the recovery of debts under an hundred pounds, and the two serjeants at mace are empowered to make the arrests. This quorum alone have cognizance of all causes within the borough. None but townsmen are qualified to serve on the local juries; and the inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries at the assizes, or sessions. Here is a grammar-school in which seventeen boys are educated. This place is famous for the sale of horses, having no less than five fairs for that purpose. About half a mile to the south of the town is the celebrated Borough, or Burrough-hill, usually called Dane's-hill, a spot eminently interesting to the antiquary. The whole summit is nearly occupied by a very extensive encampment, which, in magnitude, surpasses every other similar work in the kingdom. It is in the shape of a human foot, and resembles that in Somersetshire, called Worle Berry. The length is about a mile, and the breadth, in the widest part, about a quarter, and comprises an area of 190 acres: a space which was capable of arranging 100,000 men. The whole of this immense encampment was variously defended. The different points, according to the nature of the grounds, had two, three, or four valla as a security. Towards the northern extremity of the hill, the encampment was divided by two ramparts, which extended across the area, and separated from the rest, a space of about twelve acres. This part is in a circular form, and on the north-east end has a high mount, which was doubtless the pretorium of the general. On the south side of the hill, distant about three hundred yards from the larger encampment, is a small camp, encompassed by a single fosse and vallum, having trenches on the east and west sides. It is in form of a parallelogram, and comprises an area of about an acre. At the foot of the hill, on the south, is a remarkable spot called Burnt Walls, where a variety of arched vaults, walls, and foundations of buildings have been discovered. These are all comprised within a space of about six acres, which was formerly surrounded with a fosse. Contiguous to this are the vestiges of a fortified place, known by the name of John of Gaunt's castle, though eminently connected with the great Roman station. Respecting this grand military post, various conjectures have been hazarded, and much learned discussion employed. In the absence of all direct historical evidence, and as particular circumstances have influenced their judgments, antiquaries have been led to attribute its origin to the

DAVENTRY.

Cupidity of
Cardinal
Wolsey.

The corpo-
ration.

Famous for
the sale of
horses.

Immense
encamp-
ment.

John of
Gaunt's
castle.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
21	Deal *.....m t & pa	Kent	Sandwich .. .4	Ramsgate... .8	Canterbury 14	72	7262
9	Dean	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Workington .5	Whitehaven .8	302	1959
22	Dean	Lancaster ..	Great Bolton 2	Chorley	Wigan..... .7	199	22994

DAVENTRY.

Birth-place of George Andrew, Bishop of Farns and Leighlin, and of John Smith, a celebrated engraver.

Britons, Romans, Danes, and Saxons. The most respectable authority, however, seems at present inclined to give it to the Romans, and to fix here their station of Benavenna. George Andrew, Bishop of Farns and Leighlin in Ireland, was a native of Daventry. After taking his degrees at the University of Oxford, and receiving the gown, he removed into Ireland, where he was appointed to the deanery of Limerick, and afterwards preferred to the bishopric of Ferns. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he was driven from his see, and forced to take refuge in London, where he resided some years in a private manner, and died in 1648. John Smith, a celebrated engraver, was also born at Daventry, he was the son of John Smith, bailiff of the town. After having served an apprenticeship to a painter in London, he was placed under the tuition of a Mr. Becket, from whom he learned the art of engraving in the mezzotinto style, and his genius was further directed by the instructions of the celebrated Van de Vaart. Having attained great skill in the art, he was invited by Sir Godfrey Kneller to make engravings of his pictures. He engraved also a variety of historic and fancy pieces, among which the Holy Family, after Carlo Maratti, is particularly admired for the delicacy of its touch. Walpole places him in the first rank of mezzotinto engravers. Previously to his death, he had prepared two large volumes of proofs of his best productions. He died at Northampton, and was buried in St. Peter's church, where a tablet is placed to his memory.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, January 5th, and Easter-Tuesday, for horses and horned cattle; June 6th and 8th, for swine, and all sorts of goods; August 3d, September 2d, October 23d, and 27th, for cattle, cheese, onions, &c.; October 2d, called Ram Fair, for sheep chiefly, and December 2d.—*Bankers*, Watkins and Co., draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—*Inns*, the Saracen's Head and the Wheatsheaf.

A general place of rendezvous or shipping.

* **DEAL.** The maritime town of Deal, the Addelam of Domesday, lying immediately opposite to the Downs, a general place of rendezvous for shipping, the constant influx of people, and the necessity of providing regular supplies of ship-stores and provisions, render it a flourishing situation for traders, especially in the time of war. In Leland's time, Deal was only a small "fissher village, half a myle fro the shore of the sea;" the houses standing in the part now called Upper Deal. Lower Deal has wholly arisen during the two last centuries. In an ordinance of Henry III., dated in 1229, Deal is enumerated as a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. Before this, it is supposed to have formed a part of the county at large. In 1699, after a strenuous opposition from the corporation of Sandwich, the inhabitants of Deal succeeded in obtaining a charter, by which their town was constituted a "free town and borough of itself;" and its local government vested in a mayor, twelve jurats, twenty-four common-councilmen, a recorder, a town-clerk, and inferior officers. There is nothing, however, in the charter of Deal that abrogates the prescriptive rights of the magistrates of Sandwich respecting Deal; and it is understood that they have a concurrent jurisdiction with the magistrates of Deal, in all juridical matters whatsoever: the inhabitants serve on juries at Sandwich, as before the charter. The great increase in the extent and population of Lower Deal, about the beginning of the last century, and its distance from the parish church, occasioned the inhabitants to commence the building of a chapel of ease, by subscription, in 1707. This undertaking was aided by a duty of two shillings upon every chaldron or ton of coals, or culm, brought into the town till the 1st of May, 1727. The chapel was consecrated in June, 1716. The expense of erecting it, and inclosing the burial-ground, was £2,554 12s. 4½d. It is a brick building, eighty feet by fifty: the roof is of timber-work. Dr. Nicholas

The chapel of ease consecrated in 1716.

DEAL.

An establishment of pilots.

Convenient accommodations for bathing.

Birth-place of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.

Her writings and death.

Carter, father to the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, was curate of this chapel more than fifty-six years: he died here in 1774. The town of Lower Deal stands close to the sea shore, which is a bold open beach, defended from the violence of the waves by an extensive bank of beach stones and pebbles thrown up by the sea. It principally consists of three long streets, running parallel with the sea, and connected by others, either more or less narrow: the houses are mostly of brick, and irregular; but in the buildings that have been erected of late years, greater attention has been paid to uniformity. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in smuggling, though by no means to so great an extent as before the passing of Mr. Pitt's bills for the prevention of unlawful commerce. Here, as at Dover, and in the Isle of Thanet, is an establishment of pilots for the more safe conveyance of shipping into and out of the Downs, and up the rivers Thames and Medway. Here is also a naval storehouse, under the direction of a clerk of the cheque and storekeeper; and an office of the customs, under a collector, comptroller, &c. When the fleets of the royal navy, and the East and West Indies, lie in the Downs, the sea prospects from the beach are eminently beautiful, especially at sun-rise. Between three and four hundred sail are sometimes at anchor in the Downs at one time; the town is then particularly full, and the bustle and traffic are very great. Various improvements have been made in the town since the year 1790, when an act was passed for paving, lighting, and cleansing it. Convenient accommodations for visitors in the bathing season have also been made. In the month of August, 1648, Prince Charles made an attack on a body of the Parliament's forces in this town, but was repulsed with much loss. A considerable shock of an earthquake was felt here in September, 1692, as well as at Dover, Sandwich, and other places on the coast. Several chimneys were thrown down; and the walls of Deal castle, though of immense thickness, were shaken so violently, that the people within expected the building would fall upon their heads. Deal castle stands at a little distance from the naval storehouse at the south end of the town, and is built on a similar plan to that of Sandown. Near this fortress, in Walmer parish, extensive barracks have been erected, both for cavalry and infantry; and a royal military and naval hospital. Upper Deal is a pleasant village, about a mile west from Lower Deal. In the church is a mural monument to the memory of Thomas Boys, Esq., of Fredville, in Nonnington parish; a gentleman who attended Henry VIII. at the siege of Boulogne. Deal was the birth-place of the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, and of her brother, John Carter, Esq. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Carter, was born December 17th, 1717. To the superintendence of her father she was indebted for that early expansion of mind, and rapid acquirement of learning, which laid the basis of her future fame. Her translation of Epictetus, from the original Greek, was her principal work, and is acknowledged as the best version of that author in the English language. Her poems are also much celebrated. She particularly delighted in Greek; Hebrew and Latin she understood well; and Arabic enough to read it tolerably. She was acquainted with French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Portuguese. Her knowledge of ancient and modern history was exact and extensive: of the sciences, astronomy was her favourite study. Her humility and benevolence were equal to her learning; and in her breast, the Christian virtues were enshrined. She died in London, in February, 1806. John Carter, Esq., her brother, died at Deal, on the 22d of August, 1810, at the age of 87. He possessed much learning and general information; produced many pamphlets and papers of a political nature; was a man of elegant and prepossessing manners; and died, universally lamented, one of the oldest magistrates of the county. The roadstead, or anchorage-ground, called the Downs, is immediately opposite to Deal, its southern boundary being formed by the Goodwin-sands. Its width is about six miles, and its

DEAL.

The Goodwin sands.

A floating beacon.

Mighty inundation of the sea.

Curious piece of old ordnance found in the sea.

length about eight : its general depth varies from eight to twelve fathoms. In particular states of the wind, nearly 400 sail of shipping have rode at anchor here at one time. The Carlisle, a fourth rate, one of Sir George Rooke's squadron, was blown up in the Downs in 1699, and great part of the crew were lost. The Goodwin-sands, in all easterly winds, serve as a pier, or break-water, and greatly mitigate the force and immensity of the waves, which, in stormy weather, would otherwise roll upon this shore with unabated fury. These sands extend in length about ten miles, the north sand-head being nearly opposite to Ramsgate, and the south sand-head to Kingsdown. The danger of striking upon them arises from their nature, which Smeaton describes as that of a quicksand, clean and unconnected, yet lying so close, as to render it difficult to work a pointed bar to the depth of more than six or seven feet. Their ingurgitating property is so powerful, that in a few days, even the largest vessel driven upon them would be swallowed up, and seen no more. At low water they are in many parts dry, and parties frequently land on them ; but when the tide begins to flow, the sand becomes soft, and is moved to and fro by the waves. Some years ago, in order to prevent the many accidents which happened to shipping on these sands, the corporation of the Trinity-house, formed the design of erecting a light-house on them ; but, after the sand had been penetrated by boring augers to a great depth, the scheme was given up as impracticable, as no solid foundation could be obtained. A floating light, however, has been since placed on the east side of the north sand-head, and has proved of signal benefit. Tradition, grounded upon some monkish annals, has represented these sands as having been formerly an island belonging to the great Earl Goodwin, or Godwin, and that it "sonke sodainly into the sea," as a mark of the vengeance of heaven against the sins of that nobleman. Lambard accounts for their origin as follows : "Silvester Giraldus, in his Itinerarie of Wales, and many others doe write, that, about the end of the reigne of William Rufus, or the beginning of that of Henrie I., there was a sodaine and mighty inundation of the sea, by the which a great part of Flaunders, and of the low countries thereabout, was drenched and lost, so that many of the inhabitants being thereby repulsed from their seats, came over into England. Now at the same time that this happened in Flaunders, the like harme was done in sundry places, both of England, and Scotland also, as Hector Bæthius, the Scottish hystoriographer, most plainly writeth, affirming, that, amongst others, this place, being sometyne of the possession of the Earl Godwine, was then first violently overwhelmed with a light sande, wherewith it not only remayneth covered ever since, but is become withall (Navium gurgēs et vorago,) a most dreadful gulfe and shippe swallower." Somner conjectures, that the overflowing of the low countries mentioned above, occasioned the sands to emerge above the ocean, through the decrease of the depth of water in these parts, and that they had previously been entirely covered, even at low tides, to a sufficient depth for sailing of vessels over them. In 1775, a curious piece of old ordnance was dragged out of the sea, near the Goodwin-sands, by some fishermen who were sweeping for anchors in the gull-stream. It was seven feet ten inches long ; and from some of the ornaments, was supposed to have been cast about the year 1370. It was so contrived as to be loaded at the breech, and though extremely unwieldy, had evidently been used as a swivel gun. In the month of May, 1817, two guns, apparently three-pounders, and an anchor, were also brought on shore at Dover by two fishing vessels, which had fished them up in their trawls off the Galloper. They were supposed to have belonged to some vessel of the Spanish armada, or to the fleet of the Dutch Admiral, Van Tromp. Here is a national school for the gratuitous education of the children of the poor. The Baptists, Independents, and Methodists, have places of worship here. The coast, extending from Deal southwards, is rocky and precipitous ; and on the cliffs grows abundance

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
16	Dean *.....pa	Hants	Basingstoke .5	Whitchurch .6	Kingsclere ..7	50	163
16	Dean, East	Hants	Romsey ....6	Salisbury ....9	Stockbridge..8	74	173
38	Dean, East	Sussex	Midhurst ....5	Petworth....9	Chichester ..7	54	391
38	Dean, East	Sussex	Eastbourne .2	Seaford.....4	Hailsham ...8	66	330
28	Dean.....pa	Northampt.	Rockingham 5	Duddington .6	Stamford ...11	85	....

of samphire, which is gathered for sale by persons, whose hazardous occupations have been picturesquely described by Shakspeare, in the tragedy of *King Lear*. The town is now lighted with gas.

DEAL.

Markets, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, April 6th and October 12th, for cattle and pedlery.—*Bankers*, Hulk and Co., draw on Prescott, Grote, and Co.—*Inns*, the Three Kings, Walmer Castle, Royal Oak, and Black Horse.

* DEAN is a pleasant village, in the hundred of Overton, King's Clere division, on the great western road. In the 31st of Edw. III., 1358, the manors of Dean and Ash, which latter is now a separate parish, then constituting one parish, called the parish of Deane and Ashe, otherwise Deane Maudit Ashe, became by purchase the property of Wm. Wickham, the celebrated Bishop of Winchester. These estates passed from the bishop to his sister Agnes, the wife of Wm. Champreis, who had issue by her a daughter and heir, Alice, married to Sir Wm. Parrott; and had issue a son and heir, Sir Thomas, who took the name of Wickham, and inherited these estates, together with Broughton castle, in Oxfordshire. His son, William Wickham, left a daughter and heir, Margaret, who carried them in marriage to Sir William Fienes, second Lord Say and Sele, in whose descendants they remained till 1589, when they were sold by Richard Fennys, Lord Say and Sele, to Sir James Deane. Early in the next century, the parish of Dean and Ash was separated by act of parliament; and the manor of Dean passed by marriage from the family of Deane to that of Harwood, who still continue its possessors, and reside in the old manor-house. Here is a very handsome new church, built upon the site of the old parish church, about fifteen years ago, at the sole cost and charge of the late Wither Bramstone, Esq., of Oakley-hall. This church is a very handsome structure, with a lofty square tower; the interior of which is highly finished, and has altogether the appearance of a college chapel. A beautiful stone screen of three arches separates the body of the church from the chancel, the east window of which contains a beautiful and highly finished representation of the crucifixion, after a celebrated painting by Le Brun, executed by Bruckley. The other windows are of ground glass, adorned with rich and elegant stained borders, of an uniform pattern. Here are several handsome mural monuments of marble, in memory of different members of the families of Wither, Harwood, and Bramstone, removed from the old church, and replaced as near as might be in their former situations. The windows of the old church had once been adorned with stained glass, but it was so much dilapidated, that only two figures of saints were worth preserving, which are placed in two windows in the new porch, made for their reception. The arms of the family of Warren, Earl of Surrey, soon after the conquest, were remaining in one of the windows of the chancel till 1796, when the window being much dilapidated, they were removed. Oakley-hall, late the residence of the munificent builder of the new church, and also rebuilt by him in 1790, is situated near the adjoining village of Oakley, but within the limits of the parish of Dean. Nearly two hundred years ago it became the property and residence of the family of Wither, a branch of the Withers of Manydown, in the neighbouring parish of St. Lawrence Wotton. It passed by marriage with a co-heiress of that family to the father of the late Mr. Bramstone, who dying without issue, it became the property and residence of his cousin and heir, William Hicks Beach, Esq. There are no manufactures of consequence carried on here.

A pleasant village.

The church a very handsome building.

Oakley-hall.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
15	Dean Forest, ex pa dist	Gloucester	Newnham .. 5	.....	.....	124	7014
15	Dean, Little * .. pa	Gloucester	.....	Ross .. 8	Gloucester .. 12	119	617
15	Dean, Mitchell, † m t	Gloucester	Newent .. 8	.....	.....	116	560
	..... & pa }			.....	.....
3	Dean, Nether and	Bedford	Kimbolton .. 4	H. Ferrers .. 6	Risley .. 3	64	513
	Upper .. pa }						
16	Dean Priors .. pa	Hants	Petersfield .. 5	N. Alresford 10	Alton .. 7	53	....
11	Dean Priors .. pa	Devon	Ashburton .. 4	Plym Earls 13	Dartmouth .. 12	196	553
9	Dean Scales .. ham	Cumberland	Cockermouth 3	Workington 5	Mary Port .. 7	304	....
38	Dean, West .. pa	Sussex	Midhurst .. 6	Chichester .. 5	Petworth .. 10	59	641
38	Dean, West .. pa	Sussex	Sleaford .. 2	Lewes .. 10	Hailsham .. 8	58	150
16	Dean, West .. pa	Hants	Romsey .. 7	Stockbridge .. 8	Salisbury .. 9	74	3060
29	Deanham .. to	Northumb.	Morpeth .. 10	Bellingham .. 12	Hexham .. 13	290	46
28	Dean Thorpe .. ham	Northamp.	Oundle .. 6	Rockingham 5	Kettering .. 10	84	225
44	Dearnbrook .. to	W. R. York	Settle .. 8	Askrigg .. 9	Hawes .. 9	237	....
36	Debach .. pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge 4	Ipswich .. 8	Debenham .. 8	79	....
14	Debden .. pa	Essex	Thaxted .. 4	Linton .. 9	Halstead .. 17	38	985
29	Debdon .. to	Northumb.	Alnwick .. 11	Rothbury .. 3	Morpeth .. 13	301	14
36	Debenham † m t & pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 8	Needham .. 8	Ipswich .. 12	83	1629
21	Debting .. pa	Kent	Maidstone .. 3	Chatham .. 6	Milton .. 9	33	372
31	Decuman's, St. .. pa	Somerset	Dunster .. 5	Watchet .. 3	Minehead .. 9	154	3120
31	Deddington § m t & pa	Oxford	Banbury .. 6	Chip Norton 11	Bicester .. 12	69	2078

Formerly a
market
here.

* DEAN (Little), or Dene Parva, now a distinct parish, was formerly included in that of Dean Mitchell; and like that produces coal and iron ore. The village is populous; and if we may judge from a curious market-cross near its centre, must have formerly enjoyed the privileges of a market-town. The mines, and the manufacture of nails, afford the chief employment to the labouring classes. Under the direction of Sir G. O. Paul, Bart., has been built, upon an improved plan, a penitentiary-house, for the forest division. In the church are the remains of some finely painted glass.

Fairs, Whit-Monday, and November 26th for pedlers' wares.

The church
with a high
tower.

† DEAN MITCHELL. The market town of Mitchell, or Mitchell Dean, deriving its name from the Saxon words Dene, and Micl; the former explanatory of its situation in a deep dell, the latter denoting its relative consequence to the neighbouring village of Little Dean. The church has a tower, terminated by a well-proportioned octagonal spire, 156 feet high from the foundation. The roof is of oak timber, studded with roses, and other devices, finely carved. In the east window of the further north aisle are some remains of painted glass. Many sepulchral memorials are exhibited by this church; and among them various mutilated slabs, which were once ornamented with brasses. The font is supposed to have been cut out of a capital of some column, as the lower part displays carvings evidently inverted. A subterraneous passage, concerning which many stories are told, leads from this church to a wood upon a hill, about half a mile from the town. The manners of the inhabitants are reported to have been greatly improved since the establishment of a charity school. The houses are principally arranged in three streets, resembling the Roman Y. A small manufacture of leather is carried on in this town.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday and October 10th, for horses, cattle, and sheep.—*Inn*, the George.

Seated on a
hill near the
source of
the Deben.

‡ DEBENHAM, a market town, is seated on a hill, near the source of the Deben. The town is meanly built, but the church is handsome, and contains some ancient monuments. The town-house is also a neat building. Sir Robert Hitcham directed by his will, that twenty poor children of this place should be instructed in his school at Framlingham; but that being found inconvenient, a master was appointed at Debenham, to be paid out of the produce of that gentleman's estate. This town suffered greatly by fire in the year 1744.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, June 24th, for braziery and toys.

§ DEDDINGTON. The market-town of Deddington is near the Northamptonshire edge of the county. The town is small, and has no staple manufacture. The houses, composed of the ordinary stone produced

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
14	Dedham pa	Essex	Colchester . . 6	Manningtree 4	Harwich . . . 14	58	1770	
4	Dedworth ham	Berks	Windsor . . . 2	Maidenhead 10	Oakingham . 12	21	137	
44	Deepdale ham	W. R. York	Settle 14	Askrigg . . . 4	Hawes 5	247	....
45	Deepdale Head . . . ham	W. R. York	.....	Broughton . . 5	Clitheroe . . . 7	224	....
24	Deeping, East pa	Lincoln	Mar. Deeping 1	Croyland . . . 6	Spalding . . . 12	91	1587	
24	Deeping Few ex pa	Lincoln	Spalding . . . 6	Mar. Deeping 7	Croyland . . . 7	89	760	
28	Deeping Gate ham	Northampt . .	Mar. Deeping 1	Croyland . . . 7	Spalding . . . 13	89	155	
24	Deeping Market * . . . }	Lincoln	Spalding . . . 13	Stamford . . . 8	Bourn 9	90	1091	
	..... m t & pa }						

in the neighbourhood, are in general on a contracted scale. The Oxford canal comes within two miles of the town. Dr. Plot found that ancient game, the quintain, much practised here. "In running at the quintain," says he, "they first set a post perpendicularly in the ground, and then place a slender piece of timber on the top of it, on a spindle, with a board nailed to it on one end, and a bag of sand hanging at the other. Against this board they anciently rode with spears; now, as I saw it at Deddington, only with strong staves, which violently bringing about the bag of sand, if they make not good speed away, it strikes them in the neck or shoulders, and sometimes knocks them from their horses; the great design of the sport being to try the agility both of man and horse, and to break the board." This exercise was practised by the Romans, and Kennet observes, that he never met with it at any place which was not in the former neighbourhood of Roman settlements. The sport is now disused, and the oldest man in the town does not remember to have heard his father mention the custom in any other than a traditional way. At a short distance from the church, is a square and lofty domestic building of considerable antiquity, with an open balustrade of stone at the top. The rooms are spacious, and the staircase is somewhat rudely, yet labouriously, carved. One of the upper apartments is said to have been used as a Catholic oratory. The building belongs to the lay impropietor, and is tenanted by a farmer. There was pulled down, some years ago, an extensive building, which Gough mentions as an old inn, chiefly of stone, for pilgrims. This town possessed a castle, which was probably a structure of much strength and consequence; but no part of the building is now remaining. A wide fosse went completely round, and is still distinctly marked through its whole progress. The period at which the castle was erected cannot be ascertained. This town has one church, a handsome Gothic building, with a tower at the west end, with eight jagged pinnacles. In the chancel are three stone recesses, used by the priest and deacons during the performance of high mass. Nearer to the altar is the piscina. Here are some ancient brasses, and many stones from which the brass is gone. In the north aisle is an altar-tomb of grey stone, surmounted by a mural tablet, on which is a mutilated brass. Inarched in the south aisle is the stone effigy of a female, the hands in a devotional posture; the robes plaited. The spring of the arch beneath which this monument is placed has steps formed in it, which ascend to a considerable height. Sir Thomas Pope, native of Deddington, founded a free-school here. Deddington was formerly a corporate town, and sent two burgesses to parliament, but was relieved from this duty by petition. The town is nominally governed by a bailiff, but this officer is chosen by the persons holding the lordship of the manor, and has hitherto not been accustomed to exercise any jurisdiction in the town. In this parish are two medicinal springs, one of which is strongly impregnated with vitriolic salt.

DEDDING-TON.

The ancient exercise of running at the quintain.

Had formerly a castle of much strength and consequence.

Free school founded by Sir Thomas Pope.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, August 21st, for horses and cows; Saturday after Old St. Michael, and October 10th, statute fairs; and November 22d, for horses, cows, and wine.—Tuns, the King's Arms, and Three Tuns.

* DEEPING, or Market Deeping. East Deeping is a small market-town, whose situation seems to have furnished the name, the land towards

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>					<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
24	Deeping, West	pa Lincoln	Deeping Mar. 1	Stamford	7 Bourn	10	91	301	
9	Deerham	pa & to Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Mary Port	2 Ireby	11	308	2185	
15	Deerhurst	pa & ham Gloucester	Tewkesbury 2	Newent	10 Winchcomb 10		161	869	
42	Defford	chap Worcester	Pershore	3 Upton	5 Evesham	8	103	353	
48	Defynnock	pa Brecon	Trecastle	3 Llandovery	11 Brecon	7	178	...	
43	Deighton	to E. R. York	York	5 N. Malton	11 Gt. Driffield 18		205	179	
44	Deighton	to N. R. York	N. Allerton 5	Thirsk	4 Ripon	7	220	...	
45	Deighton Kirk, pa & to	W. R. York	Wetherby	2 Otley	12 Tadcaster	6	196	...	
45	Deighton, North	to W. R. York			11		9	197 154	
7	Delamere	pa Chester	Chester	9 Northwich	7 Overton	4	175	828	
28	De la Pre	to Northampt	Northampton 1	Daventry	13 Towcester	9	65	...	
24	Dembleby	pa Lincoln	Folkingham	6 Grantham	6 Corby	7	108	66	
36	Denardeston	pa Suffolk	Clare	5 Haverhill	9 Lavenham	12	61	...	
52	Denbigh	co						83167	

**MARKET
DEEPIING.**

Dr. Robert Tighe, a celebrated linguist, &c., born here.

Discovery of a human skeleton and Roman coins.

the east being the lowest in the whole county. Richard de Rulos, chamberlain to William the Conqueror, is said to have raised a lofty bank to protect the country from the inundations of the river Welland; and houses were erected on the bank, that formed an extensive village. Morcar de Bruen, a Saxon chief, gave the manor of Deeping to the abbey of Croyland. Some time after, Beorred, King of Mercia, seized the manor, and bestowed it on Langfor, one of his favourites. Deeping was the birth-place of Dr. Robert Tighe, a celebrated linguist and divine, and Archdeacon of Middlesex. He was one of those employed to revise the translation of the Bible. At East Deeping, or Deeping St. James, was once a small chapel, erected by the monks of Croyland Abbey, which was afterwards converted into a parish church. A priory of Benedictine monks was founded here, in 1139, and given to the church and abbey of Thorney, to be held free from secular service. In August, 1807, while some persons were digging on Deeping-common, they discovered a human skeleton in a perfect state, about sixteen inches below the surface; and, near it, an earthen pot, containing 782 Roman coins. They were about the size of farthings: a few are of the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, and the first Claudius; and, consequently, are more than 1700 years old; but the irregularity of the exergue, rendered it difficult by the legend to determine. Around the head of one of the plainest, supposed to be that of Augustus, was the following:—"IMP. C. VICTORINUS, P. AUG." In all the impressions, the head was astonishingly clear and correct. The matrix in which it was stamped, without carrying veneration for antiquity to lengths that obstruct fair determination, may be pronounced equal to the most finished and beautiful of the present age.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, second Wednesday after May 11th, Wednesday before Lammas, August 1st, October 11th, and November 22d, for horses, stock, and timber of all sorts.—Inn, the Bull.

Variable soil and surface.

* **DENBIGHSHIRE** is bounded northward by the Irish sea; towards the north-east and south-east it joins Flintshire and Salop; and its boundaries, to the south and west, are the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon. Its form is irregular, its greatest length is forty-eight, and its breadth twenty miles; and its area is computed to be 410,000 acres, nearly the whole of which is in a state of cultivation: three-eighths as arable, and the remainder as pasture land. It contains one borough, Denbigh; five market towns, Abergeley, Llangollen, Llanwrst, Ruthin, and Wrexham; and fifty-seven parishes. The character of its soil and surface is very various: the western parts are mountainous, as are the northern, in a smaller degree; but the alpine features are considerably softened; and some districts of the north, the south-east, and the south, become fine pasture and meadow land, where cheese is made as good as in Cheshire. The climate is esteemed salutary; but being frequently agitated by winds from the heights of Snowdon, and by the northern blasts from the ocean, it is not without a feeling of asperity. The western hills are interspersed with lakes, the streams from which suffice for the necessary



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
52	Denbigh* . . m t & bo	Denbigh	St. Asaph 4	Ruthin 7	Conwy 15		213	3786

irrigation of the soil. Rich mines of lead, iron, and coal, have been found in various parts. The first abounds in a tract, which abuts upon Flintshire, northward to the Dee; and reaches, southward, to near Llangollen. Iron ore is discovered in the Ruabon and Berwyn hills; and at Bromba, where also a mine of sulphur has been found, containing iron pyrites, in masses. Coal abounds, particularly, in the eastern district. Slate, lime, and free-stone rocks, are also wrought with advantage. Agriculture, in Denbighshire, does not appear to be directed by the prejudices which prevail in other parts of the principality. Societies are instituted for its improvement; and these, aided by the exertions of some public spirited proprietors, have not been altogether unsuccessful. The natural products of the county seem to consist of its corn and cattle, and of the minerals which it has been found to enclose in its bosom; but it has no navigable river, or port, and consequently no external commerce. Of its manufactures, coarse cloths, flannels, and stockings, fabricated from the wool of the country, are the most considerable. A small quantity only of iron is wrought; and a manufactory of harps is established at Llanwrst. During the almost continual dissensions between the Mercians and the Welsh, Denbighshire was often the arena and the object of their contests. One vestige remains of their depredatory mode of warfare, in an immense ditch and rampart, constructed by Offa, a Mercian king; and from him denominated Offa's Dyke. This singular work, almost entire in many places, extends from the river Wye, along the counties of Hereford, Radnor, and Montgomery, enters Denbighshire near Chirk castle, and quits it above Wrexham; and ceases at Cae-dwm, in the parish of Mold, Flintshire. Nearly parallel to this celebrated trench, on the English side, is a similar fortification, which, when entire, extended from Maesbury, near Oswestry, to the Dee, at Basingwerk; and with the other, enclosed a piece of ground, on which Britons and Saxons were wont to assemble for commercial purposes. This county returns two members to parliament, one for the shire, and one for the borough of Denbigh and Ruthin.

DENBIGH-SHIRE.

Iron ore found in the Ruabon and Berwyn hills.

Offa's Dyke, a singular work.

* DENBIGH, the county-town of Denbighshire, is situated near the centre of Dyffryn Clwyd, upon a rocky declivity, forming a prominent point in a tract of the country called Rhôs, whence its ancient British name was Castell Cled fryn yn Rhôs. The only authentic accounts of this place commence with the foundation of its castle. On the death of Llewellyn, his brother David considered himself the legal sovereign of N. Wales, and summoned the Welsh chieftains, as subjects, to meet him at Dinbech, (a small hill fortress) for the purpose of holding a consultation respecting their common interests. Desirous of vindicating the injured rights of the country, he commenced hostilities against the English, which terminated in his capture and imprisonment, together with the total subjugation of the Welsh. Edward bestowed it on Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who built the castle and sheltered the town by a wall. After the death of this nobleman, the fortress and lordship came to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who married Alicia, his daughter. The estate, upon the attainder of Lancaster, was given to Hugh de Spencer, the minion of Edward II.; on the execution of De Spencer, the lordship and castle reverted again to the crown. Edward III. gave them to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, on whose attainder and death they were granted to William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury: they were afterwards possessed by the grandson of the Earl of March, his attainder being reversed in the reign of Richard II. In process of time, the estate becoming again by marriage the property of the crown, was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1563 to her favourite

Line of personal possession.

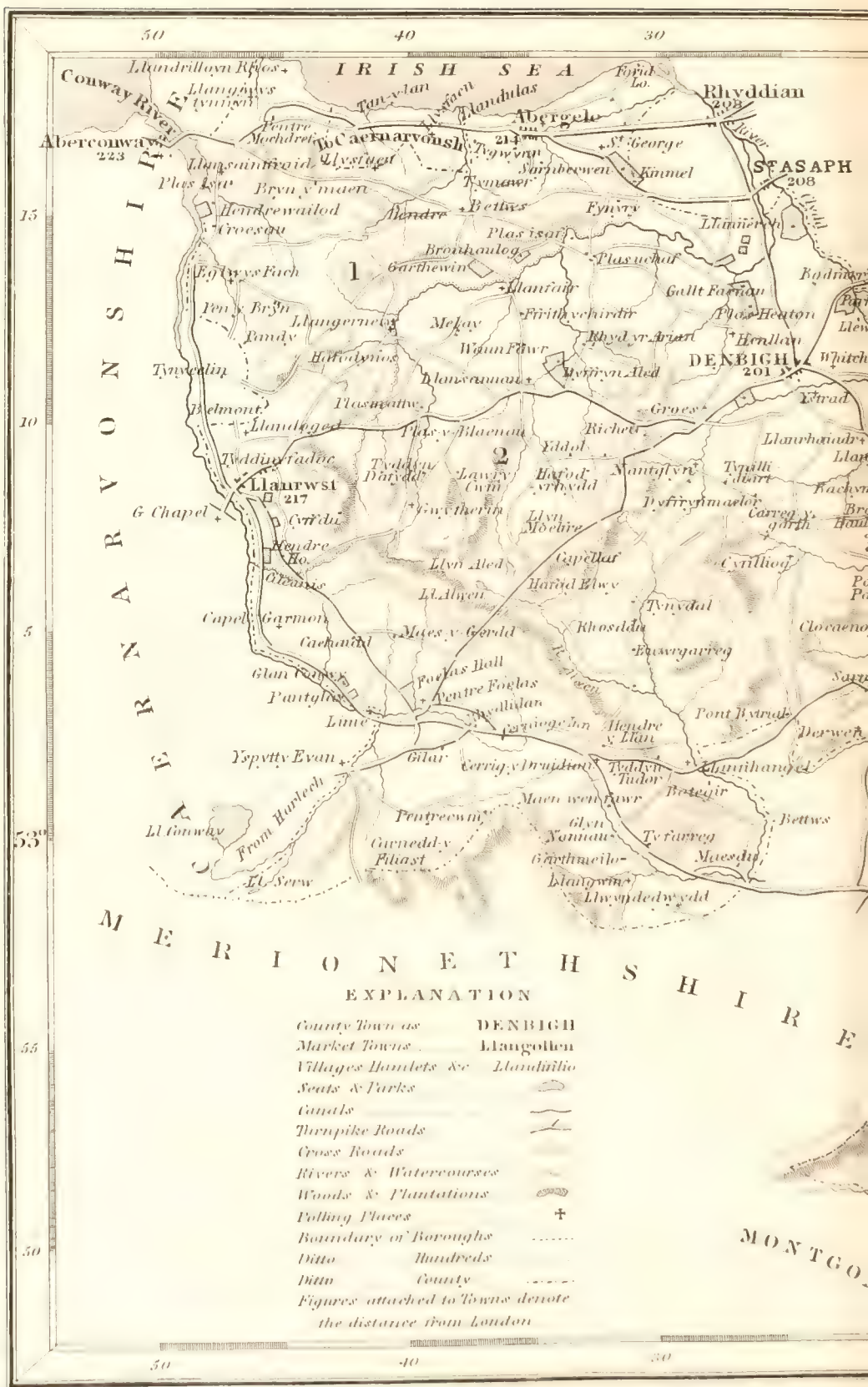
DENBIGH.

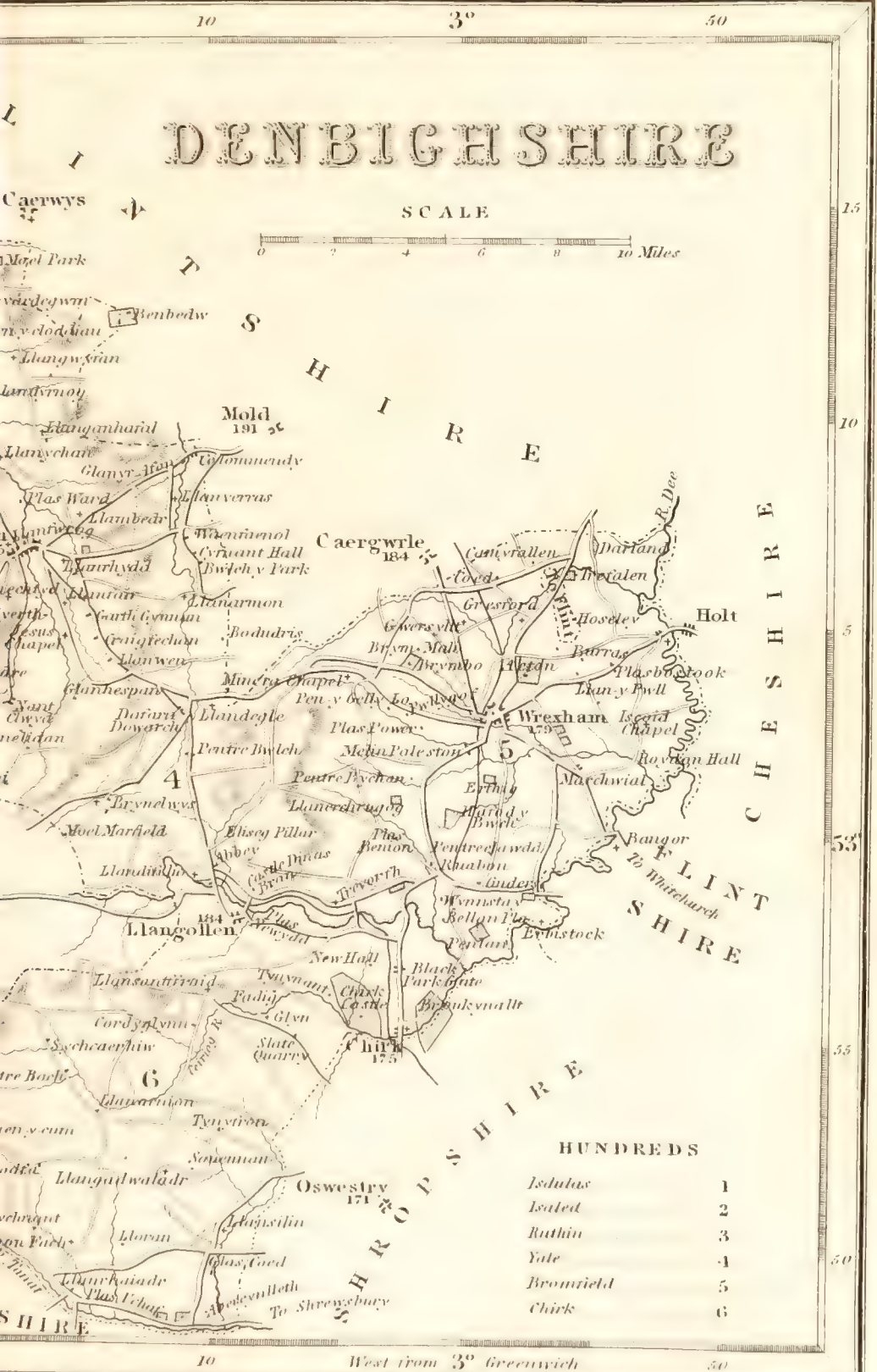
Dudley, Earl of Leicester. In 1645, Charles I. stopped here after his retreat from Chester, and from this circumstance, a tower, containing the rooms which he occupied, still retains the name *Siambr y brenkin*, or the royal apartment. The following year the castle was in the possession of the royalists, under the government of Colonel William Salisbury. It was besieged by General Mytton, by an investment made on the 16th July, but the garrison did not surrender till the 3d of November following. It was probably dismantled on changing possessors, and after the restoration of Charles II., was blown up with gunpowder, and rendered completely untenable. This fortress appears to have been a superb structure, formed by grouting; that is, two walls occupying the extremities of the intended thickness were first built in the ordinary manner, with a vacancy between them, into which was poured a mixture of hot mortar and rough stones of all sizes, which, on cooling, consolidated into a solid mass as hard as stone. The grand entrance was through a magnificent pointed archway, formerly flanked by two large octagonal towers, now in ruins. In an ornamented niche over the centre of the arch, is still remaining tolerably entire, the statue of the founder; and over a gateway, that stood on the left of this, was another of his wife. These ruins cover the summit of the craggy hill, one side of which is boldly precipitous. The prospects through the broken arches and frittering walls are extensive, and peculiarly fine. The vale of Clwyd is presented in rich variety, decorated with villas, and terminated by a line of hills, from the rock of Disserth to Moel Fenlli. The town of Denbigh has been compared to Stirling in Scotland. Crowned with a majestic ruin, the town viewed from a distant part of the country assumes an imposing aspect. The castle is seen with the greatest advantage from the road to Ruthin. The place was originally inclosed with walls, and fortified with one square and three round towers, that connected it with the castle. The entrance was by two gates; one called the Exchequer-gate, in which was held the royal baronial courts; and the other the Burgesses-gate, in which affairs relative to municipal business was transacted. In one of these precincts stands St. Hilary's, a chapel formerly belonging to the garrison, and now appropriated to a place of worship. Not far distant are the remains of a church, 170 feet in length, and seventy-one broad. The structure, as appears from a date upon a foundation stone, was begun in 1579, under the directions of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who, it is said, desisted from prosecuting the work from dislike to the Welsh, who resisted his insufferable tyranny. A sum is said to have been afterwards collected for the purpose of completing the plan; but the Earl of Essex passing through the place, on his ill-fated expedition to Ireland, obtained a loan of the money, which he failed to re-imburse; the building in consequence was left unfinished, and the effects of time have changed it to a ruin. A monastic institution is said by Speed to have been formed here, by John de Sunimore, in the year 1399. But from an authentic document upon a mutilated ancient brass, found some years since, it appears to have been a priory for Carmelites, or white friars, founded long anterior to that date, by John Salisbury, of Lleven, who died in 1289. The conventual church, in which the family of the founder were interred up to the era of the reformation, is all that remains of this building; and even this has been sacrilegiously desecrated into a barn. The new town, standing below the rocky bridge, gradually arose from the old. This, extending down the slope of the hill, and some way round the base, consists principally of one street, with a few good houses; but the collateral streets, or rather lanes, are very irregular and ill-built. Its manufactures in gloves and shoes are very considerable. Denbigh was made a borough in the time of Edward I. The corporation consists of two aldermen, who are justices, two bailiffs, twenty-five capital burgesses, a recorder, two coroners, and other subordinate officers. It sends one member to parliament in conjunction with Holt and Ruthin. This town has undergone many im-

Stupendous ruins.

Imposing prospects.

The new town.





improvements of late years. The town hall has been handsomely stuccoed. A dispensary has been established, and is supported by a very liberal subscription among the inhabitants and neighbouring families. A physician gives advice gratis, and an apothecary is engaged at a liberal salary. Near Denbigh-hill, in a fragment of the ruined wall of a castle, is a striking likeness in profile of his Majesty George II.; the forehead, eyes, brow, nose, mouth, chin, and even the shape of his wig and shoulders, are exactly characteristic. A farmer's club is established here, who meet monthly to report progress for reciprocal information. The parish church, St. Marcelles, is at Whitchurch, about a mile distant, on the road to Ruthin. In the porch, upon a small piece of brass, are the effigies of Richard Middleton, of Gwainynog, in a kneeling posture. He was governor of Denbigh castle, in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. Also Jane, his wife. Behind, in relievo, are nine sons; and behind the wife, seven daughters. Several of this gentleman's sons were men of distinguished characters, particularly the third, named William, a sea captain and an eminent poet; he received his education at Oxford. Thomas, the fourth son, became Lord Mayor of London, and founder of the family of Chirk Castle. The speculative genius of Hugh, his sixth son, appeared at an early age in attempts to search for coal in the neighbourhood of his native place; but, not succeeding, he removed to London, where he became a citizen and goldsmith. His success in trade enabled him to farm the principal lead and silver mines in Cardiganshire, at £400 a year; yet so profitable were these works, that from one mine, yielding nearly 100 ounces of silver from a ton of lead, he derived a clear profit of £2,000 per month. This immense revenue he expended in carrying into execution a plan of supplying the city of London with water. The proposal was made in 1608, and the work was completed in five years. The first issue of the waters from the head at Islington was honoured by the presence of King James I., with his court, and corporation of London. He received the honour of knighthood, and afterwards of baronetage, but his property was exhausted by the undertaking, and the ingratitude of the public allowed him to be reduced to the profession of a surveyor. Mortifying as was the result of finishing the New River, his ardent spirit for public undertakings caused him to engage in reclaiming 2,000 acres from the sea, in the Isle of Wight, by embanking. He died in 1631, and his family declined into narrow circumstances, while the property which he had created rose to an unexampled value. He left a number of the New River shares to the poor of the Goldsmith's Company, yet, in aftertimes, his descendant and representative, when a widow, was debarred from benefiting by the charity of her ancestor, because her husband had omitted to take up his freedom as a goldsmith! Mr. Bushel, the ingenious servant of Sir Francis Bacon, was the successor of Sir Hugh Middleton at the mines. A mural monument in memory of that learned antiquary Humphrey Llwyd, in a supplicating posture, and Spanish costume. He graduated at Oxford, and adopted the medical profession. He represented in parliament the borough of Denbigh, his native place, where he prematurely died in 1568, aged forty-one. He published "*Commentariolum Britannicæ*," an epistle "*De Mona Druidum insula, antiquitati suæ restituta*," and various other tracts. Though having the appearance of antiquity imparted to it by the venerable ruins of its lordly castle, yet Denbigh may be called a handsome modern town. It consists of one long avenue, enclosed by many elegant private residences, opening into a spacious market-place, from which several smaller avenues diverge. The triennial meeting of the Welsh bards, called the Eisteddfod is now revised and appointed to be held occasionally in this town. The first revived assemblage was held in Sept., 1828, under the patronage of his royal highness the Duke of Sussex. Denbigh returns one member to parliament.

DENBIGH

A farmer's club held here.

Memorials of the family of Sir Hugh Middleton.

Mortifying results of his enterprising public spirit

The triennial meeting of the Welsh bards.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, the Friday se'nnight before Easter-day, May 14th, July 19th, September 25th, and second Wednesday after November 1st.—*Bankers*, Sankey and Co., draw on Bonaquet and Co.—*Inns*, the Bull, and the Crown.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
11	Denbury pa	Devon	N. Bushell . . 2	Ashburton . . 4	Totness 6	185	464	
10	Denby pa	Derby	Derby 8	Alfreton . . . 6	Wirksworth . 9	134	1272	
45	Denby to & chap	W. R. York	Barnesley . . 7	Huddersfield 7	Wakefield . . 9	178	1295	
4	Denchworth pa	Berks	Wantage . . . 3	Farringdon . . 7	Abingdon . . 10	62	213	
22	Dendron ham & chap	Lancaster . .	Ulverston . . 6	Dalton 3	Cartmel . . . 13	278	....
28	Denford pa	Northampt. .	Thrapston . . 1	Kettering . . . 9	H. Ferrars . . 6	73	319	
14	Dengie pa	Essex	Bradwell . . . 2	Malden 10	Rochford . . 11	43	249	
5	Denham pa	Bucks	Uxbridge . . . 2	Beaconsfield . 8	Amersham . . 9	17	1169	
36	Denham pa	Suffolk	Eye 3	Bottesdale . 10	Debenham . . 8	91	276	
36	Denham pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed . 6	Newmarket . 9	Mildenhall . 10	63	191	
50	Denio pa	Carnarvon . .	Pwlheli . . . 1	Nevin 5	Crickeith . . . 9	244	2091	
6	Denney to	Cambridge . .	Cambridge . . 8	Ely 5	Soham 5	59	....
36	Dennington pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 2	Eye 10	Halesworth . 10	89	1000	
8	Dennis, St. pa	Cornwall . . .	ColumbSt. M 4	St. Austle . . 6	Bodmin . . . 10	244	721	
28	Denshanger ham	Northampt. .	Stoney Strat. 7	Towcester . 10	Evanly 6	59	....
35	Denston pa	Stafford . . .	Uttoxeter . . 2	Cheadle . . . 6	Ellaston . . . 5	137	250	
44	Dent * m t & chap	W. R. York	K. Lonsdale . 9	Hawes 9	Ingleton . . . 8	260	1840	
13	Denton to & chap	Durham	Darlington . . 5	Staindrop . . 8	Bish. Castle 13	246	144	
19	Denton f pa	Hunts	Stilton 2	Elton 6	Peterborough 7	67	....

Situated in a beautiful vale.

Sir Robert Cotton, a celebrated antiquarian, born here.

Distressing prohibition of access to his own library.

* DENT. The small market-town of Dent is situated in a sequestered and beautiful vale, to which it communicates the name of Dent Dale. Here landed property is much divided; the small estates are mostly occupied by the owners; and being chiefly in grass, produce large quantities of butter and cheese. Both in the town and its vicinity, considerable quantities of stockings are knitted for the Kendal market.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, first Friday after February 15th, and every Friday fortnight from May 12th to June 1st.

† DENTON was part of the estate of the Cottons, of Connington, above-mentioned. Sir John Cotton partly rebuilt the church, about the year 1665. The east window contains a shield of arms, quarterly :—1st Cotton; 2d., Bruce; 3d., Scot; and 4th, Earl Waltheof. This was the birth-place of the celebrated antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, to whom we are indebted for the well-known Cottonian library, in the British Museum. Sir Robert Bruce Cotton was born in the year 1570, and after having been at Westminster school, he completed his studies at Trinity-college, Cambridge. He then settled in London, devoting much of his time to antiquarian pursuits, and employing himself especially in collecting ancient deeds, charters, letters, and other manuscripts of various kinds, illustrative of our national history. He was one of the earliest members of the Antiquarian Society; and he not only promoted the general objects of that learned association, but also assisted with his literary treasures, as well as with his purse, Speed, Camden, and other writers on British archæology. In the reign of James I. he was knighted; and on the institution of the order of baronets, he was promoted to that rank. An act of indiscretion on the part of his librarian, subsequently exposed him to a very distressing mortification. A political treatise, in manuscript, by Sir Robert Dudley, which belonged to his collection, having been lent to some person, its contents became known, and the work was considered to be of so dangerous a tendency, that Sir Robert Cotton was arbitrarily restrained for a time from the use of his library. It appeared, however, on an enquiry taking place, that the book had been lent without his privity, and the restriction to which he had been subjected was removed. The circumstance affected his spirits, and is supposed to have hastened his death, which took place in May, 1631. He wrote “A Discourse of the Lawfulness of Combats to be performed in the Royal Presence;” “The Antiquity and Dignity of Parliaments;” and “A Narrative of Count Gondomar’s Transactions;” besides his posthumous works, and many tracts, still in manuscript. But Sir Robert Cotton is chiefly memorable as the founder of the valuable Cottonian Library, which collection was long preserved at Cotton-house, Westminster. In 1701, it was appropriated to the public use; and after having been partly destroyed by fire in 1731, it was removed in 1753 to the British Museum, where it now remains.—*Biog. Brit.*

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>
1	Denton pa	Kent	Canterbury ..9	Ashford ....13	Dover .....7		64	85
2	Denton .....to & chap	Lancaster ..	Stockport ...4	Manchester .6	Oldham ....7		183	2792
4	Denton * pa	Lincoln	Grantham ...5	Newark ....15	Corby .....11		115	553
7	Denton pa	Norfolk	Harleston ...4	Bungay ....4	Norwich ....14		102	580
8	Denton pa	Northampt.	Northampton 6	H. Ferrers..11	Towcester .11		63	527
1	Denton ... ham & chap	Oxford	Tetsworth ...6	Oxford .....7	Bicester ....9		51	137
8	Denton pa	Sussex	Newhaven ...1	Lewes .....6	Brighton ...10		56	117
5	Denton .....to & chap	W. R. York	Orley .....5	Skipton .....6	Keighly ....5		210	179
9	Denton, East .....to	Northumber	Newcas. on T3	Morpeth ...13	Corbridge ...14		277	524
9	Denton, Nether .....pa	Cumberland	Carlisle ...13	Long Town 15	Brampton ...4		315	290
9	Denton Over .....pa	Cumberland	.....15	.....17	.....6		317	106
9	Denton, West .....to	Northumber	Newcas. on T5	Corbridge ...11	Blyth .....14		279	455
7	Denver pa	Norfolk	Downham ...1	Stoke Ferry .6	Wisbeach ...12		83	850
9	Denwick .....to	Northumber	Alnwick ....1	N. Bewick ..11	Belford ....13		309	....
7	Deopham pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 4	Watton .....9	Hingham ....6		100	506
6	Depden pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 7	Mildenhall..10	Newmarket .9		63	329
1	Deptford †to	Kent	Greenwich ...1	Bromley ...6	Eltham .....6		4	19795

* DENTON is in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven. Here is an endowed school for twenty-four poor children; and also an alms-house, erected and endowed by William Welby, Esq., in 1653, for six poor persons, who receive a weekly allowance in money, and an annual allowance of coals. Denton-house is a handsome mansion, built in the modern style, surrounded by a very beautiful park. On this estate is a spring of very pure water, possessing medicinal qualities. In this parish was discovered, in the year 1727, a Roman tessellated pavement, eighteen inches under ground, measuring thirty feet square, forming a floor, and supposed to have been the site of a Roman villa.

Charitable institutions.

† DEPTFORD was anciently denominated West Greenwich. From a small fishing village, it has risen to a large, flourishing, and populous town. The situation of this place, on the banks of the Ravensbourne, gave rise to its present name, originally spelt Depeford, from the deep ford, which has been superseded by a bridge over that river. It was also named Deptford Strond; an appellation afterwards solely appropriated to what is now called the lower town, included in the parish of Deptford St. Nicholas: the upper town is in that of Deptford St. Paul, which was constituted a distinct parish in 1730. A royal dock was established here, by Henry VIII., in the beginning of his reign. Since that period, the town has progressively increased; its population having augmented in the proportion of twenty to one, though it experienced a considerable check in 1665 and 1666, when nearly 900 persons died here of the plague. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Gilbert de Magnimot, who made it the head of his barony, and erected a castle here, every part of which has been long since buried in its own ruins. After passing through the hands of numerous possessors, the manor was resumed by the crown at the restoration. The manor-house, with its surrounding estate, which had obtained the name of Sayes Court, from its having been long held by the Says, became, in 1651, the residence of John Evelyn, Esq., the celebrated author of the Sylva; and to him, in 1663, Charles II. granted a new lease, at a reserved annual rent of 22s. 6d. This gentleman passed much of his time in retirement, "at this his favourite spot." His gardens are said to have been the wonder and admiration of the greatest men of his time: in the life of Lord Keeper Guidford, they are described as "most boscaresque; being, as it were, an examplar of his book of forest trees." The severe frost of the winter of the year 1682, did considerable damage here; but a more complete destruction was made by Peter the Great, to whom Mr. Evelyn lent his house and grounds, whilst he was obtaining a knowledge of the science and practice of naval architecture in the adjoining dock-yard, in 1698. Mr. Evelyn died in 1706. The house and gardens were afterwards entirely neglected; and there is not now the least trace of either: the present workhouse was built on the site of the

Deptford, so named from a deep ford.

The manor of Sir John Evelyn, the author of Sylva.

DEPTFORD.

Lamentable
fire in 1652.Great im-
provement for
maritime
purposes.Commercial
dock.

former, in the year 1729. The estate, however, which includes the site of the present victualling-house, and of a large dock-yard, is still vested in the Evelyns. A lamentable fire happened at Deptford, in 1652; and nineteen years afterwards the lower town was inundated by a great flood, which rose to the height of ten feet in the streets near the river, so that the inhabitants were obliged to retire to the upper town in boats. The adjoining marshes were also overflowed, and about 700 sheep, with a great number of oxen, cows, &c. were destroyed. Sir Thomas Wyat lay a night and a day at Deptford, with his army, in the year 1553. The Royal-dock, or King's-yard, has been greatly enlarged and improved since its original establishment. It is managed under the immediate inspection of the navy board: the resident officers are a clerk of the cheque, a store-keeper, a master shipwright, and his assistants, a clerk of the survey, a master attendant, a surgeon, and various inferior officers. The number of artificers and labourers employed here is about 1,500: even in times of peace, the general number is upwards of 1,000. The whole extent of the yard includes about thirty-one acres, which are occupied by various buildings; two wet docks, a double and a single one; three slips for men of war; a basin, two mast ponds; a model-loft; mast-houses; a large smith's shop, with about twenty forges for anchors; sheds for timber, &c. The old store-house is a quadrangular pile, and appears to have consisted originally only of the range on the north side; where, on what was formerly the front of the building, is the date 1513, together with the initials H.R. in a cypher, and the letters A.X. for Anno Christi. The buildings on the east, west, and south sides of the quadrangle, have been erected at different times; and a double front, towards the north, was added in 1721. Another store-house, parallel to the above, and of the same length, having sail and rigging lofts, was completed a few years ago: and there is also a long range of smaller store-houses, that was built under the direction of Sir Charles Middleton, afterwards Lord Barham, about the year 1780. The other buildings consist of various workshops and houses for the officers, where some of the largest ships in the navy have been built. On the north of the King's-yard stands the victualling-office, sometimes called the Red-house, from its occupying the site of a large range of store-houses, constructed with red bricks, which was burnt down in July, 1639, together with all its stores. Being rebuilt, it was included in the grant of Sayes court to Sir John Evelyn, in 1726; and was then described as 870 feet in length, 35 feet wide, and containing 100 warehouses. These premises were for some time rented by the East India company; but being re-purchased of the Evelyns by the crown, a new victualling-house was built on the spot in 1745, to replace the old victualling-office on Tower-hill. This new building was also accidentally burnt in 1749, with great quantities of stores and provisions. The immense pile which now forms the victualling office, has been erected at different times since that period; and consists of many ranges of building, appropriated to the various establishments necessary in the important concern of victualling the navy. In addition to the Royal-dock, here are two large private yards for ship building, belonging to Messrs. Barnards and Roberts, where men of war, of seventy-four guns, are sometimes built. Here is also a large and commodious commercial dock, which was opened on the 30th of June, 1809. It was intended principally for the reception of foreign merchantmen engaged in the Baltic trade. It was formerly known by the name of the Greenland dock; in which several alterations and improvements were made, and an entirely new range of store houses was erected. The Lord Mayor's barge, handsomely decorated, was the first to enter; the whole ceremony was conducted with much pomp and splendour: and, as a close of the proceedings, a party of about 150 persons partook of an elegant dinner in one of the store-houses. The town of Deptford contains two churches; the oldest is dedicated to St. Nicholas, from time immemorial,

he patron of sea-faring men; and the other to St. Paul. St. Nicholas church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower of flint and stone, of a date long prior to the body of the fabric, which was rebuilt in 1697, on account of the great increase of inhabitants. In the chancel, against the north wall, within the recess for the altar, is the monument of Captain Edward Fenton, who accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher in his second and third voyages, and had himself the command of an expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage. Near this is a tablet inscribed to Henry Roger Boyle, eldest son to Richard, Earl of Corke, who died at a school in Deptford, in 1615; and a neat mural monument to the memory of George Shelvock, Esq., secretary of the general post-office, and F.R.S., who, at a very early period of life, attended his father in a voyage round the world. The tomb of Captain George Shelvocke is near the east end of the chancel, on the outside; he was descended of an ancient Shropshire family, and bred to the sea service under Admiral Benbow. Against the east wall, to the north of the altar recess, is the monument of Peter Pett, Esq., a master shipwright in the King's-yard, whose family were long distinguished for their superior talents in ship-building; and who was himself the first inventor of that useful ship of war, a frigate: he died in 1652. On the opposite wall is a mural monument, with a long inscription, in memory of Sir Richard Browne, Knt., of Sayes court, who was "Governor of the United Netherlands, and was afterwards, by Queen Elizabeth, made Clerk of the Green Cloth, in which honourable office he continued under King James, till the time of his death, in May, 1604, aged sixty-five years;" of Christopher Browne, Esq., his son, who died in March, 1645, at the age of seventy; of Sir Richard Browne, knight and baronet, only son of Christopher; and of their respective wives. Many other monuments and inscriptions are in this church: among them a slab in the pavement of the north aisle marks the burial-place of Mr. John Benbow, eldest son of the gallant Admiral Benbow, who died at the age of twenty-seven, November, 1708. The register of this parish records the following instances of longevity: Maudlin Augur, buried in December, 1672, aged 106; Catherine Perry, buried in December, 1676, by her own report, 110 years old; Sarah Mayo, buried in August, 1705, aged 102; and Elizabeth Wiborn, buried in December, 1714, in her 101st year. The church of St. Paul is a handsome stone fabric, erected under the provisions of certain acts passed in the ninth and tenth years of Queen Anne, for the building of fifty new churches in and near London. It has a well-proportioned spire at the west end: the roof is sustained by columns of the Corinthian order; the pews are of Dutch oak, and the whole interior is neatly fitted up. On the north side of the altar, against the east wall, is an elegant mural monument, by Nollekins, in memory of James Sayer, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White, son of John Sayer, and Catherine, his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Rear-Admiral Robert Hughes, and Lydia, his wife, who all lie buried in the old church of this town, with many of their issue. On the south side of the chancel is a sumptuous monument, displaying a sarcophagus, surmounted by a large urn of statuary marble, partly covered with a mantle, in memory of Matthew Finch, gentleman, who died in 1745; and on the north side is another splendid monument, in commemoration of Mary Finch, daughter of the above, and wife to Richard Hanwell, of Oxford, gentleman, who died in 1754. Among the tombs in the church-yard, is one in memory of Margaret Hawtree, a famous midwife, who died in 1734, inscribed as follows:

She was an indulgent mother, and the best of wives:
She brought into this world more than three thousand lives!

Mrs. Hawtree gave a silver basin, for christenings, to this parish, and another to that of St. Nicholas. Mr. Isaac Blight, ship-breaker, of Greenland-dock, who was killed by a pistol-shot, as he was sleeping in his

DEPTFORD

Monuments
to eminent
persons.

Tomb to
Mrs. Haw-
tree.

Murder of
Mr. Blight.

DEPTFORD.

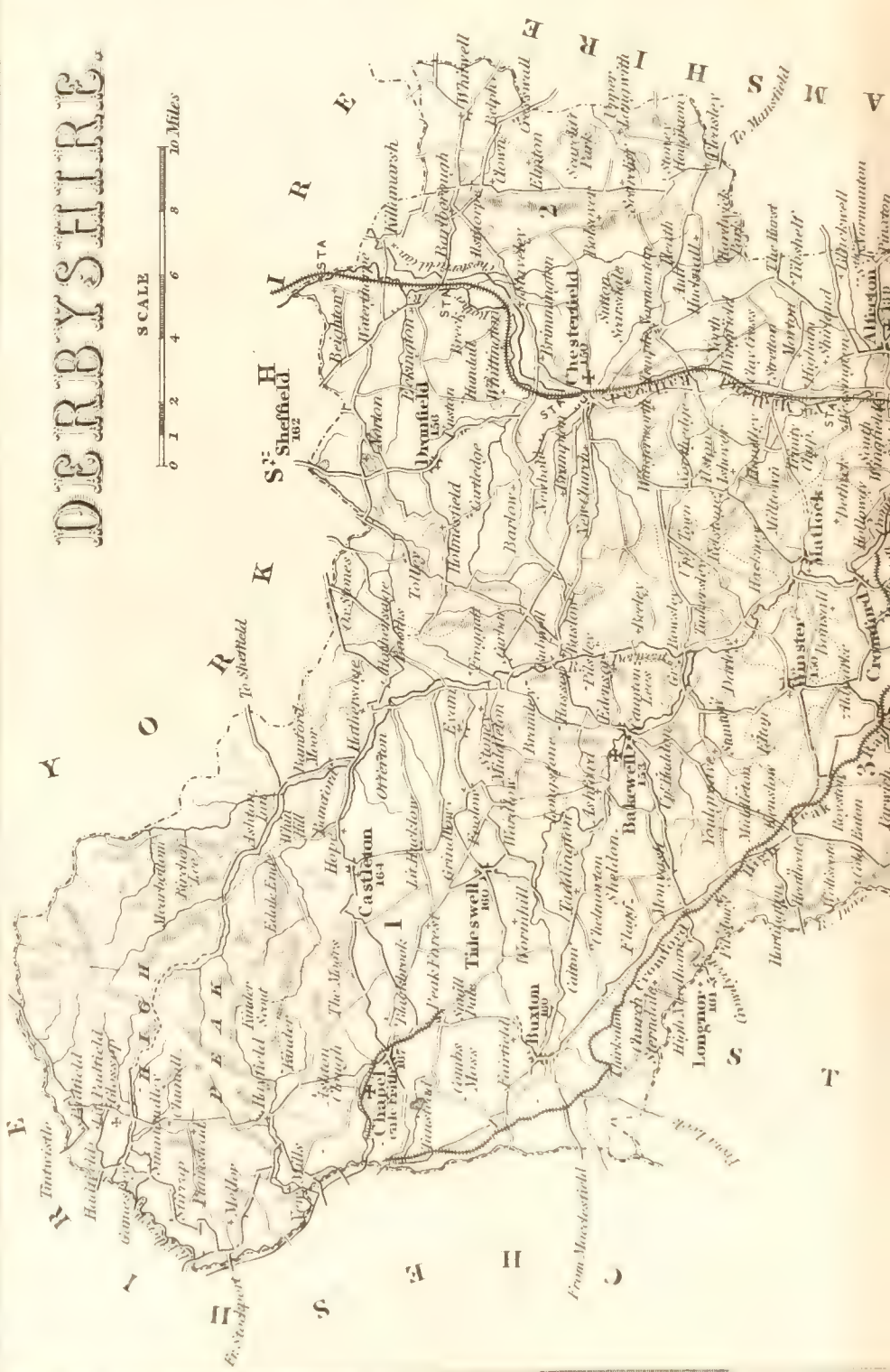
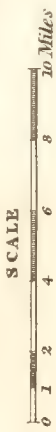
Discovery
and conviction
of
Patch.

chair in his back parlour, was also buried in this church-yard. A man of the name of Richard Patch, who had been taken into the employment of the deceased, out of motives of charity, about three years before, and was his confidential servant, was tried on suspicion of the murder, convicted upon a chain of the most satisfactory evidence, and executed on the 8th of April, 1806. For a long time great interest was excited by the trial and execution of this man. The register records the burial of Margaret Haley, who died in March, 1739-40, aged 100, and upwards. The rectory-house is a handsome edifice. This parish contains about 1900 acres of lands; of which from 900 to 1100 are marsh and pasture; about 550 arable; and 250 occupied by market gardeners, who are famed for the growth of asparagus and onions. Here are several meeting-houses for Methodists, Independents, Quakers, Anabaptists, and other sects. In this parish stands one of the telegraphs which communicate with the admiralty and Dover. The Surrey and Croydon canals also pass through and communicate with each other in this parish. The corporation or society of the Trinity-house, the meetings of which are now held in a handsome building on Tower-hill, was originally established at Deptford, in the reign of Henry VIII., and incorporated by the name of "The Master, Warden, and Assistants, of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond." The ancient hall, in which the members continued to assemble at this place, was pulled down about the year 1787, on the erection of the Trinity-house in London; but here are still two hospitals belonging to the corporation. The old hospital, which adjoins to St. Nicholas church-yard, was founded in the time of Henry VIII., and originally contained twenty-one apartments; but on its being pulled down and rebuilt in 1788, the number was increased to twenty-five. That called Trinity-hospital, which stands in Church-street, was erected towards the end of the 17th century, on a piece of ground given for the purpose, in 1672, by Sir Richard Brown, the younger, baronet, of Sayes court, who was an elder brother and master of the Trinity-house. It consists of fifty-six apartments, forming a spacious quadrangle, in the centre of which is placed a statue of Captain Richard Maples, who, in 1680, bequeathed £1,300 towards the building. The pensioners in both hospitals consist of decayed pilots, and masters of ships, or their widows: the annual allowance to the widows and single men is about £18; the married men receive about £28 yearly. Here are numerous charitable establishments. In those founded previously to the year 1730, both parishes have a joint interest. In Butt-lane is a charity-school, under the direction of twelve trustees, endowed for the education and clothing of 100 boys and girls, who are apprenticed out. The school-house was erected about the year 1722, on a piece of ground given for the purpose, by Mr. Robert Gransden; whose daughter, Mrs. Mary Gransden, in 1719, bequeathed £80 towards the building; and also gave a farm in Essex, and the ground rents of two tenements in St. Bartholomew's-lane, London (since sold to the Directors of the Bank for £1,300), towards the endowment of the school: the whole expense of the building amounted to about £740. Besides the children educated in this school, between twenty and thirty others are taught elsewhere, with the produce of different benefactions. A bequest of £200 was made by Mr. John Adley, a master builder in the King's-yard, in the year 1606, for the purchase of land. With this sum the Gravelpit-field, Deptford, was bought, the annual rents of which now amount to more than £280. The Gun-tavern in this town is said to have been the residence of the Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral to Queen Elizabeth, whose arms, encircled by the garter, are carved in wood over the chimney-piece of a large dining-room. Sir Thomas Smith, who was sent ambassador to the court of Russia by James I., had a magnificent house at Deptford, which was burnt down on the 20th of

Institutions
for bene-
volent pur-
poses.

J. Adley's
bequest.

DERBYSHIRE



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
10	Derby *.....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	237170

January, 1613. Cowley, the poet, was also a resident here for a considerable period. In the year 1753, an act was passed for paving and cleaning the streets, and for the better relief and employment of the poor. The bridge over the Ravensbourne, which was formerly of wood, but rebuilt of stone at the sole cost of Charles I., in 1628, has been rendered more commodious of late years, at the expense of the parishioners. Here, previously to the battle of Blackheath, in the reign of Henry VII., was a skirmish between Lord Dawbeney's troops and "certayne archers of the rebelles; whose arrowes, as is reported, were in length a full yerde." The population of this town are chiefly employed in the dock-yards, or engaged in maritime pursuits. An extensive manufacture of earthenware, called Deptford ware, is successfully caried on here.

DEPTFORD.

Cowley, the poet, resided here

* DERBYSHIRE. The county of Derby is situated nearly in the centre of the island. It is bounded on the north by Yorkshire, and part of Cheshire, the Etherow separating it from the latter; on the east it is bounded by Nottinghamshire; on the south by Leicestershire, which also surrounds one of its parishes; and on the west, it is divided from Cheshire and Staffordshire, by the Goyt, the Dove, and the Trent. On the northern and eastern sides, its boundary line must be considered rather artificial than natural. The longest diameter of Derbyshire, from north to south, is nearly fifty-five miles; its breadth, at the northern extremity, is about thirty-three; but it contracts as it advances southward; and near its junction with Leicestershire, it terminates almost in a point. The figure of this county is remarkably irregular; its sides sometimes swelling into projections, and sometimes retreating in curves. Its general appearance is also very dissimilar; its northern and southern parts presenting a strong contrast: the former is eminently distinguished by its hills and vallies, whilst the latter is not remarkable for either. From this irregularity of surface, the upper and middle parts of the county are generally denominated the High Peak, and the Wapentake, or Low Peak. The mountainous tract of country which commences from the Low Peak, extends in one great chain, varying in breadth, to the southern extremity of Scotland. The course of this range, in its progress through Derbyshire, inclines somewhat to the west; but as it advances, it spreads to the north, at length occupies the whole of the north-west angle, and also branches off in an easterly direction. In the southern extremity of the Peak, the ground rises gradually into hills, which, in their progress northward, being piled one upon another, form the very elevated tract called the High Peak. This is a region of bleak barren heights and long extended moors, interspersed with deep vallies, through which the smaller streams meander. "Here," observes a contemporary writer, "the scenery is in many parts romantic and sublime; but, on the whole, inferior in picturesque effect to that of other mountainous countries. Beauty, indeed, is only resident in the vallies; the high grounds appearing dreary, and destitute of entertainment; and, in many situations, not a single house or tree is seen to divert the eye of the traveller, or relieve the weariness that arises from the contemplation of sterility and nakedness. Unpleasing, however, and even disgusting to the imagination as the moors are, they yet serve, by way of contrast, to heighten the beauty of the dales and vallies by which they are intersected; and the sudden change which these occasion in the appearance of the country, at one surprises and interests; admiration is excited by the comparison; and the mind readily admits that its pleasure would have been less perfect, if the preceding scenes had been more beautiful." The most considerable eminences in the High Peak, are the Axe-edge and

Situated in the centre of the island.

A mountainous tract of country.

Unpleasing aspect of the moors.

DERBY-
SHIRE.Account of
the Lower
Peak.The Higher
Peak.Lead mines
and other
productions

Kinder-scout. The former is situated near Buxton; and, according to Whitehurst, it is about 2,100 feet higher than the town of Derby, and and 1,000 feet above the valley in which Buxton-hall stands. Kinder-scout rises near the north-east angle of the Peak: its height has not been taken; but, as it overlooks all the neighbouring eminences, its elevation is thought to be greater than that of Axe-edge. In the Low Peak are numerous eminences, of various height and extent. Alport, near Wirksworth, Crich-cliff, and Brassington-moor, which command very extensive prospects, are the most lofty. From Alport, on a clear day, the Wrekin, in Shropshire, may be distinctly seen. On the eastern side of the county there is a lofty ridge, of considerable length and extent: it commences to the south of Hardwick, and continues in another direction to the extremity of Derbyshire, where it enters the county of York. The southern part of this county is, in general, pleasant and well cultivated; but it presents no particular variety of scenery. Dr. Aikin, in his "Description of the Country round Manchester," observes, that "the mountainous part of this county is distinguished from the rest by the greater quantity of rain which falls in it. At Chatsworth, which is by no means the highest tract, about thirty-three inches of rain have been found to fall annually, at a medium. The High Peak is peculiarly liable to very violent storms, in which the rain descends in torrents, so as frequently to occasion great ravages in the lands; it is also subject to very high winds. These causes, together with the elevation of the country, render it cold, so that vegetation is backward and unkindly. Some kinds of grain will not grow at all in the Peak, and others seldom ripen till very late in the year. The atmosphere is, however, pure and healthful, and the higher situations are generally free from epidemic diseases, though agues and fevers sometimes prevail in the vallies. One disease is, however, endemic in these parts, and even as far south as Derby; this is the bronchocele, or Derby-neck: it is an enlargement of the glands of the throat, and is a degree of the same disease that is known in the Alps, and other mountainous tracts." Derbyshire is rich in mineral produce; the mines of lead, iron, calamine, coal, &c., affording employment to many of its inhabitants. Some of the lead mines have been wrought through a long succession of ages. They were formerly of greater value than at present, as the veins become poorer the deeper the mines are excavated. Camden was of opinion, that Derbyshire was alluded to by Pliny, when he said, "In Britain lead is found near the surface of the earth in such abundance, that a law is made to limit the quantity that shall be gotten." However this may be, it is certain that the Romans had lead works in this part of the island, as several pigs of lead have been found here inscribed with Roman characters. It is apparent that the lead mines of Derbyshire were known to the Saxons, as a mine near Castleton is called Odin, from the name of one of their deities: the same circumstance proves it to have been opened prior to the introduction of Christianity. It appears also, that they were lead mines in the wapentake of Wirksworth, in the year 835; for at that period Kenewara, Abbess of Repton, granted her estate at "Wircesworth" to Humbert, the alderman, on condition that he annually gave lead, of the value of 300 shillings, to Archbishop Cestnoth, for the use of Christ-church, Canterbury. The business of the lead-mines was doubtless carried to a considerable extent at the time of the Norman survey, as the Domesday-book mentions no less than seven in this county. Foul air, and water, constitute the greatest impediments to working the mines. To relieve them from the former, a pipe, or tube, is generally introduced down the shaft, and extended along the roof of the gallery to the place where the work is carried on. To remove the water, many "adits," or, as they are here termed, "soughs," are driven from the Derwent to Alport, and called the Hilcar Sough. It cost upwards of £50,000, relieves a considerable number of mines, and is nearly four miles in



THE PALACE OF BEAULIEU.

Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Smith.

Printed and Published by J. G. Smith, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES delineated

DERBY-SHIRE.

length. Another, and one of the most considerable at Wirksworth, is called Cromford Sough: it is full two miles in length, and was driven at an expense of £30,000. The proprietors receive a certain proportion of lead ore from the mines; though the latter are now beneath the level, and of course but ineffectually drained by it. The relieving of the mines at Wirksworth by this adit has long been only a secondary object; as the water delivered by it at Cromford has proved of immense value. The celebrated Sir R. Arkwright employed the stream to work his cotton mill; and it is still applied to a similar purpose, having the great advantage of not being liable either to considerable increase or diminution. Another sough, driven from the level of the Derwent, is called Wirksworth-moor Sough: it lies to the east of that town, and is nearly three miles in length. It has been observed, that a low level in the limestone drains an extensive tract of country, all the waters falling into it from miles around. Coal mines were wrought in this county so early as the reign of Edward II.; as Thomas de Chaworth, Lord of Alfreton, made a grant, in this reign, to the monks of Beauchief, giving them license to supply themselves with any quantity of coal within the liberties of Norton and Alfreton. Clay, and some other substances, frequently separate the vein of coal, which is sometimes found twenty yards higher on one side than on the other. The pits are freed from inflammable air by means of a small shaft, placed within a few yards of that by which the coal is drawn up: a pipe is conveyed from the smaller shaft through the large one, to that part of the mine in which the men are working; about a bushel of burning coals is then suspended in a vessel in the smaller shaft: by this contrivance the air becomes rarified, fresh air rushes to supply its place, and a complete circulation is obtained in every part of the mine. Coal is met with in great abundance, and at various depths; the best is commonly of a bright black colour, of the smallest specific gravity, finely laminated, and on being consumed, leaves the fewest ashes. Canal or candle coal is very compact and light, sonorous when struck, jet black, burning with a luminous flame, and capable of receiving a beautiful polish. Mr. Pilkington thus describes the peculiar qualities of coal, according to the places where it is met with in this county:—"At Smalley, West Hallam, and Ilkeston, the coal is of a shining and lamellar texture. It is neither very heavy, nor solid: at first it burns very briskly, but soon buries itself in a white ash. At Heanor, and Shipley, the hard coal is of a dull, scaly, compact, and solid texture. It takes fire with difficulty, and burns very slowly; but when once lighted, it diffuses a lively and durable heat, and burns a long time before it is entirely consumed. It is sometimes attended with a strong sulphureous smell, and yields a reddish brown ash. At Derby, Ripley, Swanwick, and Alfreton, the hard coal partakes of the qualities of the two sorts which have been described. It is of a scaly, moderately compact, and rather bright texture. It burns with a strong and regular heat, and lasts a considerable length of time: it is pretty free from sulphur, and mostly gives a white or grey coloured ash. At Normanton, and Blackwell, the hard coal agrees in most of its properties with that which is last mentioned: the chief circumstance in which it differs is, that it is harder, and more refractory, and therefore more apt to sparkle and fly in the fire. At Chesterfield, and Eckington, the hard coal is but little sulphureous, and yields a large quantity of ashes. That which is found at Newhall and Measham is very nearly of the same kind. The coal near Buxton is shattery, and exceedingly sulphureous." Pieces of coal are sometimes found in this county weighing upwards of 400 pounds. Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire, are supplied annually with large quantities; Sheffield also receives a great quantity; and the home consumption is very considerable. In Derbyshire, a country abounding with fossils, there are, as we might suppose, numerous medicinal and mineral waters. Those of the chalybeate and of a sulphureous nature arise invariably in beds

Antiquity of
coal mines
in this
county.

Abundance
and varieties
of quality of
coal.

Medicinal
and mineral
waters, fos-
sils, &c.

DERBY-
SHIRE.

A useful
vitriolic
spring dis-
covered by
a labourer.

Chalybeate
and sulphu-
reous waters

Their effi-
cacy in
many dis-
eases.

of shale, and are doubtless impregnated with that substance; the warm springs also are noticed as appearing near these beds, though they break out almost exclusively in a stratum of limestone. Matlock and Buxton are celebrated for their warm springs, they are also found at Stoney Middleton; and there was one formerly at Middleton, near Wirksworth, which was cut off by driving a sough to remove the water from some lead mines in the neighbourhood. The springs of Matlock and Buxton are famous for their medicinal qualities, and are resorted to annually by persons of fashion, both for health and pleasure. Near the centre, between Crich and Belper, and within the liberty of Heage, a martial vitriolic spring rises, the only one at present known in this county. A labouring man discovered it some years ago, in digging a sough to drain some of the neighbouring grounds. This man had long suffered with an ulcerous disorder in his leg, which, during the continuance of his labour gradually disappeared, and when his undertaking was finished, he was entirely cured. This excited an idea that the spring was medicinal, and on examination it became evident from the vitriolic taste of the waters. It has been supposed to contain some quantity of fixed air; not only from the number of bubbles which appear, when first put into a glass at the spring, but also from the circumstance, that when tightly enclosed in a cask, or bottle, it will break either, with a slight degree of agitation; an effect attributed to the efforts of the fixed air to make its escape. Besides the beneficial efficacy of Heage water in ulcerous diseases, it has been found useful in stopping inward bleedings; and when applied outwardly, is said to have this effect as soon, and as completely, as extract of lead. The number of chalybeate waters is very great; but the most celebrated spring is at Quarndon, near Derby. When taken in sufficient quantities, assisted by exercise, it operates as a purgative: it also proves extremely beneficial to persons of a weak and relaxed habit. From Dr. Short's experiment, it appeared that a pint contained one grain of fixed salt; and that two gallons, when evaporated, left half a dram of a light-coloured sediment, half of which was nitrous earth. Its temperature is about forty-nine and a half. Within a short distance of the warm spring at Buxton, a chalybeate water, similar to that of Quarndon, is found; the only essential difference is, that the calcareous gas, by which in the latter iron is held in solution, may be set at liberty with a less degree of heat than is requisite for that at Buxton: its taste is not so rough and ferruginous. Morley, Chesterfield, Tibshelf, Duffield, and Bradley, also contain chalybeate waters of different kinds. Of the sulphureous waters of Derbyshire, that which is most in repute rises in the park of Lord Scarsdale, at Kedleston. It appears very clear and transparent in a glass; but in the well, it appears of a blackish blue colour, tinged with purple; and any substance thrown into it assumes the same hue. That it is impregnated with sulphur, is evident from its strong taste and smell, and also from its changing silver to a dark copper colour; in its passage from the well, a whitish sediment is deposited, having the appearance of sulphur. That it is also impregnated with other substances, is proved by the experiments of Dr. Short, who observes, that eight pints evaporated, left two scruples of sediment, twenty-one grains of which were a dark brownish earth, and the rest salt: in these respects it appears similar to the water at Harrowgate. Kidleston water is celebrated for its anti-scorbutic qualities. Taken inwardly it operates as a diuretic, and affords relief in cases of the gravel. It has also been found efficacious, from external application, in cutaneous diseases, ulcerous complaints, &c. In the summer it is frequently used by the inhabitants of Derby as a substitute for malt liquor: the charge of carriage, which is one penny per quart, affords subsistence for a few poor people of the neighbourhood. The temperature of the spring is about forty-seven degrees. A few other sulphureous springs are found in different parts of the county, but the examination of them hitherto has been very slight.

The civil and military history of this county is of little comparative importance. Previously to the Roman invasion, it formed a part of the nation of the Coritani, which occupied also the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, and Northampton. The term coritani is of uncertain derivation; but probably it had its origin in the British word corani, or coraniaid; appellations denoting men who are liberal, generous, or profuse. In the Welsh Triades, the Coranians are spoken of as one of the "three molestations that came into this island, and never went away again;" and in another ancient memorial in the Welsh language, they are classed amongst the seven nations which invaded Britain. The order of their coming is placed immediately before that of the Romans. By those people, Derbyshire was comprised in the division Flavia Cæsariensis; but during the Saxon domination, it became part of the kingdom of Mercia; and its inhabitants, in conjunction with those of Nottinghamshire, were distinguished from their situation being principally on the northern side of the river Trent, by the name of Mercii Aquilonares. From this period, the history of Derbyshire, although the county was the scene of many conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes, appears to be so blended with that of the kingdom in general, as almost to defy separation. The antiquities of this county are not of the first order in point of extent or of interest. At times, however, various Druidical, Roman, and Saxon remains have been discovered; but as those which are entitled to notice will be duly described in their respective places, we shall not here detain the reader by any specific enumeration. Of buildings, All Saints-church, at Derby, Beauchief-abbey, Bolsover-castle, Castleton-castle, Codnor-castle, Dale-abbey, Gressby-castle, Melborn-castle, &c., will repay the attention of the antiquary. There are no itinerary Roman stations of note in this county; but the military way, which comes out of Warwickshire, leads to Derby. The administration of the civil policy of this and the adjoining county of Nottingham appears to have been generally entrusted to the same chief officers, till the reign of Henry III.; the sheriff was the same, and the assizes of both districts were held at Nottingham; but about this period, the burgesses of Derby purchased the right of having the assizes for their own shire held alternately at their own town. This arrangement continued till the year 1566, when an act was passed for allowing a sheriff to each county: from this time, with a few exceptions, the assizes have been holden at Derby. Derbyshire returns only four members to parliament two for the county, and two for the borough of Derby. It is understood that the interest of the Duke of Devonshire returns those for the borough, and also one for the county. This county is the seat of various extensive manufactures. It participates with Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire in the manufacture of stockings; with Lancashire in that of cotton; and with Yorkshire in those of woollen cloth and iron. At Chesterfield, a considerable quantity of iron is employed for cast goods in an unwrought state; this metal is also manufactured in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, and in some other parts of the north-east district of the county. The High Peak, bordering on Yorkshire, is the principal seat of the woollen manufacture. Cotton is manufactured in different modes, and in various parts of the county; but at Cromford and Belper, the principal factories, the cotton, as will be seen by the machine which was invented by the late Sir Richard Arkwright. The silk manufacture is, in a great measure, confined to the town of Derby; but the number of frames employed, including those on which silk and cotton stockings are wrought, has been estimated at from thirteen to fourteen hundred. The hosiery business is in the most flourishing state at Litton, near Tideswell, and in those parts which border on Nottinghamshire. A manufacture peculiar to this county, and almost confined to the town of Derby, is that of spar ornaments, which are here produced in great variety, and of exquisite beauty.

DERBY-SHIRE.

The
Coritani.Numerous
Roman and
Saxon
remains
discovered.Its principal
manufac-
tures.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
10	Derby * . . . bo m t & to	Derby	Burton 9	Kegworth . . 11	Ashborn . . . 14	126	23607

Many of the
inhabitants
fell at the
battle of
Hastings.

Illiberality to the Jews.

* **DERBY**, the county-town, sending two members to parliament, is situated in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. The origin of this town, called Northworthige by the Saxons, and Deoraby by the Danes, is unknown. It is supposed to have been a settlement of the Britons; and that it was occupied by the Romans there can be little doubt; but its earliest period of historical notice is in the ninth century. It was alternately held by the Danes and the Saxons, during the destructive conflicts so long maintained between those nations. In the year 874, it was occupied by the forces of Halfden, a Danish chief, whose headquarters were then at Reppendune, now Repton. In 918, the Danes, who were still its masters, were surprised and completely routed by the heroic Ethelfleda, daughter to King Alfred, and Princess of the Mercians. After a short period, it was recovered by the Danes, who, in the year 942, were again dispossessed by King Edmund, and about the same time driven out of all the principal towns in the neighbouring counties. The Domesday-book mentions Derby as a royal borough of Edward the Confessor's; observing that it contained fourteen mills for grinding corn. The death of Edward, and the accession of Harold to the throne, proved a source of much calamity to Derby; for when Hardrada, King of Norway, invaded Northumberland in the year 1066, and was joined by Earl Tostig, Harold's brother, many of its inhabitants, being the vassals of Edwine, Earl of Mercia, were drawn out to oppose them. The forces of this nobleman were united to those commanded by Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, but the army was too weak to wrest the palm of victory from the contending foe. The Norwegian monarch defeated them with great slaughter; but within four days he was himself defeated and slain by Harold, who had hastily marched from the southern coast, where his troops had been previously stationed to oppose the threatened invasion of the Norman. William's landing at Pevensey, three days after the fall of the King of Norway, occasioned the return of Harold to the coast of Sussex. He had been joined by the scattered forces of Edwine, who passing through Derby, again drained its inhabitants to recruit his ranks. In the battle of Hastings many of them fell. When the property of the disinherited English was distributed by the Conqueror, Derby, with a prodigious rent-roll, was given to his illegitimate son, William Peverel, with nearly the same emoluments as had been enjoyed by the Mercian Earls; but as empty houses and neglected lands were ill adapted to pay levies, encouragement was given to population and industry by an augmentation of privileges. Henry I. bestowed Derby on the Earl of Chester, and made it a corporate town. It obtained various privileges in the reigns of Henry I. and II., Richard I. and King John; in whose time the burgesses were returned into the Exchequer, as being indebted fifty-six marks for the confirmation of their liberties. In the same reign, they were also returned debtors in sixty marks and two palfreys, for holding the town of Derby at the usual fee-farm; and £10 increase for all services, and having such a charter as the burgesses of Nottingham have. In the twelfth year of the same reign, the burgesses of Derby were charged £40 for the fee-farm of the town. In the reign of Richard I. a grant was made to the burgesses and their heirs, strongly marking the illiberality of that age against the Jews; none of whom, by this act, were permitted to reside in the town. In the reign of Edward III. the corporation was deprived of its liberties, and summoned into one of the king's courts, to answer, "By what authority they demanded toll, yet paid none? Why they claimed the exclusive privilege of dying cloth, and prohibiting it to be dyed in every other place within ten leagues, except Nottingham? They

were also to declare by what right they chose a bailiff yearly, and why they kept a fair on Thursday and Friday in Whitsun week; and another of seventeen days, at the time of the festival of St. James: to explain by what authority they had a coroner; why the burgesses should not be sued out of their own borough; and wherefore they held weekly markets on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday?" In answer to these interrogatories, some mutilated charters were produced; but the liberties of the town were not restored till the inhabitants had paid a fine of forty marks, and consented to an increase of rent. James I., in the year 1611, granted a charter, which confirmed various privileges bestowed in former reigns, and invested the corporation with some additional liberties. By this charter, the bailiffs, recorder, and town-clerk, or any three of them, were privileged to hold a court of record on every second Tuesday; to have the sole return of writs, keep a quarterly sessions, two courts-leet, and six annual fairs; to be toll free throughout the kingdom; and receive toll from all but the duchy of Lancaster, which was to pay only half the sums charged on the inhabitants of other places. In the year 1638, it was determined, that the authority of the two bailiffs should in future be vested in one person, who was to be chosen annually, and called mayor. In 1680, the ancient charter was surrendered to Charles II., and the present charter was obtained at the expense of nearly £400. At this time the corporation consists of a mayor, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren (from whom the aldermen are elected), fourteen common-councilmen, a recorder, a high steward, and a town-clerk. The privilege of returning two members to parliament is possessed by the freemen and sworn burgesses. The assizes are holden here; and also the petty sessions for the hundred. The rage for religious persecution, which distinguished the reign of Mary, was exercised in this town on the person of a poor blind woman, named Joan Waste, who was burnt for maintaining that the sacrament was only a memorial or representation of the body of Christ; and that the elements employed in the ordinance were merely bread and wine. She was the daughter of a rope-maker, and assisted her father in his business; but being accused for heretical opinions, was summoned before the bishop of the diocese, whose arguments to induce her to avow a belief in the real presence proving ineffectual, she was condemned to the flames; and suffered, with exemplary fortitude, at the age of twenty-two. She was burnt on the 1st of August, in a deep excavation, called Windmill-pit, near the turnpike, on the road leading to Buxton. Derby has been visited by the plague several times, and in the year 1592 and 1593, several hundred inhabitants fell victims to its ravages. In 1665, when London was depopulated by the same dreadful calamity, the plague again broke out at Derby, and proved so fatal, that the country people refused to bring their commodities to the market-place. To prevent a famine, the inhabitants raised a pile of stones in an open space on the west side of the town, near the buildings now called Friar-gate: it received the name of Headless-cross, and consisted of four or five quadrangular steps, with one large stone covering the centre. Hither, after precautionary measures to prevent infection, the market people resorted, and placing their provisions on the ground, retired to a distance, till the buyer, who was not permitted to touch any article before purchased, had concluded his agreement, and deposited the money in a vessel filled with vinegar. The plague is said to have never infected the premises of a tobacconist, a tanner, or a shoemaker. In the Scotch rebellion of 1745, Derby was the furthest place in England reached by the army of the Pretender, as the invaders, alarmed by the advance of the royal forces, retreated northwards, and were finally defeated in the famous battle of Culloden. Some faint vestiges of an ancient castle may be yet traced on the elevated ground at the south-east corner of the town, near the inclosure called Castle-field. History is silent both as to the time of its erection and demolition; but evidence as to their

DERBY.

Confirma-
tion of the
charter by
James I.

Assizes held
here.

Joan Waste
burnt for
supposed
heretical
opinions.

Precautions
to prevent
the plague.

DERBY.

The church
of All Saints

having been a fortress here may be found in several ancient deeds, which describe a road near the spot by the name of Castle-gate. There are five parishes, but the only church demanding particular notice is All Saints, which is the principal ornament to the town; but it displays a remarkable instance of architectural incongruity. The tower was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and its upper part is richly ornamented with tracery, crockets, high pinnacles, and battlements: but the body is Grecian, of chaste proportion, and most classical design. The interior is particularly light, elegant, and spacious. The roof is supported by five columns on each side; the windows are large and handsome; and the symmetry and harmonious proportions of the building have a very pleasing effect. At the west end is a spacious organ-gallery, furnished with a good organ: the east end is separated from the part of the structure appropriated to public worship, by a rich open screen-work of iron. The portion thus cut off from the body of the church is divided into three parts. On the northern side is the vestry, and east entrance to the church; the centre is an elegant chancel; the southermost is the monument-room of the Cavendishes, and many of that illustrious family are buried in the vault beneath. A splendid mural monument on the south side of this repository, to the memory of the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, was constructed during her lifetime, under her own inspection. In a recess, in the lower part, is the figure of the Countess, arrayed in the habit of the times, with her head lying on a cushion, and her hands uplifted in the attitude of prayer; beneath is a long genealogical inscription. Amongst the other monuments deserving of notice in this division of the church, is one nearly of the height of twelve feet, which stands near the centre, and was erected to the memory of William, Earl of Devonshire, who died on the 20th of June, 1628; and Christian, his Countess, the only daughter of Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, in Scotland. Each side of the monument is open; and in the middle, under a dome, are whole length figures, in white marble, of the earl and his lady, standing upright. The angles on the outside are ornamented with busts of their four children: William, the eldest, successor to the earl; Charles, lieutenant-general of horse in the civil wars; Henry, who died young; and Anne, married to Robert, Lord Rich, son and heir to Robert, Earl of Warwick. On a mural monument, by Rysbrach, to the memory of Caroline, Countess of Besborough, who died in 1760, in her forty-first year, is a well-executed figure of the countess, reclining and leaning on a cushion, with a book in her hand. Another neat monument, by Nollekins, displays the medallion and arms of William Ponsonby, Earl of Besborough, and husband to the above lady, who died in the year 1793. Against the wall, on the north side of the church, is a curious old memorial, in honour of Richard Croshaw, the son of a poor nailor in this town, who went to London in a leathern doublet to seek his fortune. Having attained considerable affluence, he bequeathed upwards of £4,000 to the corporation of Derby, for the maintenance of lecturers, relief of the poor, &c. It appears by the inscription, that he was master of the Goldsmith's Company, and deputy of Broadstreet ward; and that in the great plague in 1625, he remained in the city to provide assistance for the poor, though his own safety was by that means endangered: he died, in July, 1631. The donation called Croshaw's dole, is the distribution in this church of twenty-one pence and seven sixpenny loaves every Sunday morning, to seven poor persons, selected alternately from the five parishes of which the town is composed. It is believed, that this church has been twice rebuilt. In ancient writings it is called All-hallows; a name which it still retains amongst the common people. In the reign of Edward I., it was exempted from all ecclesiastical jurisdiction but that of the papal see, and is now completely independent. It was formerly collegiate, and had a master and seven prebendaries. The house in which the collegians resided is probably that which yet bears the name

Most remarkable
monuments
in its interior.

The fortunate Rich.
Croshaw.

of the college, near the north side of the church. There is a tradition, that the tower of All Saints church was erected at the expense of the young unmarried inhabitants of the town, and an inscription on the north and south sides of the fabric is given in corroboration of the tale. The words are, "young men and maids;" but the characters are nearly obliterated. The height of the tower is upwards of 170 feet. The design for the body of the church was executed by Gibbs, the ingenious architect of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. The money for building it was chiefly procured through the indefatigable industry of the minister, Dr. Hutchinson, who, observes Mr. Hutton, "not only subscribed £40, but, being a man of genteel address, charged himself with raising the whole money, and executing a masterly work without a shilling expense to the parish. He was a complete master of the art of begging. The people to whom he applied were not able to keep their money; it passed from their pockets to his own as if by magic. Wherever he could recollect a person likely to contribute to this desirable work, he made no scruple to visit him at his own expense. He took a journey to London, to solicit the benefaction of Thomas Chambers, Esq., ancestor to the Earl of Exeter, who gave him £100. If a stranger passed through Derby, the doctor's bow and his rhetoric were employed in the service of the church. His anxiety was urgent, and his powers so prevailing, that he seldom failed of success. When the waites fiddled at his door for a Christmas box, instead of sending them away with a solitary shilling, he invited them in, treated them with a tankard of ale, and persuaded them out of a guinea. I have seen his list of subscribers, which are 589; and the sum £3,249 11s. 6d. But, it appears, he could procure a man's name by his eloquence easier than his money; for fifty-two of his subscribers never paid their sums, amounting to £137 16s. 6d. The remaining £3,111 15s. being defective, he procured a brief, which added £598 5s. 6d. more. Still, though assiduity was not wanting, money was; he therefore sold six burying places in the vault for six guineas; and twelve of the principal seats in the church by inch of candle, for £475 13s., which were purchased as freeholds by the first inhabitants. Pride influences our actions; nor will it bear contradiction. As the doctor raised the money, he justly expected to have the disposal; but the parish considered themselves neglected, and repeatedly thwarted his measures, till, provoked by reiterated insults, he threw up the management, and left them in a labyrinth of their own creating. The result was, a considerable expense upon themselves. Some things he intended were never finished; and some never begun. He preached the first sermon, November 25th, 1725." Derby contains several meeting-houses for the respective sects of Presbyterians, Independents, Methodists, Quakers, &c. St. Helen's monastery, which we have before had occasion to mention, was situated near the upper end of Bridge-gate, on the road leading to Kedleston. In lowering the ground in its vicinity, about thirty years ago, the workmen discovered a great number of skulls and human bones, as well as several skeletons. Two of the coffins were formed of thin flag stones, placed edgewise in the earth, the natural soil serving for the bottoms. The covers were also composed of flags placed close together, but not jointed. Most of the other bones were lying in confusion, without presenting any marks of a particular mode of interment, and scarcely more than a foot and a half or two feet in the earth. It is probable that this spot was the cemetery of the monastery, particularly as human bones were found through the space of thirty or forty yards. In the skull of an adult, met with on this spot, the teeth of both jaws were complete, and perfectly sound; though, judging from circumstances, it must have been interred several centuries ago; for the monastery, which had originally been founded for Austin Canons, by Robert de Ferrariss, second Earl of Derby, some time between the years 1134 and 1153, was, early in the reign of Henry II., removed to Darley. Some of

DERBY.

Dr. Hutchinson, an accomplished beggar for building the church.

His successful applications.

Anatomical remains discovered.

DERBY.

A nunnery
of Benedictines.

Ancient
religious
establishments.

Bequests for
the relief of
the poor.

Free gram-
mar and
Sunday
schools.

the other religious houses, established in this town, continued till the reign of Henry VIII.; but others had previously decayed. On the north-west side of Nun's-green, anciently called King's Mead, was a small nunnery of Benedictines, founded about the year 1160, by an abbot of Darley, to whom the Bishop of Coventry granted permission to consecrate the virgins received into it. This establishment was dedicated to St. Mary De Pratis: its endowments were increased both by Henry III. and IV., the former of whom ordered five pounds to be paid yearly by the bailiffs, out of the fee-farm of Nottingham, that the prayers of the convent might be offered up at the throne of Divine Grace, for the salvation of his father King John. The ancient mill, situated on the Markeaton-brook, or Nun's-green, belonged to this foundation, as well as the green itself, where some vestiges of the nunnery yet remain. At the dissolution, its revenues were valued at £18 6s. 8d. The priory of Dominicans, or Black Friars, which stood near the spot now occupied by a respectable mansion, built by Samuel Crompton, Esq., in the Friar-gate, was founded previously to the twenty-first of Edward I.; but the exact time is uncertain. At the dissolution, its income was estimated at £18 6s. 2d., and the site of the priory was then granted to John Hynde; but it was purchased nearly a century ago by the grandfather of Mr. Crompton. The present garden is thought to have been the friar's cemetery; as human bones were discovered there at the time of building the house, the foundations of which were laid with stones collected from the conventual buildings. A cell of Cluniac monks, founded here by Waltheof, a Saxon nobleman, and dedicated to St. James, was given to the abbey of Bermondsey, in Southwark, some time before the year 1140. It stood near the brook on the north of St. James's-lane; and though reckoned among the alien priories in the reign of Edward I., it escaped suppression, through having been protected as a poor hospital by Henry III. It was valued at the dissolution at about £10. An hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, and a Maison-Dieu, both instituted for the reception of lepers, were amongst the religious houses founded in Derby. At different times there have been many small bequests for the relief of the poor of the town. One of the most considerable charities, is the Devonshire alms-house, which the famous Countess of Shrewsbury founded, near All Saints church, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In this asylum eight men and four women are supported; each being allowed two rooms, and half-a-crown weekly, besides coals. The statutes made for their government denounce the penalty of expulsion against all who either get intoxicated or married. The old alms-house was taken down about five-and-thirty years ago, and the present building was erected from an original plan, at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire. The design of the front, however, but ill accords with the nature of the establishment, as the simplicity and modest plainness which should exist in a structure devoted to the purposes of charity, are sacrificed to a style of architecture more suitable in the entrance to a nobleman's park or pleasure grounds. Another alms-house, for the widows of five clergymen, was endowed by Edward Large, of Derby, about the year 1716. Each of the residents is allowed about seventeen pounds per annum. In this town the education of the children of the poor is provided for by a free grammar-school, which originally belonged to Darley-abbey, but was granted to the corporation by Queen Mary. Here, also, are several extensive Sunday-schools. Amongst the public buildings in this town, are a county and a town-hall, a county-gaol, an elegant assembly-room, and a theatre. The first of these is a large, but heavy building of free-stone, situated in St. Mary's-gate; it was finished in the year 1660. The town-hall, built by the corporation about the year 1730, is a handsome structure, standing on the site of a more ancient one of wood and plaster, on the south-east side of the market-place. The county gaol, situated on the east side of the town, near the upper end of Friar-gate, was erected about

the year 1756, at the expense of the county, aided by a donation of £400 from the Duke of Devonshire. It is a very respectable building, well adapted for the purpose of its destination. The front is from an excellent design, displaying solidity and strength, without the least affectation of incongruous ornament. The foundation of the assembly-room was laid in the spring of 1763; but it was not completed till the year 1774. It is of stone, and is situated at the north-east side of the market-place. The charges of erecting it were defrayed by subscriptions of the nobility and gentry of the county. On the pediment are sculptured a variety of musical instruments, figurative of the design of the building. The theatre, standing in Bold-lane, is of brick, and was erected at the expense of Mr. James Whitley, in the year 1773: the interior is neat and commodious. Amongst the more recent improvements at Derby, should be mentioned the lighting and paving of the streets, and the removal of such obstructions as prevented a free passage. These purposes were effected under the clauses of an act made in the year 1792, which appointed certain commissioners with full power to levy a small rate on the inhabitants, and also to sell all the common land belonging to Nun's-green; the sums thus produced to be applied in defraying the necessary charges. Several of the bridges across the Markeaton-brook, which flows through a considerable part of the town, have since been removed; and three new ones, of stone, erected by a general subscription. A new and elegant bridge of three arches has also been built over the Derwent; and, with the silk-mill, the weirs, and the broad expanse of the river, it forms a very pleasing prospect on entering the town from the Nottingham road. Science and literature meet with great encouragement here. This, probably, may be ascribed to a philosophical society, established at Derby, about fifty years ago, under the patronage of the late Richard French, Esq., and Dr. Darwin. Several book societies have also been instituted. In the vicinity of this town are numerous pleasing walks, and much delightful scenery. On Windmill-hill, at a short distance, a neat prospect-house was erected some years ago, by a Mr. Robinson, from which the views over the adjacent county are very extensive and delightful. Situated on the banks of the Derwent, Derby constitutes a spot eminently favourable for the institution and carrying on of manufactures which require the aid of water; and various works have consequently been established, either in the town, or its immediate vicinity. Their success, too, has been surprisingly promoted by the judicious application of machinery; and mills on the most improved construction have been erected here for a variety of purposes. Those for the manufacture of cotton are particularly ingenious; and the facility attained by them in working stockings, figured pieces for waistcoats, and many other articles, have greatly contributed to the extension of this branch of business. One of these floors being all constructed on brick arches, and paved with brick, by which means it is rendered absolutely indestructible by fire. This building is six stories high, 115 feet long, and 30 feet wide; it was erected in the year 1703, and was the first fire-proof mill ever built. Silk, as well as cotton, is manufactured in Derby to great extent. Here is also a porcelain manufacture, which was established about the year 1750, by the late Mr. Duesburg; and a manufacture of Derbyshire marble and spar ornaments. Of more recent origin in this town, or its immediate vicinity, are the following concerns:—a mill for the manufacture of tinned plates; a furnace for the smelting of copper into ore, with a machine for converting the copper into sheets; a mill for the slitting and rolling of iron, for various purposes, &c. A few years ago, a bleaching ground was opened on Nun's-green, where the different processes are performed according to the new chemical improvements. Amongst the distinguished persons to which the town of Derby has had the honour of giving birth to, Flamstead, the astronomer, and Wright, the painter, are particularly entitled to notice. John Flamstead, or Flamsteed, was born at Derby, in

DERBY.

The assembly rooms and theatre.

New and elegant bridge.

Trade and manufactures.

DERBY.

John Flam-
stead, the
astronomer,
born here.

Appointed
astronomer
to the king.

Dr. Flam-
stead died,
1719.

Jos. Wright,
an eminent
artist, born
here, 1734.

the year 1646. His early education was at the free-school; but the prosecution of his studies being prevented by sickness, he was taken home, where the accidental perusal of John de Sacrobosco's book, "*De Sphæra*," gave him that taste for astronomical science, which terminated only with his life. His first attempts in astronomy were calculations of the places of the planets, and of an eclipse of the sun by the Caroline Tables. The latter procured him the acquaintance of Mr. Emmanuel Halton, a mathematician of some eminence, who resided at Wingfield manor. Finding that young Flamstead was retarded in his pursuits by the want of books, that gentleman supplied him with the best astronomical works then extant. From this time he proceeded with great success; and having, in 1669, calculated some remarkable eclipses of the fixed stars, which occurred the year following, he obtained the thanks of the Royal Society, and the correspondence of several of its members. To increase his knowledge, and to preserve the reputation which he had thus acquired, he entered himself a student of Jesus-college, Cambridge. In his way to the university, in 1674, he was informed by Sir Jonas Moore, that a true account of the tides would be acceptable to the king: he therefore embraced the opportunity of recommending himself to royal favour, by composing a small ephemeris for his majesty's use; in the course of which he pointed out the falseness of astrology, and the ignorance of those who pretend to it. In the following year he had the honour of being appointed astronomer to the king, with the salary of £100, annually. The foundation of the royal observatory at Greenwich was then laid, and he was the first resident and astronomer royal: it was called Flamstead-house, by which name it continues to be known. Soon after his appointment, he entered into orders; and, in the year 1684, he was presented with the living of Burstow, in Surrey, which he held to the time of his death, on the last day of December, 1719. Various discoveries in astronomy, and various improved instruments for making observations, rewarded the perseverance with which this ardent lover of science pursued his studies. For "more than forty years," says Dr. Keil, "with indefatigable pains, Mr. Flamstead has watched the motions of the fixed stars, and has given us instruments exactly divided by exquisite art, and fitted with telescopic sights," &c. The British catalogue of the fixed stars, which he composed, contains about 3,000, being twice the number of those given in the catalogue of Hevelius. This catalogue, entitled "*Historia Cœlestis Britannica*," was published at the expense of George, Prince of Denmark, in three splendid volumes, folio. In the Philosophical Transactions are many of Mr. Flamstead's papers; and in Sir Jonas Moore's System of Mathematics is a tract by him on the Doctrine of the Sphere. Joseph Wright, generally distinguished by the appellation of "Wright of Derby," was born on the 3d of September, 1734. He was the son of a respectable attorney. During his youth, he displayed a great fondness for mathematical employments. This attachment was succeeded by a taste for drawing; and his early merit in taking likenesses, occasioned him to be sent to London in the year 1751, and placed under a portrait painter named Hudson, who, though not a person of extraordinary talents, had the honour of instructing three of the most eminent painters of the age: Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mortimer, and Wright. With him he continued two years; when he returned to Derby, and practised in the portrait line: but not being satisfied with his own performances, he went back to London, in 1756, and continued fifteen months longer with Hudson. On his second return to Derby, he executed several portraits in a superior style; and soon after the year 1760, he produced a set of historical pictures, which deservedly rank amongst the earliest valuable productions of the English school. The principal of these were the Gladiator, Orrery, Air-pump, Hermit, and Blacksmith's-forge; paintings which determined his reputation as an artist, long prior to the establishment of the Royal

Pop.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
10	Derby Hills . . . ex pa lib	Derby	Ashby de la Z 5	Burton	Kegworth . . . 7	121	80
22	Derby West . . to & chap	Lancaster . . .	Prescott 4	Liverpool . . . 4	Ormskirk . . . 9	196	....
27	Dereham, East,* mt & p	Norfolk	Norwich . . . 15	Watton 9	Swaffham . . 11	100	3946
27	Dereham, West pa	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry . . 3	Dereham Mkt 4	..... 10	91	496

Academy. The jealousy, however, of some of the members prevented his being elected an R.A., a distinction that was afterwards gratuitously offered by the hands of their secretary, Newton, who was deputed to visit him at Derby, and solicit his acceptance of a diploma, which he then indignantly rejected. At a mature age, Mr. Wright visited Italy, where he remained two years, studying the works of the first masters, especially those of Michael Angelo in the Capella Sistina of the Vatican; of many of which he made accurate drawings. During his stay in Italy, he had an opportunity of seeing a memorable eruption of Vesuvius, which increased his passion for representing extraordinary effects of light, and his respective paintings of this sublime event are deservedly ranked as chef d'œuvres in that line. His moon-lights are also particularly beautiful; and his mountain and lake scenery superior to most similar productions. On such subjects his pencil was last employed; and his views of Ullswater-lake, from Lyulph's-tower, has been considered as the finest of all his landscapes, and a work which alone would place his reputation on a level with that of the most eminent masters. He died on the 29th of August, 1797, esteemed and lamented by all who were honoured with his friendship; though the time he devoted to his professional studies prevented the circle of his acquaintance from becoming extensive. "It is pleasing to record," observes Dr. Gisborne, his biographer, in the Monthly Magazine for 1797, "that in his works the attention is ever directed to the cause of virtue; that his early historical pictures consist of subjects either of rational or moral improvement; and he has succeeded admirably in arresting the gentler feelings of humanity; for what eye or heart ever remained unmoved at the sight of Maria, Sterne's Captive, or the Dead Soldier! In his works, not 'one immoral, one corrupted thought,' occurs to wound the eye of delicacy, or induce a wish that so exquisite a pencil had not found employment on more worthy subjects."

DERBY.

Wright's
progress in
his pro-
fession.

Died 1797,
universally
regretted.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Jan. 25th, March 21st and 22d, and Sept. 27th, 28th, and 29th, for cheese; Friday in Easter week, Friday after May-day, Friday in Whitsun week, St. James's, July 25th, and Friday before Old Michaelmas, for horned cattle.—*Mail* arrives 9 7 morning, departs 4.10 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Crompton and Co., draw on Lee and Co.; Smith and Co., on Smith, Payne, and Co.; W. W. & S. Evans, on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—*Inns*, the Bell, the Kings, and New Inn.

* **DEREHAM** (East), or Market Dereham, situated nearly in the centre of the county, is of great antiquity. The streets and buildings are of a neat and respectable character, having latterly received many improvements. It has a good convenient market-place, and on the site of the old market-cross was erected, in the year 1756, a handsome assembly-room, which, however, is now seldom used, but for the purposes of the Sunday-school. In the centre of the town stands a handsome square column, on which are marked the distances from the principal town and seats in the county. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, which formerly belonged to a nunnery, founded by Withburga, natural daughter of Arma, king of East Anglia; which being afterwards destroyed by the Danes, the church was made parochial in 798. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, transept, and choir, with a beautiful tower in the centre; which, however, not being strong enough for the bells, another tower was built in the reign of Henry VII., on the south side of the church-yard, to which they were removed, being eight in number, of a very fine tone. Edmund Bonner, of sanguinary notoriety, was rector of this church a short time before he was translated to the see of London: and

St. Nicholas
an ancient
structure.

excommunicated the guards, and remonstrated with the king. Hubert was re-conveyed to the church, and attempted to be starved by the king's orders; but he effected his escape, was conducted in safety to Wales, and continued to reside there during the remainder of his life. It is doubtful at what period the castle was dismantled, probably towards the close of the reign of Edward I., as we read of no governor subsequently to the year 1321; in Leycester's "Civil Warres of England," however, we find that "the town and castle of Devizes were taken, on the 22d of September," in 1645. The vicinity of the town was the scene of the most signal defeat sustained by the parliament during the whole course of the war. The Marquis of Hertford and Prince Maurice having arrived at Devizes, after their defeat at Lansdown, were besieged by Sir William Waller, who captured a convoy with a supply of powder, and had already begun to discuss terms of capitulation, when he was compelled to withdraw his troops to oppose Lord Wilmot, who was approaching with 1,500 horse, and two pieces of artillery. He stationed his troops on Round-a-way-hill, which he descended with impetuosity on the arrival of Lord Wilmot, attacking with all the confidence of victory; but his calculations were soon proved to be erroneous, for his hitherto triumphant horse were overthrown and dispersed, and his artillery taken, and turned upon his infantry; who, being attacked by the troops from Devizes, were mostly either slain or taken prisoners. He fled to Bristol, leaving behind him more than 2,000 troops, besides all his cannon and stores; whilst the loss, on the side of the royalists, was comparatively inconsiderable. Devizes is a borough of some antiquity, the first charters having been granted by Matilda, and confirmed by Henry II. Succeeding sovereigns gave new charters, and added many immunities, of which several are yet enjoyed by the town. It is now governed, by charter of Charles I., by a mayor, recorder, ten magistrates, and twelve common-council men. The borough magistrates hold sessions four times a year, and a court of record for the recovery of debts not exceeding £40. Devizes is situated upon elevated ground, and is both extensive and populous. The houses, irregularly constructed of wood or brick, are as irregularly ranged along several streets, some of which are paved. The places in which the established forms of worship are exercised are three: St. John's-church, St. Mary's, and a chapel of ease, under the parochial jurisdiction of Bishop's Cannings. St. John's, composed of a nave, two side aisles, a transept, a chancel, two private chapels, and a tower, exhibits no fewer than five or six distinct styles of architecture. Of the several divisions, the oldest are the chancel, tower, and transept, of which the masonry is as firm and solid as when first constructed. The tower claims peculiar notice, being supported by four curious arches; two semi-circular, and two pointed, the whole adorned with foliage and zig-zag mouldings; and the great arch, or entrance to the nave, having an ornament, supposed to be unique: "a series of about forty-eight basso-relievo's, representing a particular sort of bottle, running round the arch; and, in the centre, a key-stone, with an angel's head and thistles sculptured on it." The other parts of the church are of comparatively modern date. Several monuments commemorate members of the Heathcote and the Sutton families; particularly one of the latter deserves notice: it is of white marble, executed by Westmacott, and consists of a simple and beautiful female figure, standing in a niche, with her right arm resting on the shaft of a broken column. Beneath, an inscription informs us, that James Sutton, Esq., of Newpark, was born in 1733, and died in 1801. A medallion portrait, and a figure of Britannia weeping, were intended to do honour to the memory of the Right Honourable George Heathcote, who died in 1768. St. Mary's-church, exhibiting the architecture of several different periods, presents, in the chancel, a specimen of the Norman style; in one of its porches, a good exemplar of the English style of the time of Henry II.;

DEVIZES.

The town
and castle
taken in
1645.

Battle of
Round-a-
way-hill.

Places of
worship.

Monumen-
tal memo-
rials.





this county resembles a parallelogram, having its opposite angles projecting into the English and Bristol channel. Its extent, from sea to sea, taken from Praul Point, near the Start, and Salcombe, in the south, to Countisbury Foreland in the north, is about seventy-one miles; and from the eastern boundary, where it makes an angle with the river Axe, in the parish of Thorncombe, to Hartland Point, nearly seventy-two. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the Bristol channel; on the west by the river Tamar, and a small rivulet called Marsland-water; on the south and south-east, it is skirted by the British channel; on the east and north-east, it borders on the counties of Dorset and Somerset, the dividing limits being artificial. The general face of the country is extremely irregular. The hills in many parts, but more particularly in the neighbourhood of Dartmore, deserve the appellation of mountains, their altitudes being sometimes fifteen or eighteen hundred feet. This tract, when approached from the south and south-east, presents to the eye an extensive waste, covered with scattered masses of granite, and rocks precipitated into the vallies from the overhanging declivities. These immense fragments, which resemble the masses projected by volcanoes, or the ruins of some mighty castle, lie confusedly scattered over the ground. The climate of Devonshire is so peculiarly mild, that medical men frequently recommend it to their consumptive patients in preference to Lisbon or the south of France. In the severe winter of 1788-9, the thermometer, in the northern aspect at Exeter, was but one day so low as thirteen degrees of Fahrenheit; and the mean heat of April on the average of twenty years is 53.03 of the same scale. The most prevailing winds, influenced probably by the direction of the English channel, are west or south-west, and the severer gales are almost always from the same quarter. The easterly winds of spring, which are so severely felt on the eastern coasts of the kingdom, are here shorter in their duration, and milder in their temperature. They are, however, more productive of blights than any other winds, and are particularly injurious to the bud of the apple-tree. Thunder is not, even in summer, a frequent event; and though the annals of the county record the occurrence of earthquakes, they have never been violent or alarming. From the mild and even tenor of the climate, many plants, not naturally evergreen, retain their leaves during the winter in the vallies near the sea, or lose them only for a very short period. The myrtles at Mount Edgecumbe have resisted the cold of many winters; and near the sea, as well as in the lower regions at a distance from it, they are seldom sheltered. They suffer only from a severe frost following a rainy season. In this county fossil bones are often met with, and also real bones not in a state of petrification. From a cavern in a marble rock near Chudleigh, some years ago, were taken bones of an animal of the stag kind, which were of an astonishing size, and can be referred to none but the species of mouse-deer or elk. Mr. Swete had in his possession a few of the bones of this animal, and a tooth: one of the molares, in its circumferences at the face, measured five inches and a half, and at the middle, whence the roots branched off, six and a half. He also took up in his grounds at Oxtou, embodied in sand-stone and flint, great numbers of echini, astroites, and bivalve shells fossilized; and from an estate near Newton Bushel, a fossil, which may be referred to the class tubulariæ, in a mass of which one of the porpitæ was embodied. In the rocks near Honiton, on the eastern angle of the county, some fossil bones, seemingly of birds and smaller animals, were found in a magnesian rock. The cornua ammonis and common fossil shells are frequent in the lime-stone district, and are found embedded in solid marble. "The most remarkable fossil that was ever found, perhaps, in this county," observes Mr. Polwhele, "was lately discovered in a bed of stiff clay, on Chapel-farm, in the parish of Curwys-Morchard. It is called fossil bacon: it is certainly an animal substance; and if I may form any judgment from a large specimen which I immediately procured, I

DEVON-
SHIRE.General
appearance
of the
country.The climate
peculiarly
mild.Remarkable
bones found
in a cavern.The most
curious fos-
sil found in
this county.

DEVON-
SHIRE.

think I may safely pronounce it to have been originally hog's flesh ; but the bristles on the piece in my possession must determine the question as to what animal the substance belongs. This piece is very light, somewhat spongy ; mottled like mottled soap, and evidently of a sebaceous nature. On a slight chemical analysis, it was mostly soluble in spirit of wine, while hot ; but separated into white flakes on cooling, in which it resembles spermaceti ; but it was easily convertible into soap, on being boiled in a fixed alkaline lixivium." From the confused intermixture of the strata in Devonshire, the operation of earthquakes and volcanoes is strikingly apparent. Of the calcareous genus of mineralogical substances, lime-stone of almost every description is found in different parts of the county ; and many quarries have been opened, to procure it for the purposes of building, agriculture, and ornament. In the eastern part of Devon it approaches to the nature of chalk, and, in general, is scarcely susceptible of a polish : in other parts, and particularly in South-Hams, it assumes the qualities of marble, and for hardness, beautiful veinings, and lustre, it resembles the best marble of Italy. In the parish of South-Moulton are many quarries of black marble, variegated with small streaks of white, which takes a fine polish, but is mostly burnt into lime. The marble which is not black, is in general of a flesh colour, having brownish veins of different shades : this is most abundant in the north of Devon. At Bickington, near Ashburton, are several varieties ; at Denbury, it is blue, and red ; in the neighbourhood of Berry-Pomeroy, finely variegated ; at Plymouth, of a blackish grey, with white shades, in concentric stripes, interspersed with irregular red spots, and of an ash-colour, with black veins ; at Mary-church, of many varieties : one kind resembling porphyry, very rich, of a dove-coloured ground, pervaded with reddish, purple, and yellow veins, intimately blended ; another sort, with a black ground, variegated with purplish globules, called the Devonshire blood-stone : in some specimens of this marble are impressions of marine shell-fish ; and particularly of the ramifications of polypi. Gypsum, though obtained in various parts of the county, is not abundant ; near Plymouth, it appears in union with the lime-stone : it is also found at Salcombe-Regis, and many places in the lime-stone district south-west of Exeter. In the mines of Beer-Ferris, fluor-spar is procured in great plenty, and of several varieties, both as to shape and colour : of stellated spar, specimens have been found at Oxtou, near Haldon, &c. From South Moulton to Bideford, thence to Clovelly, and from Clovelly along the western extremities of Devon, the clayey soil greatly predominates. Fine white pipe-clay is found in abundance at Wear-Gifford, and in the valley between Merton and Petrokstown : it lies at the depth of fifteen or twenty feet from the surface. In the vale of King's-Teignton, pipe and potter's clay are procured in great quantities ; and sixteen or seventeen thousand tons are annually sent from the port of Teignmouth, to supply the pipe manufactories of London, Liverpool, &c. In the parish of Fremington, great quantities of reddish potters clay is obtained, and manufactured into various kinds of ware at Bideford. Schistus is common to almost every part of the county, and consists of a great number of laminae, differing in thickness, from three feet to half an inch : most of the thin laminae are very rotten, quickly dissolving into mud ; but the thicker beds are sometimes used in building. At Drew-Steignton it is of a black colour, and being particularly hard, compact, and disposed in very thick laminae, is frequently used for the paving of kitchens and cellars, and also for tomb-stones. A hard and coarse variety, of a blue grey colour, is cleft out of the rocks on the sea-coast near Salcombe-harbour, on a high land called the Soars. This is easily split, by wedges, into slabs of any thickness, and to the length of ten or twelve feet : its surface when split is smooth, yet not even, sinking and swelling according as the laminae have been more or less compressed. In the eastern part of the county are numerous quarries of slate, which is

Mines and
minerals.Predomi-
nance and
varieties of
clayey soil.

also obtained of an excellent quality near Slapton-sands, and East Alwington. Large quantities of good slate are obtained at West-Alwington, and annually exported to Holland, under the name of Holland Blue. The slate procured in Cann-quarry, in the parish of Plympton, St. Mary, is much celebrated for its strength and durability; and that of Lamerton and Tavistock is distinguished by its hardness and fineness. Quartz crystals have been found in various parts of Devonshire, but generally very small. On Dartmoor they have been sometimes met with in the fissures of the granite: they have also been discovered in abundance in the red soil, or rock, at Rougemont-castle; and near Sampford-Spinney, in great plenty. Amethystine quartz, finely tinged, but of rude and irregular forms, has also been found at Sampford. Flints exist in abundance, particularly in the mountainous tract of Haldon: here, in some parts, they are mixed with a blackish fenny earth; in others, they appear to cover a lime-stone sub-stratum; and in others, a stratum of light brown sand, which at the depth of two or three fathoms is concreted into a substance, of which good whetstones are formed. The white flint is the most general; the black kind rarely occurs, but has been met with on the cliffs at Beer. The principal kinds of free-stone are dug in the parishes of Salcombe, Branscombe, and Beer. "That at Salcombe," observes Mr. Polwhele, "consists of a sandy grit, closely united, rather coarser than the Portland stone, and very hard. It is used for the outside of buildings, works very easy in the quarry, and bears the weather well, as appears by the cathedral of Exeter, the outside of which is built of Salcombe stone; and though some of it has been erected 600 years, yet it is very little, if at all, worn by the weather. The free-stone of Beer is of a much softer nature and finer grit than that of Salcombe: when hewn out of the quarry, it cuts as soft as the Bath stone, which it greatly resembles: all the vaulted roof and ornaments of the arches at Exeter cathedral are made of this stone." Iron-stone, whin-stone, and basalt, are found in different parts of the county, and bear a striking resemblance to the Derbyshire toad-stone: they exist, however, in the greatest abundance in the neighbourhood of Exeter; and the entire rock on which the castle stands has been considered as volcanic. "Out of the schistus near Crediton," again observes Mr. Polwhele, "arise a compact lava, of a purple colour, with large crystals of felspar, and numerous crystals of pellucid quartz and black mica, the cavities containing farinaceous teatite: it does not effervesce with acids. In this specimen, it is remarkable that the crystals of felspar have cavities in them, and are filled also with the steatite, like the rest of the stone." Specimens of basaltes have also been obtained at South Bovey, Bishop's-Teignton, &c. Granite, or moor-stone, as it is called here and in Cornwall, is met with in various places, but particularly on Dartmoor, where the mountains commence which extend into Cornwall. It generally lies in vast irregular masses, and is found in great variety, both as to texture and colour. The red granite is exceedingly beautiful and well polished. On exposure to the atmosphere, it becomes extremely hard; but when first raised, it may be wrought with comparative ease. Of the inflammable substances discovered in Devonshire, the most remarkable is the Bovey coal, the origin of which has occasioned considerable discussion. It is obtained in the extensive flat called Bovey-Heathfield, which appears to have been formerly covered by the tide, and is supposed to be lower than the level of the sea. Its strata run nine miles to the southward, through the Heathfield, by Knighton, Teigngrace, and Newton Marshes, to Abbots-Kerswell, generally keeping to the west of the beds of potter's-clay, which range through various parts of the Heathfield, and sometimes crossing them. From the thick bed of sand rises water of a vivid green colour, which is said to abound in sulphur and vitriol, and is as warm as some of the Bath springs. In some of the beds of clay are small and narrow veins of coal, shooting through, and forming impressions like reeds and grass. The coal

DEVON-SHIRE.

Large quantities of good slate annually exported.

Great varieties of stone found in this country.

The inflammable productions.

DEVON-
SHIRE.Metallic
substances.

that is taken up for use is obtained from an extensive open mine (having an easy descent for horses to bring up the produce) at the west end of South-Bovey town. Pyrites is obtained in various parts of the county, and has not unfrequently been found in globular balls, of different sizes. Amongst the metallic substances of this county, are the ores of tin, lead, iron, and manganese. Gold, silver, copper, bismuth, antimony, and cobalt, have also been found, but in small quantities. The tin-works were anciently numerous and valuable, but have in a great measure been abandoned, the mines of Cornwall being considerably more productive: though, in the reign of King John, Devonshire produced greater quantities of tin than that county; its coinage being set to farm at £100 annually, and that of Cornwall at no more than 100 marks. The importance of its trade in tin is, indeed, manifested from its stannary courts, and coinage towns, of which there are no fewer than four; Plympton, Tavistock, Ashburton, and Chagford. The members of these courts have the privilege, from time to time, and under the direction of the Lord Warden, of choosing certain jurors to meet in a general assembly at Crockern Tor, in the midst of Dartmoor; with power to make laws for the regulation of the mines and stannaries. The lead ore of this county is chiefly grey, but of several varieties. The potter's or tessellated ore is shining, rectangular, and tabulated, breaking into cubical granules: a second variety is of a flaky, smooth, and glossy texture, and, when broken, its fragments are more ponderous: a third kind is exceeding close-grained and rich in silver; fracture sparkling and uneven: this latter sort abounds in the mines of Beer-feris. Some years ago, a very rich lead ore was discovered near the surface at Comb-Martin. Iron stone is discovered in different parts of this county, and in many varieties, though none appear to be very rich in metal. Native silver has been discovered in various substances and forms—granular, filamentous, capillary, arborescent, and crystallized: the lead mines at Comb-Martin are reported to have produced it in great plenty in the 13th and 14th centuries; and it appears from different grants made in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., with a reservation of the tenths of the church, that both gold and silver mines existed in Devonshire. Manganese is chiefly obtained at Upton-Pyne, where it was discovered about sixty years ago. It does not run in veins, but is spread in flat irregular patches, and at no great depth from the surface; and seems to extend from Upton-Pyne, south-eastward to Huxham, and north-westward to Newton St. Cyres. "It is found," says the author of the History of Exeter, "in large, rugged, irregular masses, and contains great variety of crystallizations: some shoot irregularly; some are plane, and transversely striated; others are streaked, like the lead ore; and others shoot into hollows, crossing each other every way. The crystals seem to be the metal in a pure state, and are not equally advantageous with the calx, which contain a larger proportion of pure air, the ingredient for which it is chiefly valuable. It is employed in the potteries, but principally in the glass-houses, where it is used to discharge the colour imparted by calces of lead, and for other purposes. It has also been applied latterly in preparing the oxygenated muriatic acid, employed to facilitate the operation of bleaching. From 150 to 200 tons are exported annually: the general price is from thirty shillings to three pounds per ton." Antimony has been found in several places within the parishes of Chudleigh, Hennock, and South Bovey. It is mostly of a dark lead-colour, full of long shining needle-like striæ; of a close-grained texture, hard, brittle, and very heavy. Cobalt, interspersed with numerous filaments of silver, has been found at Sampford in considerable abundance. The mineral springs of Devonshire are very numerous, and of the chalybeate kind; though they have not principally been much appropriated to medicinal purposes. The strongest springs arise at Gubb's-wall, near Cleave, at Bella-Marsh, near King-Steignton; at Hsington, in the vicinity of

The lead
mines of
Comb-
Martin.

The mineral
springs.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
11	Devonport * . . . s p & m t	Devon	Tavistock . . . 13	Modbury . . . 14	Saltash 3	218	34833
17	Dewchurch, Great . . . pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . . 6	Ross 10	Monmouth . . 12	134	573
17	Dewchurch, Little . . . pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . . 6	Hereford . . . 8	Hereford . . . 13	132	369
12	Dewlish pa	Dorset	B. Forum . . . 9	Dorchester . . 8	Bere Regis . . 6	112	361
17	Dewsall pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . . 5	Ross 10	Monmouth . . 14	134	44

Ashburton; at Brook, near Tavistock; and at Bampton: the spring at the last-mentioned place is considered to be more strongly impregnated with iron than any other in the county. It now appears to be established that the original name of this county, though it was afterwards included with Cornwall under the general appellation Danmonium, was Dyvnaint; and by this term it is frequently mentioned in ancient Welsh manuscripts. Its import is descriptive of the country, and implies deeps or hollows; and hence the people might be called Dyvni, Dyvniaid, Dyvnoni, Dyvnonwyr, Dyvnonwys, and Dyvnwys; all implying the inhabitants of the glens, or deep vallies. It has frequently been the subject of discussion among historians, whether the first colonists of Britain emigrated from some remote region of the east, or from the neighbouring continent of Gaul: however conclusive the arguments on either side may be thought, tradition and history both furnish sufficient evidence that it was on the coast of Devonshire they first established a settlement. Previously to the arrival of the Romans on the shores of Britain, the Belgæ, who had invaded the island from Gaul, made incursions into Devonshire, and obliged numbers of the inhabitants to emigrate to Ireland; the remainder joined with the inhabitants of the adjacent coasts, and opposed the enemy. It appears that, before the arrival of Cæsar, the war against the Belgæ was conducted by Cassibelinus, whose second son, Theomantius, was then Duke of Danmonium. By the Romans Devonshire was included in the division of Britannia Prima. The Saxons attached it to the kingdom of Wessex, and it so continued till Egbert consolidated the heptarchy into one monarchy. There are two Roman stations in this county, Moriduno, near Seaton, and Isca Duninanium, now Exeter: the two grand military roads, the Ikening-street and the Fosse, meet; but it is difficult to determine which of them has a termination at this union. There are also several ancient camps. The principal buildings entitled to notice from their antiquity are the following:—Ashburton-church, Axminster-church, Barnstaple-bridge, Berry Pomeroy-castle, Bideford-bridge, Buckfastleigh-priory, Chegford-church, Compton-castle, Crediton-church, Dartmouth-castle, Exeter-church, cathedral, &c. Ford-abbey, Frithelstoke-priory, Hartland-priory, Henny-castle, Lidford-castle, Newnham-abbey, Oakhampton-church and castle, Ottery-priory, Plympton-castle, Powderham-castle, Tavistock-abbey, Tor-abbey, Torrington-castle, Wear-abbey, Weycroft-abbey, &c.

DEVONSHIRE.

Original name of the county.

Two Roman stations.

* DEVONPORT is on the eastern bank of the Tamar, including the parish of Stoke Damarell, which comprises the town of Devonport, the village of Stoke, and Morice-town. Devonport is situated on a pleasant eminence, which declines towards the bank of the river, and a degree of regularity has been observed in the formation of the streets, the greater part of which intersect each other at right angles. It forms an oblong figure, surrounded by fortifications constructed at different periods. The entrance from the north is by a drawbridge and gateway, and the road from the ferry at Morice-town is protected in a similar manner. The lines extend from the northern wall of the Gun-wharf to Mount Wise, and the whole town is inclosed within the government ground, with the exception of the avenue to the water at North Corner and Mutton Cove. The foundation of a column, erected to commemorate the alteration in the name of the town, from Plymouth-dock to Devonport, was laid on the 12th of August, 1824. This column is a conspicuous object to the whole

Situation of the town.

DEVON-
PORT.Seat of the
military government of
Plymouth.Fort and
battery of
Mount WiseThe dock-
yard.

neighbourhood, rising 112 feet above the brow of Windmill-hill, which is itself on a level with the pinnacles of St. Andrew's-church tower at Plymouth. It is of the Doric order, and was completed in June, 1827, from a design by Foulston. A town-hall, erected from designs by the same architect, had been completed in 1822. The government of the town is in the hands of commissioners, consisting of the lord of the manor of Stoke Damarell, the stewards of the manor, and the rector of the parish, the commissioner of his majesty's dock-yard, and the port-admiral of Plymouth, with other commissioners selected from the inhabitants. Devonport is the seat of the military government of the garrison of the port of Plymouth, and of the western district. The port-admiral's house, and government-house, are on Mount Wise, on the southern side of the town: near the entrance of the latter, is placed a brass gun, taken from the Turks in the engagement of the Dardanelles. The views from the house and gardens command the sound and harbour, and the opposite grounds of Mount Edgecumbe; the lawn and gardens extend nearly to the beach at Richmond-walk. In front of government-house is the grand parade, on which all military reviews and inspections take place, and Mount Wise presents at all times the attractions of a delightful promenade. The laboratory, inclosed by a high wall, contains workshops, &c., requisite for the equipment of a military expedition. The most formidable part of the fortification is at the fort and battery on Mount Wise. The fort erected on the most elevated part of the hill, is calculated to defend the immediate entrance to the harbour, and the battery below is mounted with heavy artillery for the same purpose. Besides government-house, the batteries, and the barracks, this ground contains magazines and other depositories for military stores. From the northern side of Devonport, at Marlborough-square, a cordon of barracks is continued in an almost uninterrupted series to the government ground on the south. Racket-court barracks, at the back of Clowance-street; George's-square barracks, adjoin the entrance of Devonport from Plymouth, at the South Barrier-gate. The horse artillery barracks, on the northern side of the road from Plymouth, and adjoining these barracks, are Old and New Cumberland-squares, situated within each other; Ligonier-square, which adjoins Cumberland-square on the north; Frederick-square; Old and New Granby-squares, on the north of Fore-street; and Marlborough-square at the head of Marlborough-street. Adjoining the Barrier-gate, at the head of Fore-street, is a guard-house, and near it a hospital for Royal Artillery; opposite the entrance to Mount Wise are workshops for the use of the engineers. At the eastern extremity of the government ground is a battery, on the summit of a precipice, which commands the pool and town of Stonehouse; the view from this point, including the Sound, Saltram, Plymouth, and the country beyond, is varied and interesting. The road to the ferry at Morice-town is defended by the North Barrier-gate, near which is a guard-house. The construction of Devonport dock-yard was commenced in the reign of William III., and since that period it has been in a state of progressive improvement. It lies on the eastern bank of Hamoaze, by which its southern and western sides are bounded. A wall, on the northern and eastern sides, extends from North Corner quay to Mutton Cove, and incloses within its boundary upwards of seventy acres. The entrance from the town of Devonport is at the bottom of Fore-street, and a chapel, lately rebuilt, is opposite the entrance-gate. A spacious road, with a row of elms on either side, conducts to the brink of the hill, from which the lower part of the yard was excavated. The new north dock, 259 feet by 83 feet in extent, is the only dock which has no roof; between it and the cliff, which here rises with perpendicular abruptness, is a smithery, containing forty-eight forges, and adjoining the foundry wall are the workshops of plumbers, stone-masons, &c. The north dock is inferior in point of size to the first mentioned; the next is called the double dock. A jetty forms

DEVON-
PORT.Incombustible store-
house.

Three thousand persons employed.

Remarkable quick communication.

one side of the entrance into the basin. Adjacent to the sea wall is the rigging-house, &c., which is 480 feet long, and three stories in height; this building forms one side of a quadrangular court, within which is the incombustible store-house, entirely composed of stone and iron. A very large supply of stores can be issued hence, in the space of a few hours, with great regularity. The sea-wall was commenced in 1816; it is continued to the entrance of the graving slip, which is constructed in all respects like the docks, excepting that it has no gates, and is employed for the purpose of effecting repairs on ships which can be completed in one tide: the whole line from North Corner to the graving slip is furnished with jetties, by which means the largest ships receive and discharge their stores without the interposition of boats. Southward of the graving slip is the Camber, a canal 60 feet wide, and 420 yards in length. The building-slips excite attention from the immense roofs, covered with copper, by which they are protected from the weather. The mast-houses are of considerable extent, and contain a number of masts in readiness for any emergency: near them are the mast-pond and plank-houses; beyond which is Mutton-cove, the south-eastern boundary of the yard. Near this spot is Bunker's-hill, a mount which was formerly crowned by a battery. It commands a fine prospect of the Sound, Mount Edgecumbe, the Cornish bank of the river Tamar, and the whole arsenal. The rope-houses are each 1,200 feet in length; in these two buildings the cables are formed; those for a ship of 120 guns are 100 fathoms long, and 125 inches in circumference. The yarns are nearly as long as the rope-houses, but when the cable is manufactured, they are reduced to half their original length. Hemp and boiling-houses are in the same line of buildings. The mould-loft is a department of great interest, the several parts necessary in the construction of a ship are here first delineated in chalk, then formed in thin deal, as patterns, and distributed to the respective mechanics. In boat-houses the boats of the fleet are prepared and kept ready for service. The number of persons of every class employed in the yard amounts to upwards of three thousand, who are under the control of a commissioner. The gun-wharf is another department of the naval establishment, situated on the margin of Hamoaze, northward of the dock-yard; the buildings here were erected from designs by Vanburgh. The entrance from Devonport to the gun-wharf is in Ordnance-street, and piles of ordnance are each marked with the name of the ship in Hamoaze to which it belongs. The store-houses, three stories high, contain the armoury; quantities of muskets, pistols, and cutlasses, are ranged along the walls, as well as packed in chests. Near these are the depositories for gun carriages and implements of the field train. A semaphore, on the summit of Mount Wise, communicates between the port-admiral's office and the flag ship of the harbour, and by means of a continued chain of thirty-two semaphores with the admiralty in London, a report has been made, and an answer received in fifteen minutes. The port-admiral holds the chief naval command of the port, and his authority is not subject to the control of the admirals of any squadrons resorting hither. All naval courts martial are held on board the flag ship in Hamoaze. The merchants and commercial agents were formerly accustomed to assemble on the Exchange at Plymouth; but within a few years, a handsome structure for their accommodation has been erected in Ker-street. The market-place is situated at the junction of Market-street, Duke-street, and Katherine-street; the butter and poultry markets are over the shambles, and vegetables are abundant and of excellent quality. The market forms a valuable part of the manorial demesne. Devonport sends two members to parliament. At the distance of a mile northward, in a convenient situation, is placed the powder magazine. Here is every convenience for the building and equipment of ships for sea, and proper arrangements for facilitating the labour of the workmen, affording them every necessary accommoda-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
45	Dewsbury,* m t pa & to	W. R. York	Bradford . . . 8	Wakefield . . 5	Leeds 8	187	28126	
29	Dewshill to	Northumb.	Alnwick . . . 18	Elsdon 3	Bellingham . 11	305	....
16	Dibden pa	Hants.	Southampton 3	Romsey 9	Lymington . . 9	77	418	
27	Dickleburgh pa	Norfolk . . .	Scole 2	Diss 4	Harleston . . 5	94	815	
15	Didbrooke pa	Gloucester . .	Winchcombe 3	Evesham . . . 8	Campden . . . 8	100	240	
19	Diddington pa	Hunts	St. Neots . . . 4	Kimbolton . . 6	Huntingdon . 5	60	208	
33	Diddlebury pa	Salop	Ludlow 9	C. Stretton . . 6	M. Wenlock 12	152	920	
38	Diddlesford ti	Sussex	Petworth . . . 5	Haslemere . . 3	Midhurst . . . 7	42	....
33	Diddleston chap	Salop	Ellesmere . . . 4	Chirk 3	Oswestry . . . 7	182	....
38	Didling pa	Sussex	Midhurst . . . 4	Petersfield . . 5	Halesmere . . 8	49	82	
27	Didlington pa	Norfolk . . .	Stoke Ferry . . 5	Brandon 6	Methwold . . 4	84	86	
15	Didmarton pa	Gloucester . .	Tetbury 5	Wickwar . . . 6	Wootton . . . 7	105	103	

DEVON-
PORT.

Places of
worship for
various
classes.

Its situation
embraces
many com-
mercial ad-
vantages.

tion ; a surgery, with medical officers, having been established for the prompt relief of maimed or wounded artificers. The town, which is situated on a pleasant eminence, is properly supplied with water, first conveyed hither from a spring, at the distance of twelve miles, at the expense of Sir Francis Drake. Near the entrance from Plymouth is a theatre, open during a few months in the year for performances by a company from Exeter, besides a handsome chapel in the dock-yard, which was opened in November, 1817. There are two chapels of ease belonging to the establishment, and places of worship for various classes of dissenters, including Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, and Methodists. The trades and manufactures carried on at Devonport are principally such as are dependent on ship building, and the equipment of vessels for sea, &c. Here are also breweries, rope walks, and soap-boiling manufactories. In the lower part of the town, at the southern angle of the dock-yard, is a ferry from Mutton-cove, across that part of the Hamoaze called Crimble-passage, to Mount Edgecumbe, and Makerheights; and another has been more recently established, called the Steam-ferry, for the conveyance of carriages and horses, as well as passengers, to Torpoint, in Cornwall, where there is a turnpike road to Liskeard, Lestwithiel, Penzance, and the Land's End.

Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*Mail* arrives 7.44 afternoon, departs 7.0 morning.—*Bankers*, Messrs. Hodge and Norman, draw on Lubbock's General Bank; Messrs. Husband and Co., on Williams and Co.—*Inns*, the Royal Hotel, and the Devonport Hotel.

* DEWSBURY is seated partly on the southern declivity of a gentle eminence, and partly in a vale, watered by the Calder. This situation is fine ; and the town, when viewed with its environs from the steep above, appears beautiful and interesting. It is a place of considerable antiquity ; and if an inscription on the church is to be relied on, which implies that Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York, preached here in 627, it has been of note since the introduction of Christianity. By means of the navigable river Calder, an overflowing population, and a plentiful supply of coal, Dewsbury possesses almost every advantage for carrying on manufactures with spirit. These are chiefly of blankets and coarse broad cloths. The environs, rising in gentle eminences, are extremely pleasant. This town, from its peculiar situation, embraces many commercial advantages, and commands an excellent inland navigation. On the top of the church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a cross, bearing an inscription already alluded to, viz., "*Hic Paulinus predicavit et celebravit, A.D., 627.*" This ancient memorial, which probably itself was not the original, fell down in 1805, but was replaced by a fac-simile. Thus from the early preaching of Paulinus, this place became the common centre, from which the light of Christianity spread over the vale of Calder, and was the mother church of an extensive district to the west ; several parishes in which still acknowledge their original dependence, by certain prescriptive payments to the incumbent of Dewsbury.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday before May 12th, and Wednesday before October 10th, for horned cattle and sheep.—*Bankers*, Messrs. Haques and Co., draw on Smith & Co

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
22	Didsbury to & chap	Lancaster . .	Stockport . . . 3	Manchester . . 6	Warrington 16	176	1067	
24	Digby pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 5	Tattersall . . . 9	Lincoln . . . 13	120	319	
18	Digswell pa	Herts	Welwyn 2	Hereford 6	Hatfield 4	27	196	
51	Dihe wid pa	Cardigan . . .	Tregaren . . . 14	Lampeter 9	Llanarth 4	220	533	
27	Dilham pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham . . 5	Norwich 12	Worstead 3	118	450	
35	Dilhorne pa	Stafford	Cheadle 2	Newcastle 8	Stone 8	145	1510	
40	Dilliker to	Westmorlnd .	K. Lonsdale 12	Orton 7	Kendal 6	268	109	
27	Dillington ham	Norfolk	E. Dereham . . 2	Swaffham . . . 12	Foulsham 7	103	33	
29	Dilston to	Northumb . . .	Hexham 2	Corbridge 3	Haltwhistle 17	283	175	
41	Dilton to & chap	Wilts	Westbury 2	Frome 7	Warminster . . 3	99	2006	
22	Dilworth to	Lancaster . . .	Preston 7	Clitheroe 9	Garstang 9	223	874	
17	Dilwyn pa	Hereford . . .	Weobly 2	Leominster . . . 6	Kington 9	143	1035	
46	Dimlington ham	B. R. York . . .	Partrington . . 6	Easington 1	Hedon 12	193	....
57	Dinas pa	Pembroke . . .	Fishguard 4	Newport 4	Cardigan 11	254	741	
55	Dinas Mowddu, * m t	Merioneth . . .	Dolgelly 7	Bala 16	Machynlleth 12	203	998	
33	Dinchope to	Salop	Ludlow 8	Bishop's Cas. . . 8	C. Stretton . . . 7	149	....
34	Dinder pa	Somerset . . .	Wells 2	Frome 13	Glastonbury . . 6	118	210	
49	Dinevawr Castle	Carmarthen . .	Langadaz 7	Carmarthen 13	Llandybie 5	205	....
56	Dingestow pa	Monmouth . . .	Monmouth 4	Abergaven. 13	Usk 9	138	198	
28	Dingley pa	Northamp . . .	Mar Harboro' 3	Rockingham . . . 7	Rothwell 6	81	160	
22	Dinkley to	Lancaster . . .	Blackburn 5	Clitheroe 6	Preston 10	214	223	
53	Dinneirchion, ham & pa	Flint	St. Asaph 3	Holywell 7	Caerwys 3	215	791	
33	Dinmore ex pa lib	Salop	Bishop's Cas. . . 5	C. Stretton . . . 10	Knighton 8	153	....
17	Dinmore ex pa lib	Hereford . . .	Hereford 8	Weobly 6	Leominster . . . 5	143	21	
29	Dinnington to	Northumb . . .	Newcas on T . . 6	Blyth 11	Corbridge 13	280	364	
34	Dinnington chap	Somerset . . .	Crewkerne 3	Ilminster 3	Chard 6	134	187	
46	Dinnington pa	W. R. York . . .	Workop 7	Tickhill 6	Bawtry 10	151	233	
13	Dinsdale, Low pa	Durham	Darlington . . . 5	Stockton 8	Yarm 5	239	169	
45	Dinsdale Over to	N. R. York . . .	Yarm 3	Darlington 6	Stockton 7	240	58	
10	Dinting to	Derby	Chapel le F. 11	Glossop 2	Derwent 11	178	....

* DINAS MOWDDU, is pleasantly situated at the junction of three vales, formed by ranges of lofty mountains, on the shelf of a rock beneath Craig y Dinas, on the banks of the Cerris, where it empties itself into the Dovy. This place held a considerable eminence in the comparison of Welsh towns and was the property of the ancient family of Mitton: it was one of the five lordships in Wales which were independent manors, and exempted from tribute to the prince; it held a government within itself, consisting of a mayor and alderman, with all the magnificent insignia and ornamental trappings of a corporation. The situation of Dinas Mowddu is romantic, singular, and beautiful, upon a small flat made by nature, and improved by art, on the declivity of a mountain prodigiously elevated, and nearly perpendicular, on the left descending to the town; and on the right continuing the same steep down to the river Dovy, which washes its foot. The road winds round the hill in the shape of a bow, and the houses take the same curve. It appears to the observer, a town suspended upon the side of a mountain. Ambition here seems wholly excluded; the dress of the inhabitants changes not: it is made for use, not show. That of the softer sex is a flannel shift. Their style of living is as plain as their dress, for a swelling in front, from luxury, is rarely seen. If care be the concomitant of wealth, these people must be happy; and their circumscribed style of existence seems to declare it. That this was once a place of more consequence than its present state indicates, cannot be denied; indeed the annals of Wales notice it as having been the seat of a chieftain; and its vicinity the scene of feats of valour and barbarity. But that it was ever a place endowed with all the privileges of a powerful corporation, bearing the ensigns of majesty, and exhibiting the pomp and paraphernalia of a proud commercial city, is an idea almost too extravagant to find admission in the regions of imagination. It is governed by a mayor, alderman, recorder, and twenty-four burgesses. The mayor tries criminals; and the recorder (in the absence of the lord) matters of property not exceeding forty shillings. They still preserve the insignia of power; the mace, standard measure, stocks, whipping-post, and the vag-vawr, or great fetter.

Formerly a place of considerable consequence.

Local government.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Friday before Palm Sunday, June 2d, September 10th, October 1st and 22d, and November 13th.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
43	Dishforth . . . to & chap	N. R. York.	Boro'bridge . . 3	Ripon 4	Thirsk 7	209	....
23	Dishley Grange . . . pa	Leicester . .	Loughboro' . . 2	Kegworth . . 4	Hoton 4	111	....

king had chosen an unlucky horoscope for his coronation in Scotland. In the following year he buried his wife, and married a second with £500; but with all his foresight did not anticipate that she would prove a termagent, and keep him needy by her extravagance. About this time he procured a MS. copy of a book by Cornelius Agrippa, entitled "Ars Notoria," from which he eagerly imbibed the doctrine of the magic circle, and invocation of demons. In the same year, 1634, he was allowed by the Dean of Westminster to assist David Ramsay, the king's clock-maker, in search of a hidden treasure in Westminster-abbey, another associate being found in one John Scott, who pretended to understand the mystery of miner's divining rods. These three worthies accordingly made the experiment on the night appointed; and after digging up a coffin to no purpose, they were frightened from the place by a violent storm, which Lilly, in the sequel, attributed to demons, whom he had found means to dismiss. In 1637, he retired to Horsham in Surrey, where he resided until 1641, when, perceiving a prospect of advantage from the growing confusion of the times, he removed to London, and in 1644 published his "Merlinus Anglicus," which he continued annually until his death, and several other astrological works. Having acquired the friendship of Bulstrode Whitlock, he soon after devoted himself entirely to the interests of the parliament, although he occasionally varied his predictions, in order the more easily to impose on the credulity of the age. In 1647, recourse was had to this wily adventurer for advice and assistance on the part of the king. One Mrs. Wharewood, as Lilly himself relates, waited upon him by the king's consent, to know where, if he escaped from Hampton, he could most effectually conceal himself. He cast a figure, and answered in Essex; but before his advice could reach the unhappy monarch, he had escaped, and placed himself in the custody of Colonel Hammond, in the Isle of Wight. The same lady applied again to Lilly, who says, that he supplied her with the saw and aqua fortis, by which the king might have escaped if he had pleased. He also attributes to himself another piece of advice in a third application, by which the king would have been saved had he pursued it. In the year 1648, Lilly and Booker, another astrologer, were sent to the camp at Colchester, to encourage the soldiers by their predictions; and such was his reputation, that he was rewarded for his various services (one of which was obtaining secret intelligence from France), with a pension of £100 per annum. About this time he read public lectures on astrology, and succeeded so well, that he was enabled to lay out £2,000 in fee-farm rents at Horsham. Having, in the year 1650, predicted that the parliament should not continue, but a new government arise, he was summoned to attend the committee of plundered ministers, but saved himself by pretending that the objectionable books were spurious copies of his own work. In the same year he made a scurrilous attack upon the learned Gataker, who pointed out the absurdity of his pretended science. In 1659, such was the spirit of the age, he received the present of a golden chain from the king of Sweden, whom he had mentioned with great respect in his almanack. On the restoration, Lilly was taken into custody by order of parliament, as one of the repositories of the secrets of the republicans, and examined concerning the persons who beheaded the king; when he declared that he had been informed that Lieutenant-colonel Joyce was the executioner. He soon after sued out his pardon under the great seal, and retired to Horsham. In 1666, some of the members, suspecting from the hieroglyphic to his almanack, that he might know something of the causes of the great fire which followed its publication, had him sent for to a committee of inquiry, when he cunningly

DISE-WORTH.

Imposing pretensions.

The king's confidence in Lilly's prediction frustrated.

The absurdity of the science of astrology pointed out.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.	
27	Diss *,..... m t & pa	Norfolk	Harleston	9	N Buckenham	7	East Harling	9	86	2934
29	Dissington, North ... to	Northumb	Newcas on T	10	Blyth	14	Morpeth	9	284	76
29	Dissington, South ... to	Northumb		8	Corbridge	8	Halton	7	282	77
9	Distington..... pa	Cumberland	Workington	4	Whitehaven	5	Cockermou.	10	302	960
7	Distley..... to & chap	Chester	Stockport	6	Chapel le Fr.	6	Mottram	7	173	2037
41	Ditchampton..... pa	Wilts	Wilton	1	Salisbury	4	Amesbury	7	85	....
29	Ditchburn, East ... to	Northumb	Alnwick	7	Belford	8	Wooler	9	315	} 77
29	Ditchburn, West ... to	Northumb		7	New Bewick	5	Belford	8	314	
34	Ditchheat..... pa	Somerset	Castle Carey	3	Glastonbury	8	Shep. Mallet	5	113	1338
38	Ditchelling..... pa	Sussex	H. Pierpoint	3	Lewes	6	Cuckfield	7	46	917
42	Ditchford, Higher, ham	Worcester	Moreton in M	3	Shipston	3	Evesham	11	88	....
42	Ditchford, Middle, ham	Worcester		3		3		11	87	....
27	Ditchingham..... pa	Norfolk	Bungay	2	Beccles	6	Norwich	13	108	962

DISE-
WORTH.

General
estimate
of the cha-
racter and
writings of
Lilly.

asserted that he had certainly foreseen the event, but could say nothing as to the cause. He was civilly dismissed, and from this time little is known of him, except that he adopted one Henry Coley for his successor; under the name of Merlin, junior, an obligation which did not prevent the latter from exposing some of his various modes of imposture after his death. This extraordinary man was author of many works, one of which, his "Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, King of England," overlooking the astrological nonsense mixed up in it, is able and impartial. His own life, recently included in a new series of autobiography, now under publication, is also a very entertaining production, steering as he does between truth and falsehood, and seldom indulging in more of the latter than was necessary to support his character as an astrologer. The other works of this singular imposter, being all astrological trash, need not be enumerated here; but the curious in such matters may see a complete list of them in the *Biographia Britannica*.—*Life by Himself. Biog. Brit.*

* DISS. The market-town of Diss, which gives name to the hundred, is supposed to derive its appellation from a mere, lying on the south-east side of the town. In the civil wars, two valuations were made of this town for the purpose of making levies on the inhabitants; one amounted to £2,616; and the other to £2,700 per annum. The church consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, and is remarkable for the clerestory tier of windows. These are disposed in pairs, five on each side of the nave, and between every pair is a plain pilaster. The heads of the windows are formed by a waving line, being neither round, pointed, nor flat. The door of the south porch has a semicircular arch; and over it are windows formed of seven arched lights. The building was erected in the early part of the 13th century, by the family of Fitzwalter, of whom Robert Fitzwalter was eminently distinguished in the reign of King John. Here is a charity-school. Several eminent characters were born at this place, among whom we may enumerate Ralph De Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's in the time of Henry II.; Walter of Diss, a Carmelite friar, confessor to John, Duke of Lancaster; and John Skelton, the facetious orator, and poet laureate to Henry VIII. He was descended from an ancient family in Cumberland, and was born towards the latter part of the 15th century. He appears to have studied at both universities, but certainly at Oxford, where, about 1489, he received the laureateship as a degree, not being at that time a court office as at present. He took orders in 1498, and in some of his works, he alludes to his being curate of Trompington in Cambridgeshire, in 1507, as well as rector of Diss in Norfolk. Tradition informs us that he occasionally created disgust by his buffooneries in the pulpit; and there were three objects at which he delighted to aim his satire, which were the mendicant friars, Lilly, the grammarian, and Cardinal Wolsey. His attacks, even when merited, were extremely coarse, nor was even his own life either moral or regular. His attacks on Wolsey at length roused the resentment of that powerful prelate, and

The church
erected in
the 13th
century.

Eccentrici-
ties of John
Skelton,
poet-lau-
reate to
Henry VIII.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
41	Ditteridge.....pa	Wilts.....	Chippenham	8	Bath.....4	Bradford.....6	102	83
11	Dittesham.....pa	Devon.....	Dartmouth.....3		Totness.....3	Ashburton.....11	199	816
5	Ditton.....ham & chap	Bucks.....	Colnbrook.....1		Slough.....2	Windsor.....4	18	....
21	Ditton.....pa	Kent.....	Maidstone.....3		Tunbridge.....10	Rochester.....7	31	....
23	Ditton.....to	Lancaster.....	Prescot.....5		Warrington.....7	Liverpool.....12	194	466
6	Ditton Fen.....pa	Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....4		Newmarket.....9	Ely.....12	55	....
37	Ditton, Long.....pa	Surrey.....	Kingston on T2		Ellwell.....4	Epsom.....4	14	627
33	Ditton Priors.....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth.....8		Ludlow.....11	C. Stretton.....11	146	685
37	Ditton, Thames.....pa	Surrey.....	Kingston on T2		Hounslow.....6	Staines.....8	14	1878
6	Ditton Wood.....pa	Cambridge.....	Newmarket.....2		Soham.....9	Fordham.....6	59	....
26	Dixton Hadnock.....ham	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....2		Abergavenny.....14	Chepstow.....14	128	447
26	Dixton Newton, ham & pa	Monmouth.....	.....1		.....13	.....13	129	897
16	Dockenfield.....ti	Hants.....	Fareham.....5		Gosport.....3	Titchfield.....5	77	169
40	Docker.....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....4		Sedburgh.....6	Orton.....6	266	95
27	Docking.....to	Norfolk.....	Burnham Mk.....5		Creek.....5	Fakenham.....11	119	1406
17	Docklow.....pa	Hereford.....	Leominster.....4		Tenbury.....7	Bromyard.....8	133	199
11	Dodbrooke *.....mt & pa	Devon.....	Modbury.....7		Dartmouth.....10	Kingsbridge.....1	208	1038
7	Dodcot.....to	Chester.....	Nantwich.....7		Malpas.....10	Audlem.....2	164	....
42	Doddenham.....pa	Worcester.....	Worcester.....6		Tenbury.....14	Bewdly.....14	117	283
42	Dodderhill.....pa	Worcester.....	Droitwich.....1		Bromsgrove.....5	Kiddermins.....10	127	1799
11	Doddescombeleigh.....pa	Devon.....	Exeter.....6		Chagford.....9	Chudleigh.....5	179	392
14	Doddinghurst.....pa	Essex.....	Brentwood.....4		High Ongar.....4	Chelmsford.....10	22	372
6	Doddington.....pa	Cambridge.....	March.....5		Peterborough.....8	Ely.....11	76	7527
7	Doddington.....to	Chester.....	Nantwich.....5		Betley.....3	Audlem.....4	164	37
15	Doddington.....pa	Gloucester.....	Ch. Sodbury.....3		Marshfield.....5	Bristol.....12	108	113
21	Doddington.....pa	Kent.....	Sittingbourn.....4		Maidstone.....12	Faversham.....5	44	466
24	Doddington.....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....6		Newark.....12	Gainsboro'.....15	136	165
29	Doddington.....to & pa	Northumb.....	Wooler.....3		Berwick.....12	Belford.....6	323	1429
24	Doddington, Dry.....pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham.....8		Newark.....7	Sleaford.....15	118	290
28	Doddington, Great, pa	Northampt.....	Wellingboro'.....2		Northampton.....8	H. Ferrers.....6	65	442
7	Doddlestone.....to & pa	Chester.....	Chester.....4		Holt.....5	Waverton.....6	180	1151
28	Dodford.....pa	Northampt.....	Daventry.....2		Northampt.....10	Worcester.....10	70	279
42	Dodford.....to & pa	Worcester.....	Worcester.....12		Kiddermins.....2	Bewdly.....3	124	....
34	Dodington.....pa	Somerset.....	Bridgewater.....9		Watchet.....6	Taunton.....12	150	93

an order being issued for his apprehension, he took refuge in the sanctuary at Westminster, where the Abbot Islip afforded him protection until his death, on the 21st June, 1529, not long before the fall of Wolsey. Skelton appears to have been deemed a more important person in his own day than has been generally imagined. However obscured by indecency, scurrility, and the broadest burlesque, he occasionally exhibits much sound sense, and his vein of satire is often copious and original. Its application to the clergy of the day was certainly unsparing; but vices that almost justified the plunder of the church by Henry VIII. in the eyes of his subjects, might naturally enough excite the spleen of a caustic satirist; and Skelton himself insinuates, that he was chiefly reviled for his blunt exposure of the reigning follies of the day. His works will be found in Chalmers's edition of the English poets, with the exception of a few which, owing to their coarseness, it was thought proper to omit. The whole are enumerated by Ritson.—*Life in Chalmers's edition of Poets.* *Wharton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.* The town consists of three streets, which are wide, and well paved, and the houses are chiefly neat and well built; the market is well supplied with large quantities of yarn, and linen cloth, besides the ordinary commodities. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of hempen cloth and stockings.

Market, Friday.—Fair, November 8th, for cattle and toys.—*Bankers,* Taylor and Co., draw on Hoare, Barnetts, and Co.—*Inn,* the Saracen's Head.

* **DODBROOKE.** This little place is situated in the hundred of Cole-ridge, parted only from Kingsbridge by a branch of the Southcombe river. It has been celebrated as the place where a liquor, called white ale—made one day and drank the next—was first brewed. Perhaps it was more so on account of the liquor being subject to tithes; instead of which, each innkeeper now pays a small sum per annum. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Dodbrooke, although small, is a very pleasant place.

Market, third Wednesday in every month; and four quarterly markets for the sale of cattle.—*Fair,* Wednesday before Palm Sunday.

Diss.

Death and character of John Skelton.

Celebrated for white ale.

Map	Names of Places.		County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.			
36	Dodnash	to	Suffolk	Ipswich	7	Hadleigh	5	Neyland	6	62	
45	Dodworth	to	W. R. York	Barnesley	3	Wootley	2	Rotherham	8	167	1179
24	Dogdyke		Lincoln	Sleaford	11	Lincoln	10	Horncastle	11	126	215
57	Dogmels, St., vil & pa		Pembroke	Cardigan	2	Newport	6	Kilgarren	6	244	2109
16	Dogmersfield	pa	Hants	Odiham	2	Farnham	6	Basingstoke	9	39	272
25	Dogs, Isle of		Middlesex	Stepney	2	Greenwich	1	Bow	3	5	
28	Dogsthorpe	ham	Northampt.	Peterborough	2	Croyland	7	Stamford	11	83	443
57	Dogwells, St.	pa	Pembroke	Haverf. West	7	Fishguard	6	Marthree	4	260	514
50	Dolben-Maen, ham & pa		Carnarvon	Crickeith	4	Clynn. Fawr	7	Carnarvon	12	230	355
55	Dolgelley *	to	Merioneth	Dinas Mowdd	9	Barmouth	9	Towyn	18	203	4087

Manufac-
tures.

Owen
Glyndwr
assembled
his parlia-
ment here,
in 1404.

Sublime
mountain
scenery.

* DOLGELLEY (the dale of the hazle) is the principal market-town in Merionethshire, where the summer assizes are held. It is situated in a wide and fertile vale, upon the river Union, and surrounded on all sides by high, and in many parts, wooded mountains. The streets are irregular, and the houses mostly ill built. The market-house is a low square building, and the town-hall is scarcely distinguishable. Its manufactory of Welsh flannels employs a great number of hands. The kind of woollen cloth called gwëu, or webs, also occupies the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. Every little farmer makes webs, and almost every cottager has his loom. These webs run from 6 to 7 quarters wide, and 200 yards long. The manufacturers sell it from one to three shillings per yard. This article of manufactory was formerly carried to Liverpool or Shrewsbury markets, but agents now collect them on the spot. Formerly it was sold chiefly from the loom; but the streams have begun to resound with fulling mills, and bleaching racks extend along the sides of the hills. The church is a respectable edifice of lime-stone, having a handsome tower and large nave, built in the Grecian rather than Gothic style. The seats are forms, and the floor is paved with lime-stone flags, a circumstance uncommon in Wales. The ceiling is formed of boards. Within is an antique monument of an armed knight, with a dog at his feet, and a lion passant, guardant upon his shield, on which is inscribed, "*Hic jacet Maurice, filius Ynyr Vychan.*" It is recorded that Owen Glyndwr assembled his parliament at Dolgelley, in 1404, when he formed an alliance with Charles, King of France, which runs in the true royal style. In the civil wars between Charles I. and his parliament, about 100 of the king's troops attempted to raise a fortification about the town, to defend it against the parliament forces, but were prevented by Mr. Edward Vaughan, who at the head of a small party, completely routed them, and took their captain prisoner. Some Roman coins have been found at a well in this vicinity, called Fynnon-Vawr, bearing this inscription, IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN, which sanction the opinion that Dolgelley was known to the Romans. This town is seen to the greatest advantage from the Machynlleth road, at the distance of about two miles; and like many Welsh towns, is only pleasing at a distance. The prospects from a spot called the Bowling-green, are singularly fine. The threatening summit of Cader Idris, the northern ascent to which appears nearly perpendicular, lends its wonderful display of mountain sublimity; a train of subordinate inequalities, stretching their indignant eminences along its base. This mountain is generally ascended from Dolgelley, which is within the distance of six miles from its summit. Guides may be had from Dolgelley to Cader Idris, which for height, abrupt, and tremendous precipices, lakes, and extensive prospects, may vie with, if not surpass, Snowdon. The summit of Cader Idris is about five miles and a half distant. Sir R. Hoare asserts, that he "knows of no place in the principality, whence so many pleasing and interesting excursions may be made; and where nature bears so rich, varied, and grand an aspect as at Dolgelley." The ride to Dinas y Mowddu, and thence to Bala over the mountains, and back through the vale in which the river Dee takes its rise, affords much fine scenery. At the upper end of the lake of Bala is the Roman station

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
56	Dolgwen to	Montgomery	Newtown . . 7	Llandyloes . . 5	Carno 4	186	219
11	Dolton pa	Devon	Hatherleigh . 6	Chumleigh . . 5	Torrington . . 7	199	280
60	Dolwyddelan* ham & pa	Carnarvon . .	Cap. Garmen 7	Llanrwst . . . 8	Penmachno . . 7	228	601
8	Dominick, St. . . . pa	Cornwall . . .	Callington . . 3	Saltash 7	Liskeard . . . 10	214	726
54	Donats, St. . . . ham & pa	Glamorgan . .	Cowbridge . . 5	Bridgend . . . 5	Wick 2	177	151
54	Donats, St., Welsh, } } ham & pa }	Glamorgan . .	Cowbridge . . 2	Bridgend . . . 7	Llantrisant . . 5	174	....
15	Doncaster† m t	W. R. York	Tickhill . . . 6	Thorne 9	Bawtry 7	162	11572

of *Caer Gai*, situated upon a gentle eminence close to the road side. Here is a free grammar-school, where twenty poor boys belonging to the parish receive instruction. The summer assizes are held here, and the winter ones at *Bala*.

Markets, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 11th, July 4th, September 20th, October 9th, November 22d, and December 16th.—*Bankers*, Jones and Co., draw on Esdaile and Co.—*Inns*, the Golden Lion, and the Ship Tavern.

* **DOLWYDDELAN** is seated 'n a rocky valley, watered by the *Llugwy*, in the hundred of *Nan Conway*. It is, from its situation among mountains, difficult to find; so that a guide should be taken, or numerous enquiries made. The castle stands on a rocky steep, nearly perpendicular on one side, and in a vale entirely closed in by mountains. It has occupied the entire summit on which it was built, yet was never large. It consisted of two square towers, each three stories high, having one room on a story, and a court-yard which was between them. The largest of these towers is, in the inside, only twenty-seven feet in length, eighteen in width, and the walls six feet in thickness. The walls of the court are destroyed; and of other buildings, only one small part is left. After a quick descent from the castle of one mile, appears the village of *Dolwyddelan*, in a very retired spot. It is composed of small cottages, where no language but that of the country is known. The inhabitants are extremely simple, and in their manners rather reserved and timid. *Jorwerth Drwyndwn* made this castle his residence; and here his son, *Llewelyn the Great*, is said to have been born. A fir tree, four feet in diameter, was found three feet deep in a turbarry, near this place, 1786.

Fairs, April 16th, August 15th, and September 20th.

† **DONCASTER**. A large and handsome corporation and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the wapentake of *Strafforth* and *Tickhill*; situated on the River *Don*, and, as its name implies, in ancient times defended by a castle. The origin of this town may be attributed to the establishment of a passage over the river in the line of the Roman road; and here was doubtless the station called *Danum*, or *Ad Danum*, in the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*. When the Anglo-Saxons settled in this country, and became Christians, a monastery was founded here, which, together with the whole town, was destroyed by the *Danes* in 794. *Egbert* gained a victory over those invaders at *Doncaster* in 833. Under the Normans it became a flourishing place, and the grant of a charter was obtained from *Richard I.*; but in 1204, it suffered greatly from fire. Among the religious establishments here, in the middle ages, was a convent of *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*, founded in 1353; and another of *Franciscans*, or *Grey Friars*. *Edward IV.* gave a charter to the corporation, investing the members of it with power to choose a mayor; a new charter was granted by *Charles II.*, which, being surrendered, was regranted by *James II.* The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen, with a recorder, town-clerk, &c.; the mayor and three aldermen having the authority of justices of the peace. Revenues to the amount of £7,000 a-year belong to this corporation, a considerable part of which has, at different periods been laid out in public improvements. Quarter sessions for the borough and

DOLGELLEY

The castle in a vale, entirely surrounded by mountains.

A monastery founded here. Destroyed by the Danes in 794.

Miles.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
23	Donington Castle . . pa	Leicester . . .	Ashby de la Z 9	Kegworthy . . 3	Loughboro' . . 9	118	3182	
24	Donington on Bain, pa	Lincoln . . .	Louth 6	Wragby 9	Horncastle . . 9	145	300	
23	Donington on Heath, } chap }	Leicester . . .	Mk Bosworth 7	Ashby de la Z 8	Leicester . . . 10	107	....
10	Donisthorpe ham	Derby	Ashby de la Z 4	Mk Bosworth 8	Ravenstone . . 6	119	....
33	Donnington pa	Salop	Shiffnal 5	Madeley Mkt 7	Newport . . . 10	138	197	
4	Donnington * ti	Berks	Speenhamld 1	Hungerford 10	East Ilsley. . 9	57	....
15	Donnington ham	Gloucester. . .	Stow on Wold 1	Northleach . . 8	Campdem . . . 12	84	200	
17	Donnington pa	Hereford . . .	Ledbury 2	Hereford . . . 14	Ross 10	123	124	
38	Donnington pa	Sussex	Chichester . . 2	Arundel 13	Midhurst. . . 13	64	228	
22	Donockshaw ham	Lancaster . . .	Burnley 3	Clitheroe . . . 10	Colne 9	209	....
34	Donyatt pa	Somerset . . .	Ilminster . . . 2	Taunton. . . . 10	Chard 4	135	557	
12	Dorchester † . . bo & m t	Dorset	Bere Regis. . 12	Weymouth . . 9	Cerne Abbas 7	119	3033	

digging the foundation of the school-house, a vault was discovered, of stone-work, four feet square, containing an urn, filled with red earth. Some glazed earthen vessels have been found here, amidst the ruins of an ancient building, which are supposed to be specimens of ancient pottery made at Bolingbroke.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 26th, for horses, hemp, and flax; August 17th, for horses only; Sept 4th, for cattle, hemp, and flax; and October 16th, for cattle, hemp, and flax.—*Inn*, the Red Cow.

* **DONNINGTON**, a village, is distinguished by its castle, said to have once been the seat of Chaucer, the first English poet. The remains consist only of the grey walls of the gate-house. It is beautifully situated on an eminence near a branch of the river Lambourn, backed by a hill crowned with wood. There are three oaks in the park, said to have been planted by the poet; one is called the king's, another the queen's, and the third, Chaucer's oak. In the civil wars, it was a place of consequence, and was twice besieged. At the conclusion of the war, it was pulled down, and the house at the bottom of the hill erected with the materials, by the family of Packer, to whom it then belonged. The ruin is now the property of Dr. Hampstead, an eminent physician, of Newbury. Strangers are allowed to inspect the premises, and enjoy the extensive view from the tops of the towers; but the dungeons are kept closely shut up, and the book of mystery, given by the good woman who takes upon herself the office of conductress, leads the visitor to conjecture the doctor has his private reasons for the prohibition. It is said, there were subterranean passages leading to Shaw-house; but they have been broken through in several places.

DONINGTON

The castle said to have been the seat of the Poet Chaucer.

† **DORCHESTER** is the capital of the county. Under the Saxons, this place was very eminent, and Athelstan granted it two mints; a privilege only given to cities and walled towns. In 1003, Sueyn, King of Denmark, landed in Cornwall, to revenge the massacre of his subjects. After ravaging Cornwall and Devon, he directed his march to this town, which he besieged and burnt, and afterwards demolished the walls. Camden describes many tumuli of these Danes as being near the town. No important event occurs in the history of Dorchester from the conquest till the reign of Elizabeth; when between the years 1587 and 1594, six persons were put to death in this town on account of their religion, and from the severe penal statutes then existing. In 1595, it was devastated by a most dreadful plague, so destructive, that not sufficient of the living remained to bury the dead. In 1613, Dorchester suffered partially by a fire, which broke out at a tallow-chandler's, from his having made too large a fire under his melting-copper. The flame caught the tallow, and communicated to the house; and the wind being high, it was carried over all the town. This fire destroyed 300 houses, besides the two churches of the Holy Trinity and All Saints. The loss was computed to be £200,000. In 1662, a second conflagration occurred; but it does not appear to have been so dreadful as the other. Clarendon states, that

Besieged and burnt down by Sueyn, King of Denmark, about 1003.

**DORCHES-
TER.**

The town
in the pos-
session of
alternate
conquerors.

Dreadful
sentence
passed on
J. Tutchin.

First re-
turned
members to
parliament
23d Edw. I.

Dorchester was more particularly disaffected to the cause of Charles I. than any other place in England. He calls it a magazine, from which other places were supplied with the principles of rebellion: and a seat of great malignity. It was one of the first places fortified against the king; and though neither strong by nature nor art, the spirit and obstinacy of its inhabitants were supposed to counterbalance its disadvantages. The fortifications were begun in 1643, and carried on with surprising activity; and during some part of the period in which they were building, the town's people worked day and night. But, notwithstanding all these preparations, they, on the approach of the Earl of Carnarvon with 2,000 men, immediately relinquished the defence. After this the town was dismantled, and lay open during the remainder of the war to either party which happened to be conquerors. "In March, 1645," says Hutchins, "Cromwell lying here with all his horse, and the united forces from Taunton, Poole, and Weymouth, 4,000 in all, General Goring had notice of it, and advanced towards them with 1,500 horse, the rest of the army and cannon being ordered to follow for securing the retreat. Eight hundred of the rebel horse disputed a pass over a little river; but some of Goring's horse facing them there, whilst others got in behind them, they presently quitted the pass, and fled; and his lordship following them almost hither, full four miles, took many, with two colours of horse, and great store of carbines and pistols; and killed more. Their forces were so beaten and scattered, that, 4,000 at first, they durst not next morning draw out of the town against 1,500 of his lordship's horse, though his other horse, foot, and cannon, were full six miles behind." In 1685, the assizes were held here before the execrable Jefferies, on account of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. On the first day, 21 persons were condemned; and on the following day, 292. Of these, 80 were ordered for execution, and 13 of the number suffered. John Tutchin, author of the *Observator*, and immortalized by being noticed by Pope in the *Dunciad*, was sentenced to be whipped through every town in the county once a year, to be imprisoned seven years, and to pay a fine of 100 marks. He begged that he might rather be hanged than suffer this cruel sentence, on which he was reprieved, and afterwards pardoned. Previously to the conquest, the manor of Dorchester attached to the crown, but was subsequently granted to several persons for terms, and frequently to the burgesses for life. In the twenty-first of Henry VI., the town was granted to the burgesses for ever. Their privileges were afterwards confirmed by Richard III., and by Elizabeth: the latter granted some additional privileges. James I. granted the farm rent of £20 per annum, by which they were held, to Henry, Prince of Wales, and Prince Charles. The manor of the borough, together with the toll of the markets and fairs, belong to the corporation. In the reign of Edward III., the town was governed by bailiffs and burgesses: the number of the latter, in the time of James I., was increased to fifteen, with permission to choose a recorder, and other officers. Charles I. incorporated the town, under a mayor, two bailiffs, six aldermen, six capital burgesses, a governor, and twenty-four common-councilmen. The first time that members were returned to parliament was in the twenty-third of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot; and in all persons possessed of real estates within the borough, and paying the church and poor-rates. The town of Dorchester, which is delightfully situated on the river Frome, about six miles from the British channel, forms an irregular square; though, from observation, it appears anciently to have been a perfect one. It is composed chiefly of three spacious streets, which meet about the centre: these, with the smaller ones, are well paved, and, in general, furnished with respectable buildings. The most eminent structures are, the churches of St. Peter's, Trinity, and All Saints, the town-hall, the county-hall, and the new gaol. The church,

dedicated to St. Peter, is a noble edifice, situated near the centre of the town, and composed of a chancel, nave, and side aisles; the tower, which is ninety feet in height, is indented, and adorned with pinnacles: it is esteemed the principal church in the town. It contains a few monuments of distinguished persons, and some ancient inscriptions. Among the monuments is one to the memory of Denzel, Lord Holles, Baron of Ifield; it is of white marble, supported by variegated marble pillars, and adorned with the different family arms and quarterings. The effigy represents Lord Holles in a robe of loose drapery, in a recumbent posture, leaning his right elbow on a cushion. Another monument deserving of observation is that erected to the memory of Sir John Williams, of Herringstone, knight, whose ancestors are reported to have founded the church. His statue is in armour, bare-headed, and kneeling, placed under a canopy, supported by four pillars. The statue of his wife, under a similar canopy, and in a like posture, is near him. The inscription informs us, that they lived together, man and wife, for the space of fifty years, in which time they had issue seven sons and four daughters. Sir John died at the age of seventy-two, in 1617. "His lady, left alone, lived alone;" and, having attained her eightieth year, "she was again joined unto her husband in this place." In a vault near this monument lie Sir Francis Ashley and his lady. He was steward of the marshalsea to Charles I., king's sergeant, and recorder of Dorchester, and died in Sergeants'-inn, in 1635. Many other funeral memorials are scattered about the church; and on them appear some venerable inscriptions. The most remarkable pieces of antiquity in this edifice are the effigies of two warriors. The first lies in the north aisle, on a stone coffin, under the fourth window: "he is cross-legged," says Hutchins, "and completely armed in a coat of mail and helmet, which covers the greatest part of the face, and resembles those which Speed, in his Chronicle, represents on the seals of Henry II. and Richard I. He has a belt, spurs, sword, and shield; on which last are no arms. His hand rests on a cushion, his feet on a lion or dog." This figure most probably represents one of the early crusaders, and consequently must be of a great age. The second figure, which is in every respect similar to the former, is in the south window. These monuments are reported to have belonged to the Chidiocks, founders of the neighbouring priory; and on the demolition of the priory-church, are said to have been removed hither. "One of these figures," observes Hutchins, "is said, by tradition, to be founder of the church, and vulgarly called Geoffery Vann, or rather Ann; for, about 1680, was dug up in a garden in this town, a seal, on which was a crescent, surmounted with a star, and round it *Sigillum Galfridi de Ann.*" The church of the Holy Trinity is remarkable neither for antiquity nor beauty. It contains an elegant white marble tablet to the memory of Dr. William Cuming, who practised as a physician in this town for forty-nine years. The epitaph informs us that, at his own request, he was buried in the church-yard rather than in the church, "lest he, who studied whilst living to promote the health of his fellow-citizens, should prove detrimental to it when dead." The church of All Saints has nothing remarkable. The town-hall, which stands at a short distance from St. Peter's-church, was built by the corporation in 1791. It is a spacious and handsome structure, having a market-place under it. The shire-hall is a neat building, fronted with Portland stone, and having a pediment in the centre. The courts are well contrived, and the building is altogether commodious. The new gaol, situated on the north side of the town, contains the county gaol, penitentiary-house, and house of correction, and is built on the plan recommended by Mr. Howard. It was erected at the sum of £13,179 10s. 6d., by the ingenious Mr. Bradburn. A tread-mill, with three wheels, has within a few years been added to this establishment. The exterior appearance of this edifice is peculiarly handsome, and the interior possesses every convenience. The

DORCHES-
TER,
DORSET.

Memorable
funeral mo-
numents.

White mar-
ble tablet to
the memory
of Dr. Wm.
Cuming.

The town-
hall, a spa-
cious and
handsome
structure.

DORCHES-
TER,
DORSET.

Excellent
arrange-
ments in the
county gaol.

Two free
schools, and
other cha-
ritable in-
stitutions.

buildings consist of a lodge, keeper's-house, chapel, debtors' day-rooms, female fines, and female debtors' rooms, visiting rooms for male debtors, fines, felons' infirmaries, &c., and of four wings, detached from, but communicating with the centre building on each story, by means of cast-iron bridges from the several galleries. There are separate sleeping cells for eighty-eight prisoners, which are distributed in the several buildings; and two airy dormitories for male debtors, each containing four beds, to be used in case the number exceeds that which can be accommodated in the debtors' wing; besides four cells for condemned prisoners, light and airy; four over these perfectly dark, yet airy, for the refractory; and six reception cells, which last are fitted up in the lodge. The rooms are so arranged, that not only the male prisoners are separated from the female, and the felons from the debtors, fines, &c., but those of each description are subdivided into classes; and for each class, by means of distinct staircases, separate subdivisions are appropriated, with courts, work-rooms, &c., to each. The female fines, and female debtors, have each a commodious room, with every possible convenience, separate and detached from every part of the building, except the keeper's-house and court. "In the reception cells," says Mr. Hutchins, "in the lodge, prisoners are placed immediately on their entrance, until they can be examined by the surgeon, and thoroughly cleaned, for which purpose here are a hot and cold bath. If in a foul and infectious state, they remain there till the surgeon pronounces them fit to be removed into the interior parts of the prison. They are then sent to their proper classes; and all felons are apparelled in the gaol uniform; and their own clothes, if fit to be preserved, are fumigated in a kiln, and laid by in a wardrobe till their liberation, or are delivered to the care of their friends. There are also two rooms in the lodge for the habitation of the task-master, and a small one for one of the turnkeys; a wardrobe; a room containing one of Stockdale's mills for grinding corn, and every other requisite for grinding and for dressing the flour, where all the corn used for supplying the prison is ground, and which is found to answer extremely well; a committee room for the magistrates to transact business in; an office for the gaoler; a bakehouse and brewhouse, with iron boilers, an oven, and other conveniences for cooking for the prisoners; and on the top of the lodge there is a flat roof covered with copper, on which executions take place, in view of all the criminal prisoners." The regulations for the government of the prison are of great excellence, and confer the highest credit on the persons concerned. This town possesses two free schools; one of them erected and endowed by Mr. Thomas Hardy, of Melcombe Regis, in 1569; the other by the corporation, in 1623. There are also two alms-houses, and other charitable institutions. Dorchester was fortified by the Romans with a wall and fosse, and two exterior ramparts to the south and west, which, though in many places levelled by the plough, are still visible. These enclosed an area of about eighty acres. On the west side, part of the old Roman wall was standing in 1802; this was six feet thick, and in some places twelve feet high. The foundation laid on the solid chalk, and the wall formed of wrag-stones, laid in an oblique direction, and covered over with very strong mortar. The next course ran the contrary way, and occasionally three horizontal ones for binding: much flint was likewise employed. Some of the foundations of this wall appear in other places:—"On the east," says Mr. Hutchins, "a small lane is built upon it, and the ditch filled up; though it is still called the walls. Great part of the remains were levelled or destroyed in making the walks round the town. About the year 1764, eighty-five feet of the wall were pulled down, and only seventy-seven left standing. The method of making them seems to have been by building two parallel walls, and filling up the interval between them with hot cement or mortar, and with flint and stones promiscuously used." Various Roman coins have been dug up in different parts of Dorchester: and in

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
31	Dorchester* to	Oxford	Oxford 9	Abingdon 6	Wallingford . 4	50	866	
10	Dore to & chap	Derby	Sheffield 6	Dronfield 4	Hathersage . 6	159	527	
17	Dore Abbey pa	Hereford ...	Hereford 12	Ross 14	Monmouth .. 14	138		

1750, a gold ring, half an inch thick, valued at £3 17s. 6d. was found in the Frome. The most valuable relic, however, was a bronze image of a Roman Mercury, about four inches and a half high, discovered in the back garden of the free-school, endowed by Mr. Hardy. A considerable fragment of a Roman pavement was also found here. The environs are extremely pleasant. The view of the town, with the tower of St. Peter's-church, and that of Fordington near Dorchester, may be seen in every situation. The country around is level and fruitful; every where covered with immense flocks of sheep. On the south and west, and part of the north and east of the town, are agreeable walks of lime and sycamore trees. The vicinity of this town has several objects of antiquarian research. "The extended plains of Dorsetshire," Mr. Gilpin remarks, "however desolate they now appear, have once been busy scenes: the antiquary finds rich employment among them for his curiosity. To follow him in quest of every heaving hillock, and to hear a discussion of conjectures about the traces of a Danish or a Roman mattock, where the eye of common observation perceives no traces at all, might be tedious; but he shows us several fragments of antiquity on these plains, which are truly curious; and convinces us that few places in England have been more considerable in Roman times than Dorchester. Poundbury and Maiden-castle are both extraordinary remains of Roman stations. Numberless tumuli are also thrown up all over the downs: these were antiquities in the times even of the Romans themselves. But the most valuable fragment on these plains is a Roman amphitheatre, which retains its complete form to this day." Dorchester sends two members to parliament.

DORCHES-
TER,
DORSET.

The vicinity
contains
many ob-
jects of an-
tiquarian
research.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 14th, Trinity Monday, and July 6th, for cattle and sheep; August 6th, for cattle, wool, &c.—*Mail* arrives 9.39 morning, departs 4.20 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Williams, Cox, and Co., draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co.; and William Eliot, on Williams and Co.—*Inns*, the Antelope, and the King's Arms.

* DORCHESTER, though now depending chiefly on the traffic of the high road on which it is situated, was formerly a place of great interest and distinction; but, when the pomp of episcopal dignity was removed, no local circumstance existed to stimulate enterprise, or to ensure the attainment of affluence to the exercise of industry. The place is termed by Bede "Civitas Dorcinia;" by Leland, "Hydropolis;" a name, observes Camden, of his own inventing; but proper enough; "Dour" signifying in Britain "water." The Thame flows near the town on the east, and the grand stream, denominated Isis, on the west; a junction taking place between the two at no great distance. On the site of this town was a Roman station, probably of extent and importance. It seems to have retained some celebrity during the ages immediately ensuing; but it did not reach the height of its prosperity till the seventh century, when Birinus, sent from Rome by Pope Honorius to convert the West Saxons, is said to have here first preached to them the gospel. Birinus had already baptized Cinegils, king of that people, on which occasion Oswald, King of Northumberland, attended as god-sib, or god-father; and the two kings, according to Bede, gave the bishop this town for the foundation of an episcopal see, in honour of the ceremony. The see was long of gigantic magnificence, comprising the two large kingdoms of the West Saxons and Mercians. Twenty bishops sat here in almost papal grandeur; and, though seven bishoprics were at length taken out of it, the see still continued the largest in England, till about the year 1086, when Remigius removed it to Lincoln. During the periods of its wealth and dignity, Dorchester was the seat of council with several monarchs; but it suffered

Derivation
and situa-
tion.

Papal
splendour

DORCHES-
TER,
OXFORD.

The town
improved by
a bridge
over the
Thame.

Many coins
and relics
of antiquity
found.

The church
and its mo-
numents.

much from the incursions of various contending parties. It is evident that its chief splendour was confined to the Saxon ages, and that it was not able to recover from the various ravages committed by the Danes. About the reign of Edward III. the town experienced some accession of consequence from the construction of a bridge over the Thame. The great road had previously passed through Wallingford. The traffic was now divided; but the inhabitants failed to derive any important advantages from the circumstance. The town was encompassed by a wall, which Hearne traces "from Wally, half a mile north from the church by the abbey spring called Collwell, at the same distance from the town, where he places a fort. On the east is the village of Warborough. The walls run between Overy; thence south, where the great road now is, quite to the present town, and so on to Dyke-hills." The foundations of the wall are still frequently turned up by the plough in several of these places. Hearne says, "we are sure, even after the conquest, there were at least four churches here, three of which stood on the south and south-west sides of the abbey-church." On the north of the town, in a piece of ground termed the Farm-field, may now be traced in dry summers, the foundations of a building, which, by standing due east and west, and by the proportions, appears to have been one of these structures. On the south side of the present church stood a castle, of which every fragment has disappeared. To the south of the town is a circular field, supposed to have been an amphitheatre; and nearly contiguous is a farm-house, called Bishop's-court, and the Gylde. On the latter spot the bishop's palace formerly stood. On the north side, at the distance of about half a mile from the town, are some ditches, called All Ridge, or All Ditch banks, supposed to be the remains of some fortification made during the struggles between the English and the Danes. The most interesting relic is contained in the extensive embankment termed Dyke-hills; a double intrenchment, about three quarters of a mile long, on the south side of the town. Some Roman coins have been turned up here. Indeed, this town and its neighbourhood have afforded an abundant harvest of coins and relics; Roman money, of gold, silver, and brass, from Julius Cæsar to Heraclius, having been discovered in unusual plenty, with various other interesting antiquities. Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, founded here, in 1140, an abbey of black canons. A part of this building still remains, near the church. Some additions having been made to render it tenentable, it is occupied by the master of a school instituted by the Fettiplace family, for the education of six poor boys. This town has only one church, a spacious and handsome building, of the reign of Henry III. It has a square and weighty but rather low, west tower, with turrets at three of the angles, and an embattled parapet at the top. In the church-yard is a mutilated cross; the shaft taper, and three ranges of kneeling places at the base. On the north side of the church are the traces of a cloister, which formed a communication with the abbey. The interior of the building is 231 feet from east to west, by 210 in width, including the aisles; and the height about fifty-five. Both the aisles have distinct marks of an altar, and places for the holy water, &c., at the east end. "The mullions of the north window of the chancel are carved to represent a tree of sacred genealogy. At the root lies the prostrate figure of Jesse, and from his body the tree is made to proceed. On the branches are carved twenty-four figures; and at the top, beneath a rise of flowers, was a figure of Jesus, long since removed. There are likewise sixteen figures painted on the glass, fifteen of which have a name appended. In the compartments of the great east window, over the communion table, are various paintings, describing, in the old Saxon style, different passages in the History of Birinus. Under the south window of the chancel are four canopied recesses; three of these were probably intended for the reception of the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, during some parts of the high mass performed in the chancel. The fourth contains the piscina used for the wash-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
37	Dorking * m t & pa	Surrey	Mickleham . . 3	Ryegate 6	Epsom 9	23	4711	
25	Dalston ham	Middlesex . . .	Hackney 1	Highgate 4	Tottenham . . 4	3	...	
17	Dormington pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford 5	Ledbury 9	Ross 11	130	148	
36	Dormsden pa	Suffolk	Needham 1	Stow Market 5	Bildeston . . . 8	71	73	
42	Dormston pa	Worcester . . .	Alcester 7	Droitwich . . . 7	Bromsgrove . . 9	108	157	
42	Dorne ham	Worcester . . .	Moreton in M 3	Evesham 8	Tenbury 16	88	...	
5	Dorney pa	Bucks	Eton 3	Maidenhead . 3	Windsor 4	25	268	
24	Dorrington pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 4	Lincoln 13	Newark 17	119	371	
33	Dorrington to	Salop	Drayton 7	Whitchurch 12	Woore 1	158	185	

ing or purifying of the hands; and another receptacle for water. The compartments of glass immediately above are filled with paintings, one of which has the inscription '*Sanctus Birinus*' under the figure of a bishop receiving a cross from a king, another king standing behind. This probably represents the investiture of Birinus by Cinegils, at which Oswald, King of Northumberland, assisted. The colours of this curious little piece are rich and vivid. The chancel within the rails is paved with glazed tiles, and the wall on both sides has been painted with various emblematical figures. The whole of these pictorial embellishments have been long whitened over: but the design may be easily traced through fissures made by time in the covering. On the third pillar from the entrance of the church, is a carving called the five foolish virgins. This has evidently formed the bracket to a statue. The sculpture is much obliterated, and the design scarcely to be ascertained. The virgins are in various postures, sitting, kneeling, and crouching. Over the shoulders of each seems the rude representation of a veil; and to one is united a small figure, thought to be an angel sounding a trumpet." Dorchester-church contains the ashes of many exalted churchmen, and other persons of rank. On the south side, in a part separated from the aisle by a screen, is the mutilated figure in free-stone of a bishop, which was dug from the northern aisle, and is supposed to be Bishop Aeschv ine. Several ancient tombs and effigies deserve inspection. The font, supposed to be of Birinus's time, has been said to be the most ancient, and perhaps only one of its kind in the world: it is of cast lead. On the sides the twelve apostles are represented, each sitting in a separate stall. The figures are in tolerable preservation, excepting the faces, which have received some injury from wantonness. In consequence of the former privileges of the abbey, Dorchester-church has a peculiar jurisdiction over eleven parishes, and is exempt from episcopal visitation. A bridge has been built with Headington stone over the Thame, in such a direction, as considerably improves the approach to the town, while it frees the high road from an inconvenient curve. This bridge was opened for carriages, in the month of July, 1815. Its length is a quarter of a mile, wanting eight yards; its breadth thirty feet. Part of its length is in summer apparently useless, as the ample centre arch is then capacious enough to admit the whole of the stream; but the winter rains swell this stream to a considerable river, which, overflowing its banks, inundates the meadows on each side its channel. The completion of the new bridge was the signal for removing the old one; which was effected so rapidly, that in December, 1815, scarcely a vestige remained. A quarter of a mile from the east end of the embankment, termed Dyke-hills, is the conflux of the Thame and Isis; near which is a spot called the Prince's-castle. Here Chaucer is by some said to have had a residence.

Fair, Easter Tuesday, for pleasure.

* DORKING is situated in a sandy vale, near the river Mole. It consists of three principal streets, which are well watered and clean. The manor was granted after the conquest to the Earls of Warren, from whom it descended to the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, and afterwards by marriage to the Mowbrays, except one-fourth part, which, however, was

DORCHES-
TER,
OXFORD.

Pictorial
embellish-
ments.

Remarkable
ancient
font.

New bridge
opened 1815

DORKING.

A Roman
road from
Arundel.

Beautiful
hills and
elegant
mansions.

Remains of
a fortress at
Hanstie
Bury.

purchased by the late Duke of Norfolk. The ancient custom of Borough-English, prevails here: it is the name of an ancient usage among our ancestors, by which the youngest son inherited the copyhold. The church, which is built of white stone, mixed with flint, consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, the whole length of which is 127 feet; the breadth of the nave and aisles 53 feet, and that of the chancel 19½. Adjacent to the north transept, is a handsome mausoleum, of Portland stone, erected by Mr. Talbot, of Chert-park. Among other distinguished persons interred here, was the great-grandfather, and first wife, of the late Duke of Norfolk; Abraham Tucker, author of "The Light of Nature Pursued;" and Jeremiah Markland, an eminent scholar and critic of the last century. The Roman road from Arundel passed through the churchyard, and is often discovered in digging graves. The neighbourhood of Dorking is celebrated for a breed of fowls with five claws, supposed to have been brought hither by the Romans. An ancient mansion, called Sonde-place, was formerly the residence of the Sondes, who probably derived their name from it. The beautiful hills round Dorking, are scattered over with numerous villas. West Beechworth-park is remarkable for the fine timber which it contains, especially for two beautiful avenues; one of elms, the other, 350 yards long, is composed of limes of extraordinary dimensions. The downs, on the opposite bank of the Mole, are covered with yew and box trees, of great antiquity, of which a late proprietor sold £15,000 worth, allowing the purchaser fourteen years to cut it down. A mansion at Dipden was built near the site of an ancient building, which had been the residence of the Honourable Charles Howard, great-grandfather of the late Duke of Norfolk, a gentleman passionately devoted to the study of Natural Philosophy; for the facilitation of which, he caused to be formed numerous grottoes. Chert-park was purchased, in 1746, by Henry Talbot, Esq., who, after adding greatly to its natural beauties, bequeathed it to his daughter; and that lady, at her death, left it to her kinsman, Sir Charles Talbot, who made it his residence. Denby's, a mansion, situated on the summit of the downs, was purchased, in 1734, by Jonathan Tyers, the contriver of Vauxhall-gardens; and by him laid out in a style entirely different from that well-known production of his taste. All the objects which excite solemn thoughts, and impress man with a sense of his nothingness, were here assembled; and the fane of melancholy was erected in a small wood, characteristically denominated *Il Penseroso*. Bury-hill is a small mansion, erected during the last century, by Edward Walter, Esq. The Rookery, an elegant seat, on the small stream called Pipbrook, was laid out by Daniel Malthus, Esq., by whom it was sold to Richard Fuller, Esq. On an eminence, southward from Dorking, known by the name of Hanstie Bury, are the remains of a fortress, circular, and surrounded by a double ditch, which encloses an area of 11A. 1R. 6P. In the neighbouring fields have been found the stone heads of arrows. At Ockley, are the remains, two miles in length, of the Stane-street, or Roman road, from Arundel to Dorking, formed of flints and pebbles; and in some places thirty feet broad, and five feet deep. At this place, the Danes were defeated by Ethelwolf, in 851, after their sackage of London. It was formerly the custom in this parish, that if either of two contracted parties died before marriage, the survivor planted roses at the grave of the deceased. This, and many other circumstances in this part of the island, mark the prevalence of Roman customs. On a pleasant heath, in the vicinity, are some alms-houses for a few poor persons. There are several handsome seats in the neighbourhood of Dorking, which is much benefited by its forming a conspicuous stage-coach way to Brighton.

Market, Thursday.—*Fair*, the day before Ascension-day, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys.—*Bankers*, Piper and Co., draw on Barnard and Co.—*Inns*, the Red Lion, and the White Horse.

3°

50'

40'

DORSETSHIRE.

SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 Miles

51°

50

10

30



EXPLANATION

County Town	DORCHESTER
Market Towns	Bridport
Villages Hamlets &c.	Thornhill
Seats & Parks	
Turnpike Roads	
Grass Roads	
Rail Roads	
Woods & Plantations	
Rivers & Water Courses	
Rolling Places	
Boundary of County	
Ditto Divisions	
Ditto Boroughs	
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London	

3°

50

40



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
12	Dorset *	co					159252
15	Dorington	pa	Gloucester..	Chip Camden 6	Evesham ... 7	Preston ... 5	96 122
17	Dorstone	pa	Hereford ...	Hay ... 8	Hereford ... 12	Weobly ... 10	147 1142
5	Dorton	pa	Bucks.	Thame ... 5	Ludgershall . 3	Aylesbury . 10	50 158
39	Dosthill	ham & chap	Warwick...	Tamworth . 2	Atherstone . 7	Coleshill ... 8	114
51	Dothie Camddwr	to	Cardigan ...	Tregaron ... 3	Llanbeder ... 7	Llanhir ... 7	218 150
51	Dothie Piscottwr	to	Cardigan ...				218 132

* DORSETSHIRE, which is happy in a mild, pleasant, and wholesome air, and not less so in a deep, rich, and fertile soil, finely diversified. It is bounded on the north by Wiltshire and Somersetshire; on the east, by Hampshire; on the west, by Devonshire, and part of Somersetshire; and on the south, by the British channel. The country is level towards the north, under the Highlands which divide it from Somersetshire, where there are fine arable grounds, yielding large crops of various sorts of grain: on the south, on the borders of Hampshire, by the sea coast almost as high at Dorchester, that is, twenty-miles in length, and four or five in breadth, is a heathy common, which renders this delightful county less populous than it could otherwise be. From east to west runs a ridge of hills, retaining their Saxon denomination of downs: these downs abound with sweet short herbage, which nourish, it is said, from 800,000 to 1,000,000 of sheep, many of them esteemed equally for their flesh and fleece. The greater portion of the land in this county is appropriated to pasture: the arable is estimated at one third, and the waste at about a ninth. There is little wood in Dorsetshire; but the county is very plentifully watered, and in all respects so admirably adapted both to pleasure and profit, that we need not wonder at its having been so particularly distinguished by the Romans, and by our Saxon ancestors. The form of this county is every where irregular; its long northern side has a considerable angular projection in the middle; the sea-shore, on the south, runs out into numerous points and headlands; thence, westward, the coast is less deeply indented, inclining obliquely towards Devonshire. Its length from east to west is about 55 miles; its breadth from south to north about 35; and its circumference nearly 160. Templeman, in his "Survey of the Globe," represents Dorsetshire as considerably larger than the Duchy of Mantua in Italy, nearly equal to the Dutch province of Guelderland, and exactly of the same size as the island of Madeira. Fish is abundant here: the mackerel fishery, of which we find the following account in Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire," is the most considerable:—"Vast quantities of mackerel are caught near Abbotsbury, and along the shore from Portland to Bridport. They are generally first taken from the middle of March, if the season be not too cold, till Midsummer, and sometimes after, in nets, or seins; some of which are 100 or 120 fathoms long, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ deep in the bosom, accounting five feet to the fathom. One end is fastened to the shore, the other is carried out to sea in a boat; they then turn, and row parallel with the shore, veering out the net all the while, till it is all let go, except the line at the end; then the boats row on shore, and the net is hauled in at both ends, by men at land. They have sometimes caught 30 or 40,000 at a draught; and 100 have been sold for a penny. Between 1746 and 1758, very few mackerel were caught on this shore, which was imputed to the scouring of Bridport harbour. The fishery, in comparison with former years, has of late been very unproductive; for which no satisfactory reason can be assigned. Indeed, many of the fishermen, who are in general strongly influenced by superstitious motives, have heretofore attributed the failure of their endeavours to the commission of some enormities among themselves, or those of the neighbouring villages; such, for instance, as shooting the seins on a Sunday, manuring the land with superabundant fish in a plentiful season, or proceeding to sea on a Monday morning without having performed their usual devotions. Each of these

Fine arable grounds, producing good crops.

The county of an irregular form.

Abundance of mackerel.

Superstitions of fishermen.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
27	Doughton pa	Norfolk . . .	Fakenham . . . 2	Walsingham 5	Foulsham . . . 6	100	...
22	Douglas chap	Lancaster . .	Wigan 6	Ormskirk . . . 4	Chorley 9	212	...
34	Douiting pa	Somerset . . .	Shep. Mallet 2	Frome 9	Bruton 6	113	630

DORSET- SHIRE.

Remarkable spring.

Ancient in- habitants.

The first set- tlement of the Saxons in Britain.

irregularities is held in universal abhorrence, and should any hardened wretch dare to violate his conscience in either of these respects, his comrades look on him as the harbinger of some calamitous event. They expect that the fish will quit their coast, that misfortune will befall their boats or nets, or that themselves may become the victims of such crimes. Here we may observe, that the exposed situation of the coast renders the fishing very uncertain, even in the best of seasons. Whenever it blows (to use a local expression) a cap full of wind from the south or west points, there is a very large surf on the shore, so that it is not only dangerous to launch the boat, but the net could not be drawn with any probability of success, when tossed in every direction by the boisterous waves, which, instead of fish, would fill it with pebbles and floating sand. During the inclement season, the boats are dragged to the summit of the vast ridge that bounds this bay from the isle of Portland." There are no ores of any kind found in this county; and we believe only one mineral spring: this is at Nottingham, a village near Weymouth. The water has a strong sulphureous smell, with a flavour resembling boiled eggs, and when put in a tin vessel, its colour is blue. At the spring itself, a shilling put into this water becomes instantly of a gold colour. From several experiments, it appears to be impregnated with sulphur and nitron; and taken internally, it is celebrated for curing foulnesses of the skin. The only fossil in Dorsetshire entitled to the consideration of the curious, appears to be the coal which is found at Kemiridge, on the sea coast. This is described by Dr. Maton, "as an argillaceous slate, in a high degree of impregnation with bitumen, and of a blackish brown colour. It is found in large lumps, in a stratum about three feet deep; but does not extend to any great distance from the shore. It burns very strong and bright, and emits a sulphureous smell. When exposed to the atmosphere, it soon falls into pieces; but in the cliffs, or under water, is very hard. The price is about eight shillings per ton; it is chiefly used in ovens, and by the poor people." Previously to the landing of the Romans on our island, the county of Dorsetshire was, according to Ptolemy, inhabited by people termed in the British language Durotriges, or Morini, appellations of like import, both signifying inhabitants by the water. Durotriges is derived from dour, or dwr, water, and trig, an inhabitant; and Morini comes from morin, maritime. The Saxon appellation, dorsetta, is of precisely the same signification, dor being derived from the British dwyr; and setta from the Saxon word settan, to inhabit. In a poem ascribed to Taliesin, and published in Owen's "Cambrian Register," the Morini Britons are thus mentioned:—"Upon the sea there would be coming the wooden wasters, full of the tumult of the Angles in council: signs are seen boding the rage of the Saxons. Of those that are wont to lead, let Sciron be the head against the lion Picts, of the Morini Britons." Though the ancient name of this county, corroborated by numerous monuments yet remaining, sufficiently evinces that it was inhabited by the ancient British, yet, previously to the Roman invasion, its history is uncertain, and almost unknown. On the division of the island into Roman provinces, it became part of Britannia Prima. It was afterwards the first settlement of the Saxons in Britain, and continued part of the West Saxon territory till Egbert consolidated the heptarchy into one kingdom. Shortly after the Danes landed on this part of the coast, and Egbert gave them battle near Lyme. In this conflict, his general, Dudda, was slain, and himself escaped with difficulty. The Danes, however, though victorious, suffered so much, that they were obliged to retire, but soon returned with greater

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
10	Dove Dale *	Derby	Ashborne ... 3	Wirksworth. 8	Uttoxeter ... 11	142	....
9	Dovenby..... to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 2	Mary Port .. 3	Workington .6	308	247

force. They were again received by Egbert, and so bravely, that, after an immense loss, they fled to their ships, and during the remainder of that monarch's reign attempted no other invasion. After the landing of William the Norman, Dorsetshire, like every other county, was speedily subjected. In the war between Charles I. and the parliament, it sided with the king, but was too weak to afford effectual aid. Excepting such as will be duly noticed in their respective places, the antiquities most entitled to attention in this county are the Roman roads and stations: it may be proper to mention a few particulars of these, as the researches of Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Hutchins have placed these subjects in clearer light than has been done in almost any other county. Dr. Stukeley travelled over the greater part of the Via Iceniana, commencing at the Venta Icenorum in Norfolk, and following it through Suffolk, Cambridge-shire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire, entered this county near Woodyates. At a small distance from Woodyates-inn, it passes through an enclosure on the right hand, and continues its way over the down to Blandford. On this down, some years ago, it appeared quite perfect; but has since been destroyed for the sake of the materials. At about a mile from Woodyates-lane it passes some barrows, which are evidently of an earlier date, as the road goes directly over one of them. At Long Critchill Dr. Stukeley lost the road, and there the researches of Mr. Hutchins commence. From Long Critchill he traces it to Badbury-camp, and hence to Badbury-down, where it appears to have been composed with flint. At Shapwich-marsh it is low, but turning to the left beyond Stourminster, it is bold till it reaches Almer enclosures. Proceeding hence towards Stinford-lane, it enters Dorchester on the north side of St. Peter's-church. It faces the town at the west end, and again appears bold and distinct. At four miles distant it mounts the ridge of a hill, where it commands an extensive view; and thence it takes the name of Ridge-way. From Eggerton, where it appears very distinct, it proceeds to Poorstock. It finally pursues its course to Devonshire, and being intercepted at Seaton by the Foss-way, takes a westwardly direction towards Exeter. The Roman stations in Dorsetshire appear to have been the following:—Londinis, Lyme-Regis; Canca, Arixa, Charmouth; Durnovaria, Dorchester; Vindogladia, Wimborne Minster; Clavinio, Weymouth; Morinio, Wareham; and Bol-claunio, Poole. Besides these Roman antiquities, various memorials of our British ancestors are also found in different parts of the county. The county of Dorset is within the western circuit; the assizes for which were anciently holden sometimes at Sherborne, and sometimes, though rarely, at Shaston. Of late years, they have been principally holden at Dorchester. The general quarter sessions of the peace are commonly holden at Blandford, Bridport, Shaston, and Sherborne. This county was anciently the see of a bishop, but it was afterwards connected, at different periods, with the sees of Oxford, Winchester, Sherborne, and Sarum: from the last of these it was separated in the thirty-first of Henry VIII., when it was constituted part of the newly erected bishopric of Bristol, to which it still appertains.

DORSET-SHIRE.

Roman roads and stations.

Badbury-camp and Badbury-down.

* DOVE DALE, in the neighbourhood of Ashborne, is a romantic and rocky chasm, through which the river Dove pursues its winding course, and gives life and animation to the scenery, by dashing over rude masses which have fallen into its stream from the adjoining cliffs. "On entering the Dale," observes a modern writer, "the mind regards it as a sequestered solitude, where contemplation might take her seat, and extend her musings through the wide range of existence, neither interrupted by jarring sounds,

DOVE DALE.

Beautiful
and pic-
turesque
scenery.

Grotesque
and fanciful
appearance
of the rocks.

Reynard's-
hole.

nor distracted by discordant images. As the road proceeds, however, the scenery becomes too romantic and impressive from its singularity, to permit the attention to engage itself on other objects. The valley contracts; and on each side, rocks of grey lime-stone, abrupt and vast, rear their grotesque forms, covered with moss, lichens, yew-trees, and mountain-ash. A narrow and broken path winds along the margin of the river, which in some parts so nearly fills the bosom of the dale, that even the foot passenger cannot pursue his cautious way, without the hazard of being precipitated from the slippery crags into the stream." In length, this dale is rather more than two miles; but from the sinuosity of its course, and its projecting precipices, which in some places seem to fold into each other, and preclude every appearance of further access, the views are more limited. On the right, or Derbyshire border, the rocks are more bare of vegetation than on the left, or Staffordshire side, where they are partially covered with fine hanging wood, which from its various combinations with the surrounding objects, presents a succession of beautifully picturesque and romantic views. The character of the scenery, however, is greatly diversified by the varying forms of the rocks, and the winding current of the Dove, the motion and appearance of which are perpetually changing. Whately, in his "Observations on Modern Gardening," remarks, that "it is never less than ten, nor so much as twenty yards wide, and generally from three to four feet deep; and transparent to the bottom, except when it is covered with a foam of the purest white, under water-falls which are perfectly lucid. These are very numerous, but very different; in some places they stretch across, or a-slant, the stream; in others they are only partial, and the water either dashes against the stones, and leaps over them, or pouring along a steep, rebounds upon those below; sometimes it rushes through the several openings between them, and at other times it is driven back by the obstruction, and turns into an eddy. In one particular spot, the valley, almost closing, leaves hardly a passage for the river, which, pent up, and struggling for a vent, rages, and roars, and foams, till it has extricated itself from the confinement. In other parts, the stream, though never languid, is often gentle, flows round a little desert island, glides between aits and bulrushes, disperses itself among tufts of grass and moss, bubbles about a water-dock, or plays with the tender threads of aquatic plants which float upon the surface." The rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance of the rocks, distinguish the scenery of this valley from, perhaps, every other in the kingdom. In some places they shoot up in detached masses, in the form of spires, or conical pyramids, to the height of thirty or forty yards, and are ornamented with festoons and net-work of ivy; in others their scattered and uncovered heads hang over the river in terrific masses, upheld by fragments apparently unequal to the weight they sustain. Some are firm and solid throughout; others are split and dislocated, and appear ready to be scattered into atoms by the first tempest that may sweep the dale. About a mile from the entrance, in a vast mural mass of detached rock, which extends along the edge of the precipice on the right, nearly half way up the side of the dale, is a magnificent arch, called Reynard's-hole. Near this spot, some years ago, a dreadful accident occurred. A Mr. Langton, Dean of Clogher, was on a visit at a family's in the neighbourhood: during his stay, a party was formed for an excursion to Dove Dale. As they proceeded in the valley, Mr. Langton proposed to ascend a precipice near Reynard's-hole, apparently near four hundred feet high: and prevailed on a young lady of the party, a Miss La Roche, to accompany him on the same horse. Riding on the summit near the margin, they mistook a sheep's path for the road, and in endeavouring to turn the horse hastily, they both fell: Mr. Langton was precipitated to the bottom, and so bruised by the fall, that he expired in a few days. Miss La Roche was entangled by her hair in a bramble bush, and



Drawn & Engraved for DIGDALES ENGLAND & WALES

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
21	Dover •.....m t	Kent	Maidstone ..40	Folkstone....6	Canterbury. 14		71	11924
14	Dover Court.....pa	Essex	Harwich ....1	Manningtree 10	Rainsey .....2		70	926
42	Doverdale.....pa	Worcester..	Droitwich...4	Kidderminster 6	Bewdly .....7		122	72
10	Doveridge.....pa	Derby	Utttoxeter ..2	Ashbarn ....10	Derby .....17		136	792
17	Doward.....to	Hereford...	Monmouth...2	Ross .....8	Whitchurch 2		132	....

fortunately received no material injury. The horse was found upon the summit uninjured. The shape of Reynard's-hole nearly approaches to the sharply-pointed Gothic: its height is about forty-feet, and its width eighteen. Through this, in the body of the rock, the eye distinguishes the mouth of a cavern, which, from its situation so immediately above the opening of the arch, excites an idea that the latter must have been formed by some tremendous burst of water, discharged through that aperture from the interior of the mountain. On scrambling beneath the arch, however, up the steep path to the cavern itself, this idea is not strengthened; for the extent of the excavation is little more than forty feet, and its height about fifteen. The beautiful view from the entrance fully repays the fatigue of ascending. A mass of hanging wood covers the opposite side of the dale, from which a large craggy detached rock starting out forms a grand characteristic feature of the scene. This rock is called Dove Dale-church; the cavern Reynard's-hall; and another opening in the rock Reynard's-kitchen. The same variety of wild romantic scenes which distinguish the beginning of the dale, extends to its northern termination: here two large rocks rise prominent, one on each side of the river, and form the portals to this surprising valley. The grand and picturesque are now seen no more; the bottom becomes gradually flat, the rocks sink into small hills of stone, with a craggy fragment occasionally appearing after the discontinuation of the chain. Near this extremity of the dale is another large cavern, called Fox-holes, with some of inferior size. A path to the right of the Dove leads from a farm-house, called Hanson Grange, to the turnpike road proceeding to Ashborne. Congreve is said to have written his comedy of "The Old Bachelor," and part of "The Mourning Bride," in a grotto formed in a steep rocky hill, in the grounds of Ham-hall. This romantic retreat was furnished with a stone seat and table, and herein the poet and dramatist was accustomed to seek refuge from the license of a London life.

DOVE DALE.

Hanging
woods and
craggy rocksRetreat of
Congreve,
the poet and
dramatist.The Wat-
ling-street
road

* DOVER, long celebrated as a sea-port, enjoys a romantic situation, in a pleasant valley, the only one about the coast where water is admitted inwards of the cliff, which is very high, and has a beautifully picturesque appearance. The castle is situated on a hill, which rises with a bold, abrupt ascent to the northward of the town. The banks of a small river which runs through the valley are covered with the pleasant villages of Charlton, Buckland, Crabble, and River. The river passes through great part of the town, enters the harbour, and from thence empties itself into the sea. Dover is supposed to derive its name from the British word *Difyrriha*, which signifies a steep place, whence the Saxons called it *Dorpa*, and Antoninus, in his "Itinerary," *Dubris* and the Watling-street, one of the ancient Roman roads, which crossed the kingdom here, going over Barham-downs (where it is very perfect), straight to Canterbury. Dover consists of two parts nearly of equal size, connected by a long narrow street, called Snaregate-street, from the lofty rocks which hang over it, and seem to threaten those who pass below with destruction. The upper and most ancient part is called the town, the lower part the pier. Dover was anciently walled in, and had ten gates. Eastbrook-gate stood under the east cliff, near Mansfield-corner; towards the south-west St. Helen's-gate; near the bridge the Postern or Fisher's-gate; towards the south opened Butcher's-gate; towards the south-west, Snare-gate; the site of which (now called the Bench) was converted into a pavement for the merchant's

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
15	Dowdeswell	pa Gloucester .	Cheltenham . 5	Winchcombe 6	Gloucester. . 12	94	222	
11	Dowland	pa Devon	Hatherleigh . 5	Chumleigh . 7	Torrington . . 8	201	195	
33	Dowles	pa Salop	Bewdley . . . 1	Bridgenorth 12	C. Mortimer . 7	130	62	
34	Dowlish Wake	pa Somerset . .	Ilminster . . 2	Crewkerne . 4	Chard 5	134	280	

DOVER.

meeting, over which was the custom-house; south-west towards the pier, Severus's-gate, said to have been built by the Roman Emperor Severus. On the lower side of the hill, on the west part, Adrian's-gate, called Upwall, Common-gate, or Cow-gate; as the way leading to a common, where the cows belonging to the town were driven, passed through it: St. Martin's, called also Monk's-gate, and Postern-gate, leading towards the hill; Biggen-gate, which took its name from the street which ends there; it was formerly called North-gate. The situation of only four of these gates is now exactly known: Snare-gate, removed long since; Severus' or Pier-gate, taken down about a century ago; Biggen-gate, removed in 1762; and Cow-gate, in the year 1776: no trace of the others can now be found. The passage from this port to France being the nearest and safest for travellers, merchants, and pilgrims, there was formerly a law, that none should go to the Continent but from Dover. This town was in a flourishing condition in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who made it a corporation, by the style of mayor and commonalty, and the townsmen were called burgesses; amongst whom the mayor chose assistants for the year, who being sworn to faithful service, were called jurats; which name and office is now common to all the cinque ports, and some of the towns their dependents. In the reign of Edward III., this charter was renewed. The last charter of Dover was granted by Charles II. Though in the Confessor's days the town was governed by its own magistrates, Godwin, Earl of Kent, claimed a right of protection and superiority over it, which he asserted in taking upon him to revenge the murder of nineteen inhabitants, whom the Earl of Bologne's servants had slain in a tumult. He thus incurred the king's displeasure, who for such an encroachment on his supremacy, banished this potent and formidable vassal. Dover-castle, though of great antiquity, is erroneously ascribed to Julius Cæsar. It is, probable, however, that a fortress might have been erected in the time of Claudius. It was formerly esteemed the lock and key of the whole kingdom: it is very extensive, containing upwards of thirty-five acres within the walls. It exhibits various specimens of Roman, Saxon, and Norman architecture. The Roman fortifications, upon the hill, are bounded by the deep ditch which encloses that space in which the church and octagonal watch-tower are placed; and it would be a vain attempt to search after any Roman military work in the castle beyond it. The form of the camp, the ditch, and the octagonal building, all point out the hand of the Roman engineer and the Roman architect. Where the ground would admit of it, the Romans would commonly make their camp in the form of a parallelogram, with the angles rounded off, with a deep ditch and a high parapet to secure it: this appears to have been the original plan of the Roman camp on this hill. The historians, who have ascribed this work to Julius Cæsar, did not attend to the place of his landing, the time he was here, nor the difficulties he had to encounter to fill up time, without employing himself with building castles and towers. There are several reasons, however, why the hill at Dover was fixed upon by the Romans for a camp on their first settling on our island. The garrison could not only defend the small works they cast up here against a superior force, but it could command the harbour for receiving a reinforcement from the Continent, or securing a retreat to it, if necessary, by the assistance of their ships. It is, therefore, probable that Aulus Plautius, in the reign of Claudius, fixed his colony of veterans here, before forts were built in the interior parts of the country. Besides, Dover is the

Nearest and
safest pas-
sage to
France.

Godwin,
Earl of Kent
banished.

Roman for-
tifications.



J. O. V. L. R.
Wm. B. B.
N. N. T.

Drawn & Engraved for J. OGDEN'S ENGLAND & WALLIS' DELINEATED.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
34	Dorlish, West pa	Somerset . . .	Ilminster . . . 2	Crewkerne . . 4	Chard 4	135	38
11	Dawn, East pa	Devon	Barnstaple . . 7	Ilfracombe . . 7	S. Moulton . 12	199	446
22	Down Holland to	Lancaster . . .	Ormskirk . . . 4	Liverpool . . 10	Prescott . . 12	268	704

nearest part of Britain to the opposite shore. The foundation of the castle may thus be dated (at least so much of the ground plan as appears to be Roman work) between the years of Christ 43 and 49. As the Romans seemed now determined upon the conquest of Britain, and were obliged frequently to cross and recross the sea, it was necessary, that their passage to and from the Continent might be safe for their ships, to erect a light-house upon the high lands on each side of the channel. It may, therefore, be concluded, that the octagonal building at the west end of the church, was originally designed for a Roman light-house and watch tower; and that it was either erected by Aulus Plautius, or Publius Ostorius Scapula. Its foundation is in a bed of clay, a method which the Roman masons usually practised. The tiles are of the usual thickness of Roman tiles, but of different dimensions, and some of them appear to have been cast in a mould peculiar to the makers of them at this place. The ground has been raised several feet since the first building of this tower. The form of it, without, is octagonal, but square within, and the sides of the square and of the octagon are each about fourteen feet. The thickness of the wall to the marks of the first floor is ten feet. In four of the sides of this building are openings in the wall about four feet wide, and three of them of nearly equal heights, or about thirteen feet six inches within side, with semi-circular arches, turned with Roman tiles, and either a stalactitical concretion, or a composition made and used by the Romans, instead of stone. The pieces of this natural or factitious production, applied in turning the arches, are wedge-shaped, about four times the thickness of the tiles, and placed alternately between them, with a thin laying of mortar of a reddish colour. Though it be uncertain whether this tower were ever used by the Romans as a place of defence, there can be little doubt of its having been applied to that purpose by the Normans. The masonry on each side the openings within the building is very different from the original work; and the spaces left in the wall, for what are now called the windows, are much wider at the bottom than the old arch on the top. If they were intended at first only to give light, they were afterwards converted to loop holes, which were left almost close under the arch, and there were steps from the bottom to ascend to them. This alteration was probably made upon Gundulph's plan of defence, soon after the Normans undertook to fortify Dover-castle. The arch over the original entrance, on the east side, is about six feet wide, and still perfect. The other arches, which are damaged, have suffered more from violence, and an idle curiosity in breaking off pieces of the materials to try their hardness, than either by age or the effects of the weather. The walls of the tower were originally built of the same kind of natural or artificial production used by the masons in turning the arches, cut or formed into blocks, about seven inches deep, and a foot in length. The work was carried up with the first seven courses of these blocks, and then the two courses of tiles: and this method was continued to the top of the tower. As stalactitical concretions abound in lime-stone countries, and are so light as well as durable, they were very proper materials for the Romans to transport in their small vessels to places where they could not find stone for erecting towers of strength. This furnishes a strong presumptive proof of the antiquity of this building, and that it was raised by Romans upon their settling in Britain: for if they had waited till they had been better acquainted with the country, they would have found stone much nearer the place. This tower has been cased over, probably in the reign of Henry V., Erpingham being then lord warden of the castle,

DOVER.

The foundation of the castle before Christ.

The tower used as a place of defence by the Normans.

Ancient mode of building.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
11	Down, St. Mary pa	Devon	Crediton 7	Hatherleigh 13	Chumleigh . . . 8	188	407
11	Down, West pa	Devon	Barnstaple . . . 6	Ilfracombe . . . 4	Comb Martin 5	198	62
21	Downe pa	Kent	Bromley 6	Westerham . . . 4	Seven Oaks . . 7	17	42

DOVER.

Ruins of an ancient church, &c.

The first known tower in Dover built before the Norman conquest.

Description of the towers and walls.

whose arms (two bars and a canton) are placed on a stone on the north side of it. The casing is dropping off, which again exposes the old work to the weather, and time, which has been for so many ages eating into this work, is crumbling it into ruins. Contiguous to this Roman pharos, or watch-tower, are the ruins of an ancient church, traditionally stated to have been built by King Lucius in the second century. Whatever may be the fact as to a Christian edifice having been founded here at that early period, the remains of the building are evidently of much later date. Roman tiles, however, have been worked up in the walls, particularly of the tower. These remains, with the pharos, and the foundations of a building, supposed to have been a Roman bath, which have been several times laid open in digging graves near the west end of St. Mary's-church, are all the vestiges of Roman occupation that are now known in this town. The Saxons are stated, by Darrell, to have very early made themselves masters of Dover; and very soon after their conversion to Christianity, the ancient church within the walls of the castle, is said to have been re-consecrated by St. Augustine, at the request of King Ethelbert, whose son and successor, Eadbald, founded a college near it for secular canons, under the government of a provost. Widred, King of Kent, having, in the latter part of the following century, extended the fortifications of the castle, removed the canons into the town of Dover, where he had built a new church for their use, upon that very spot, says Darrell, where, "before the reign of Arviragus, ships used to ride at anchor." He also fortified the town with a wall on the side towards the sea. To the Roman works of the castle, the Saxons made many additions, and extended them towards the land, which, after their manner, was raised and levelled on the top, and encompassed by a deep broad ditch. The first tower known to have been built in the exterior walls before the Norman conquest, was built by order of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and governor of Dover-castle, and probably the Saxon keep was soon afterwards surrounded by walls and towers. The gateway faced the Roman camp, proceeding from this gate, formerly called Palace-gate (because it immediately led to the palace now called the keep); the first tower to the right hand was called the Duke of Suffolk's-tower; the others are in the following order: the old arsenal; the king's kitchen, and other offices; King Arthur's-hall, on the east side of the keep, where a mess-room and buildings have been erected for the use of military officers; and in the hall on this side the quadrangle are four other towers, exclusive of one on each angle; but their particular names are now unknown. The king's-gate and bridge next follow: these were formerly secured by two strong gates and a portcullis. On each side of the gateway there is an access in the wall, open in front, after the manner of some of the Saxon fortifications. These recesses were designed for retreats for their women and children, for repositories for their arms, and for places whither their officers and men might retire to rest. This gate was strengthened with an out-work, constructed so as to command the vallum on each side of the bridge; the walls of this work are about ten feet thick at the gateway by the foot of the bridge. These walls are faced with flint, and the space filled up with rubbish and mortar. The three next towers were called Magminot-towers; and the last, which is next the palace gate, was called Arthur's smaller hall, or Queen Guaonobour's bed-chamber. Henry VIII. made a magazine of Guaonobour's royal bed-chamber to deposit his stores in, when he went with Anne Boleyn to France. It is not improbable that they were a part of these stores which were afterwards shewn for the wine, salt, and beef, left here by Julius Caesar.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
6	Downham	Cambridge..	Ely	4	March	9	St. Ives ...	13
14	Downham	Essex	Billerica ..	4	Chelmsford ..	8	Rochford ...	10
22	Downham	Lancaster...	Clithero ..	2	Colne	8	Burnley	8
27	Downham	Norfolk	Wymondham	1	Lynn Regis ..	8	Swaffham ...	14

These towers are not to be perceived within the quadrangles, the present building having been erected so as to cover them on the inside. It is recorded, that Henry II., about the year of Christ 1153, the year in which he came from Normandy for the relief of Wallingford-castle, and immediately preceding his succession to the throne, built this keep or palace, and enclosed it with a new wall. This noble tower is built after a plan by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, who was employed by William the Conqueror to draw designs for his castles. The present entrance is on the south side, and by a grand flight of steps you ascend round the eastern side to the third story, on which, in Gundulph's castles, were the royal or governor's apartments. The rooms are large and lofty, but they have little at this time, except strength and security, to recommend them to the taste of our times. This grand flight of stone steps was formerly secured by three strong gates. By the first vestibule, on the right hand going up, is a room which was probably designed for the person who guarded the first gate. Opposite to this is another, adorned on every side with beautiful arches, richly embellished with zig-zag and other work. This, it is probable, was the chapel. The artist has been more lavish of his skill in these arches than in those over the door and on the side of the wall in the vestibule. Above this room is another, richly ornamented in a similar manner. Beneath the chapel and the first vestibule, was the dungeon for prisoners; several persons of distinction have been confined here at different times, but it is now only made use of as a prison for soldiers when they are under close confinement. There are galleries built in the walls, with loop holes to annoy the besiegers; and they are so contrived, that it would have been next to impossible for them to hurt the besieged in any of the rooms by shooting at them. The second floor was intended for the use of the garrison, and that on the ground for stores. Just without the Duke of Suffolk's-gate are barracks for the soldiers; and also the wells which supply the garrison with water; they are each of them 370 feet deep. So well was the importance of Dover-castle known to William the Norman, that when he was taking measures to ensure to himself the possession of England, he refused to permit the departure from Rouen of Earl Harold, whom he had sometime held in forcible restraint till he had bound the latter by a solemn oath, to deliver up to him, after Edward's death, "the castle of Dover, with the well of water in it." Harold's violation of this oath may be considered as having cost him his life. The existence of the well here mentioned, had been long known; but it had been so very carefully arched over, that its precise situation had, until the summer of the year 1811, eluded the most diligent investigation. It was then discovered, in the keep, by Mr. Manfell, of Dover. It is situated in the thickness of the north-east wall, near the top of the building, and exhibits a fine specimen of the masonry of our ancestors, having been steaned to the bottom with the greatest regularity and compactness. It is about 5 feet in diameter, and upwards of 400 feet deep. After the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror, before he quitted the coast, judged it necessary to secure a retreat to, and open a communication with Normandy, by the assistance of his fleet, in case he should meet with a repulse. Dover-castle was the place fixed upon; and as it was even then a noted fortification, he marched his army to besiege it, and it surrendered to him after a very feeble resistance. The Conqueror, thinking it of too much consequence to him to suffer it to be retaken by any neglect or surprise, appointed Odo, Bishop of Bayeux (his

DOVER.

A noble tower built by Gundulph.

Fine specimens of architectural embellishments.

Harold's violation of his oath.

The surrender of Dover castle

DOVER.

Two exterior walls joined to the original fortification, and a tower for the defence of the castle.

The tower named after Chaldescot, the then commander.

The noble tower of Fienes or New-gate.

brother, whom he created Earl of Kent), justiciary of England, regent, and governor of Dover-castle, with a strong garrison, to defend it for him against any attack that might be made upon it. This prelate falling into disgrace, John Fienes, a trusty Norman, was appointed governor of the fortification, and he had the lands given him, which he held of the crown, to secure and defend their works. It was by his order, and under his inspection, that the two exterior walls were joined to the Saxon fortification, and continued down to the very edge of the high perpendicular cliff. He selected eight tried and approved Norman warriors to assist him in this work. The names of these commanders were, William de Albranche, Fulbert de Dover, William Arsic, Jeffery Peverel, William Maimsmoth, Robert Porth, Robert or Hugh Crevequer, and Adam Fitzwilliam. These had among them one hundred and twelve knight's fees, and were not only obliged to find a number of soldiers in proportion to the knight's fees they held of the crown; but they were bound, by the nature of their tenure, to build a tower for the defence of the castle, and for their own particular residence, and to place their arms in the front of it. The names of the towers in the exterior wall of the castle, beginning at the side of the cliff next the town, are:—Cannons, or Monk's-gate, where at present is a battery; Albrancis, or Rokesley's-tower; Chilham, or Chaldescot's-tower; Hurst-tower; Arsic or Say-tower; Gatton-tower; Peverel, Beauchamp, or Marshal's-tower; Port, Gastling, or Mary's-tower; Fienes, or New-gate, or the Constable's-tower; Clopton-tower; Godsfoe-tower; Crevequer, or Cranville, or Earl of Norfolk's-tower; Fitzwilliam's, or St. John's-tower; Avaranche's, or Mansel's-tower; Veville, or Pincerster-tower; Earl Godwin's-tower; and Ashetesfordian-tower. Of these towers the most worthy of notice at present are: first, Chilham, or Chaldescot's-tower, the third from the edge of the cliff. This was built by Fulbert de Lucy, whose family came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror; and he being selected by John Fienes to assist him in defending the castle, he changed his name for Dover. But the tower was named after the manor, and they who held Chilham were obliged to keep it in repair. Chaldescot succeeding to the command here, the tower was called by his name. In the front of this building is a house for an officer under the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, called the bodar of Dover-castle. The ancient title is retained; but the original duty of his office is very little known to the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, and their ancient towns. The bodar of Dover-castle has also another title annexed to his office, which is sergeant-at-arms. By this post he has the power from the lord warden to take into his particular jurisdiction crown and other debtors under arrest, and to shut them up, and keep them in safe custody, in a prison belonging to Fulbert de Dover's-tower. The next tower of note is Fienes, or New-gate, or the Constable's-tower, still used as the governor's apartments. This noble building, which is raised upon the site of a more ancient one, is after the designs of Gundulph, who first introduced the high portal, and secured the passage with drawbridges, portcullisses, and massy gates. The residence of the constable or governor of the castle was in the apartments of these towers after the Norman conquest; and it was here they heard and settled all disputes and controversies relative to the pay and the regulations of the garrison. The porter generally stands at the door of a room under the arch, on the left hand going into the castle, to invite travellers to see the ancient keys of the castle, and a few antique pictures, which are kept there. They have an old horn, of which the tradition is, that it was used by the Romans, at the building of the castle, to give notice to the workmen, by the sounding of it, when to begin or to leave their work. It was an ancient custom with the feudal lords, for the centinel to sound a horn for a signal at the gates of the castles upon their estates; this no doubt was one of the horns used by the centinels here to sound the alarm.

to give notice of the approach of strangers, or to convey during the night, from post to post, any alarm or other notice. Crevequer, or Canville, or Earl of Norfolk's-tower, built by one of the associated captains, is situated opposite the north entrance into the quadrangle of the keep. Near it are several other towers, which have neither names nor lands assigned them; and the origin of which is uncertain. Near Crevequer's tower you descend by a flight of stone steps into the main sally-port, which is wide and lofty, and part of it is cut through the solid rock. Near the entrance of this passage is a turning to the right hand, by which you proceed to a stone door-case, near the foundation of the wall of the castle, where there is another flight of steps, by which you again descend several feet, till you arrive at a passage, to the right and left, in the bank without the wall. The passage to the right is nearly filled up with rubbish. On the left of the flight of steps, you proceed in a subterraneous vault, which forms several angles, and the direction is guided by the foundation of the towers. The arch being stopped up, it is not easy to trace it to the place where it originally opened; but it led into a tower, near the main sally-port. By some, the tower in the ditch and the adjoining subterraneous works, are supposed to have been built by Hubert de Burgh, while the castle was besieged by the Dauphin, in the reign of King John. This does not appear probable; as it cannot be supposed that the besiegers would have suffered the besieged to have carried on such a work, when they could have so easily prevented them. If Hubert de Burgh raised this tower and the barbican, it must have been in the interval of the Dauphin's quitting the siege and returning to it again. Lord St. John had a grant of Burleigh and Pising in Kent, and Popeshall in Hertfordshire, to repair and defend this tower. There were several gates in the different parts of the barbican, secured by strong bolts and bars, to prevent or retard an enemy from proceeding into the castle, if they happened to force an entrance. Passing from the guard-house towards the hospital, the first tower in the wall is Fitzwilliam's or St. John's-tower. Adam Fitzwilliam, the first commander of this tower, attended William, Duke of Normandy, into England, as marshal of his army; and for his valour in the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror gave him his scarf from his own arm. There was anciently a noble and spacious sally-port from this tower: the entrance to it in the castle was in the Saxon ditch, on the right hand: and this, like the subterraneous work at Crevequer's tower was originally intended not for foot only, but for cavalry. In this passage, under ground, there was a gate and portcullis. The sally-port was continued from the back of the tower across the ditch, between the two walls, which were arched over. An arch was turned in the mason's work in the ditch, which, whilst it supported the side walls, left a passage through from one side to the other; and above, between the two walls, the pass appears to have been made good by a drawbridge, between the tower and the bank, on the opposite side of the ditch. This bridge was necessary to stop the progress of an enemy, in case they had forced the work beyond it. In the part of the sally-port which is in the high ground beyond the ditch, there was a large gate, which moved upon two pivots, fixed in sockets in the wall, and was hoisted up by a pulley fixed in the top of the arch: by slackening the gate suddenly, the weight of it would have driven every thing before it, if there had been any resistance made by the enemy in a close pursuit. It has been generally supposed that there were formerly a subterraneous passage from Crevequer's-tower to this, and from this to Avaranche's or Maunsel's-tower, where, according to some authors, it turned, and passed on to Pincester's-tower, and thence to the Roman camp. Avaranche's or Maunsel's-tower, in the angle near the hospital, is one of the noblest remains of the Norman towers in the castle. It appears to have been built entirely for defence, as it had not the convenience even of a temporary residence within it for a commander, unless there were another

DOVER.

Subterraneous vaults and passages

Adam Fitzwilliam rewarded by the Duke of Normandy, for his valour at the battle of Hastings.

Avaranche's, or Maunsel's tower, one of the noblest remains of the Norman towers.

DOVER.

Precautions
for security.

The north
turret of the
palace
tower fixed
upon as a
point of ob-
servation.

Several
ranges of
barracks.

story, more than is left in the remaining ruins. The first floor was a kind of vault, arched with stone, open in front; and in the wall, round part of this vault, was a passage, with stone steps, in which passage the archers might stand, one above another, and command the ditch on each side of the building through the loop holes, as well as the approaches to it from each side of the curtain. By this gallery or passage they ascended to the top of the first vault, and came out upon a platform over it, which was also partly surrounded by a wall, but not near so thick as that below. From this platform there is a circular staircase of stone leading to the top of the tower. Exactly over the passage in the wall below was another passage, covered with an arch supported with piers; opposite the interval between each pier were loop holes in the walls of the tower which commanded the ditch; and near the end of the passage there was a machicolation in the wall for pouring out scalding water, burning sand, melted lead, &c. Veville, or Pincester's-tower, is the next in the other angle. Earl Godwin's-tower was built by Earl Godwin about the time of Canute the Great, or Edward the Confessor. He held by grant Goodnestone, near Sandwich, where for this particular purpose, he had his seat. At the back of this tower was a postern, through which was a way under ground that came into the castle upon the vallum which joined the Roman and Saxon work. Stephen Pincester led his reinforcement, which enabled Hubert de Burgh to withstand the Dauphin, in the reign of King John, through this sally-port. The summit of the keep, or palace-tower, already mentioned, is embattled; and at each angle is a turret, as at Rochester. When Major General Roy, and the members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, were estimating the distance between the observatories of Greenwich and Paris, they fixed upon the north turret as one of the points of observation; and from the report made on this occasion, it appears that this turret rises nearly ninety-two feet from the ground on which it stands; and that the whole height above low-water mark, spring tide, was 465 feet and three quarters. The most remarkable objects seen from the turret, are the point of the North Foreland beyond the light-house, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Richborough-castle, Reculver and Minster-churches, Dunkirk, Calais, the hills beyond Calais and Boulogne, and Dungeness-point and light-house. During some of the wars in the last century, this keep was made a French prison, through which the timbers of the floors were destroyed, and other dilapidations made. Without the inner court, towards the south, is Arthur's, or North's-gate, and three towers, Armourer's-tower, the Well-tower, and Harcourt's-tower. Harcourt-tower is built over a gateway, and had its name from the Harcourts of Stainton-Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, which manor was granted to defend and keep it in repair. Outside of this tower are several ranges of barracks, and another wall, which, taking a circular course, goes round the upper summit of the hill, including within it the ancient church and light-house. In this wall is Colton's-tower, where the chaplain of the garrison was accustomed to lodge; and Clinton's-tower, which was to be kept in repair by the barons of that name, or their successors in the manor of Folkstone. In the old church, the roof of which is entirely destroyed, several personages of family and rank have been interred. Amongst them, was Sir Robert Ashton, knight, Constable of Dover-castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an Admiral of the Fleet, Chief Justice of Ireland, Lord Treasurer, and one of the executors to the will of Edward III. Here also were buried Lieutenant Governor William Copeldike, who died in the reign of Henry VIII.; and Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, who died in 1614, and whose body and monument were afterwards removed to the hospital, called Norfolk-college, which this nobleman had founded at Greenwich. The ground on the southward of the church, is the general place of burial for the soldiers who die in the garrison. Formerly there were three chaplains to this castle; and, on

account of the antiquity and dignity of the place, they were permitted to wear the habit of prebends. The first said mass to the governor at the high altar; the second, to the marshalsmen and officers at the altar of the Virgin Mary; and the third, to the soldiers, at the north end of the Chapel of Relics. In the time of Henry VIII., these chaplains were reduced to one; and though the church has long been in ruins, and no divine worship performed, the ancient salary is continued. In most of our civil commotions, this fortress was an object of contention between the rival parties. So recently as the time of Charles I., it was attempted and taken by surprise by a few men in the night. One Drake, a merchant, and a zealous partizan in opposition to the king, formed a plan to seize the garrison, and the 1st of August, 1642, about midnight, was the time fixed upon to put it into execution. Every thing being prepared for the attempt, he with ten or twelve men, by the assistance of ropes and scaling ladders, reached the top of the high cliff, with their muskets, undiscovered. Having reached the summit unmolested, they immediately proceeded to the post where the centinel was placed, and after securing or killing him, they threw open the gates, and the garrison, being few in number, and in the confusion of the night concluding he had a strong party with him, the officer on command surrendered up the castle to them. Drake immediately dispatched a messenger to Canterbury with the news of his success, and the Earl of Warwick being there, he sent him fifty men, and the city seventy to guard and defend the castle. At a little distance from the edge of the cliff stands a beautiful piece of brass ordnance, twenty-four feet long, cast at Utrecht in 1544, and called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, it having been a present from the States of Holland to that queen: it carries a twelve pound shot. The touch-hole is gold, and has suffered considerably by the hand of violence, in endeavouring to pick it out: it is entirely unfit for use. It was from the edge of the cliff, near this cannon, that Messrs. Jefferies and Blanchard ascended when they took their celebrated aeronautic flight in a balloon across the channel to France, on the 7th of January, 1785. On the hill opposite the castle, was anciently a pharos, or watch tower, called the Devil's Drop and Bredon-stone. The site of it is now occupied by a guard-house. At the Devil's Drop the constable of Dover-castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports is sworn into office. Subsequently to the recommencement of hostilities, in the year 1803, the heights on the western side of Dover were strongly fortified, agreeably to the modern system. The immense works erected on that part of the Kentish coast, immediately opposite to Boulogne, which cannot be considered under the protection of the shipping in the Downs, were completed about the year 1810. They begin with Dover-castle; in the immediate vicinity of which have been constructed subterraneous works, consisting of three tiers of batteries, case-mates, &c. &c., with barracks for 10,000 men. The height opposite to the barracks is also regularly fortified by flanking redoubts, bastions, &c. &c. There is also a citadel with a ditch and drawbridge, and barracks for 5,000 men; a shaft of a most beautiful and commodious description, having four different staircases (round an open area which both lights and ventilates), communicates with the town, the height of which is upwards of 300 feet. By this shaft it is calculated that 20,000 men might pass from the height to the town, or *vice versa* in half an hour. There are also four other batteries, called Guildford's, Townshend's, Amherst's, and Archcliffe, so that Dover is now the most completely fortified (excepting Malta and Gibraltar) of any place in the British dominions, and forms a most novel and interesting spectacle to the eye of the stranger. A melancholy accident occurred here on the 14th of December, 1810. An immense quantity of the cliff adjoining the castle leading to the Moat's Bulwark fell, with a dreadful crash, into the ordnance timber-yard beneath, in which was situated the house of a Mr.

DOVER.

The fortress
taken by
surprise in
1642.

Queen
Elizabeth's
pocket-
pistol.

Barracks
and fortifi-
cations.

Melancholy
accident in
1810.

DOVER.

Extraor-
dinary te-
nacity of
animal life.

Improve-
ments of the
harbour.

Poole, the foreman of the carpenters, which was entirely destroyed, and himself, his wife, five children, and a niece, were buried in the ruins. It was supposed that the cliff had cracked, and given way, from the quantity of rain which had fallen. Although the greatest exertions were made by a vast number of soldiers to remove the rubbish—amounting, it was supposed to upwards of 2,000 cart loads of chalk—Mr. Poole was the only individual of his family whose life was preserved. At the time the cliff fell, he had just risen, to look after the workmen; and on crossing the threshold of his door, he was buried breast deep. The horses in the stable were not hurt, a rafter of great strength having sustained the incumbent chalk. A few days afterwards, the inhabitants were greatly alarmed by the unexpected falling of the cliff, which extended along the houses on the north-west side of Snargate-street. The total quantity of land, lost by the fall of the cliff between Dover and Folkestone, was estimated at six acres. It deserves to be recorded, as an extraordinary instance of the tenacity of animal life, that a hog, which was buried in the ruins at the same time that Mr. Poole's unfortunate family were destroyed, was found alive by the workmen, in removing the rubbish, five months and nine days after the accident! At the time of his interment, the animal weighed about 140 pounds; but when discovered he was wasted to about 30 pounds, notwithstanding which he was likely to do well. About the time of Henry VII., the harbour of Dover had become so choked up, as to demand the immediate attention of government, to prevent its total ruin; and accordingly great sums were expended for its preservation. It was found, however, that all that had been done would not answer the end proposed, without the building of a pier to seaward; and one was constructed in the reign of Henry VIII., composed of two rows of mainposts, and great piles, which were let into holes hewn in the rock underneath, and some were shod with iron, and driven down into the main chalk, and fastened together with iron bands and bolts; the bottom being first filled up with great rocks of stone, and the remainder above, with great chalk stones, beach, &c. Previously to the reign of Elizabeth, this noble work had fallen to decay, and the harbour was again nearly choked up. An act was therefore passed for granting towards the repair of the harbour, a certain tonnage from every vessel above twenty tons burthen passing by it, which then amounted to £1,000 per annum. After many different trials, a safe harbour was at length formed, with a pier and different walls and sluices. During the whole of the reign of Elizabeth, the improvement of the harbour continued without intermission, and several more acts were passed for that purpose; but the future preservation of it was owing to the charter of incorporation of the governors of it, in the first year of James I., by the name of the warden and assistants of the harbour of Dover, the warden being always the lord warden of the Cinque Ports for the time being, and his assistants, his lieutenant, and the mayor of Dover for the time being, and eight others, the warden and assistants only making a quorum. And the king only granted to them his land, or waste ground, or beach, commonly called the pier or harbour ground, as it lay without Southgate or Snargate, the rents of which are now of the annual value of upwards of £300. Under the direction of the corporation, the works and improvements of the harbour have been carried on, and acts of parliament have been obtained in almost every succeeding reign to facilitate their measures. In the reign of Edward I., the town of Dover was incorporated by the name of mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Dover, and before by the name of barons of the town and port of Dover. Elizabeth, in the year 1577, granted the town a new charter of incorporation, in which the manner of choosing the mayor, jurats, and commoners was new modelled, and several further liberties and privileges granted, and those by the charter of Edward I. confirmed. Subsequent charters were also obtained from Charles II. and



James II; but none of these charters being at present extant, Dover is now held to be a corporation by prescription, by the style of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Dover. It consists of a mayor, thirteen jurats, and thirty-five commoners or freemen, with a chamberlain, recorder, and town-clerk. The mayor is coroner by his office: he is chosen by the resident freemen. The jurats are nominated from the common-council by the jurats, and appointed by the mayor, jurats, and common-councilmen by ballot. Besides the jurisdiction which the corporation has within the town and port of Dover, it extends over several places as members of the Cinque Port, not being incorporated: viz., of Margate, alias St. John's; Gousand; Birchington; Wood, alias Wood-church; and St. Peter's; all in the Isle of Thanet; and Kingsdowne and Ringswold in this county. The ancient town was defended by a strong embattled wall, which enclosed a space of about half a mile square; and in which, as already stated, were ten gates. The form of the town is singular, and from the hills above, its appearance is highly interesting and romantic. Apparently it consists of three long streets, extending in contrary directions, as east, south-west, and north, and meeting at one point in the centre. From the old Maison Dieu, or present Victualling-office, to the further houses at the pier, its extent is upwards of a mile. That part called Snargate-street, lies immediately below the cliffs. The town is now separated into the two parishes of St. Mary the Virgin, and St. James the Apostle; but it was formerly divided into six, each having had its distinct church; all of which have long been destroyed, with the exception of St. Nicholas, and St. Martin-le-Grand, which was considered as the mother church; and such was its superiority over the other churches, that none of the priests were permitted to sing mass till St. Martin's priest had begun, which was notified by tolling the great bell. All annual pensions were paid, and almost all offerings made here. After the suppression of the college of secular canons by Henry I., this church became only parochial, and was used as such till 1546, when it was all taken down, excepting the tower. In the old church-yard belonging to it, lie the remains of the poet and satirist, Churchill, who died in 1764, and to whose memory an inscribed stone has been put up in St. Mary's-church. The church of St. Martin-le-Grand, founded by King Widred for the secular canons whom he had removed from Dover-castle, in 1691, and whose numbers he increased to twenty-two, and endowed them as prebends. These canons were suppressed by Henry I.; but in their place a priory of Benedictines was subsequently founded. Great part of the priory buildings still remain; but they have been long converted into a farm, and for many years occupied by a family of the name of Coleman. They stand in a very pleasant situation, near the entrance of the town, where the road turns off to Folkestone; and the whole precinct is still surrounded by a stone wall. The gateway and refectory are still entire: the latter is upwards of 100 feet long, and is now used as a barn. A portion of the church also is yet standing, with many remains of other buildings; but the ruins are much intermixed with more modern structures. This priory was for a long period called the Newark, (New-work), to distinguish it from the old foundation from which it had its origin. The Maison Dieu, or hospital on the left of the entrance to the town was built and endowed by Hubert de Burgh, the great justiciary of England, about the beginning of the reign of Henry III. Henry VIII. took this hospital into his own hands; and at the dissolution, the annual revenues were valued at £159 18s. 6½d. Queen Mary converted it into an office for victualling the navy, to which use it is still appropriated. In this hospital, when our sovereigns were accustomed to reside at Dover, on their way to and from the Continent, the king's chancellor, and his suite, usually took up their abode; whilst the sovereign himself was lodged either in the castle, or in the priory. The buildings still evince the Maison Dieu

DOVER.

The ancient town.

Various churches.

Remains of the priory converted into a farm.

DOVER.

St. Martin's
fair well
attended.

St. Mary's
church, a
spacious
and curious
edifice.

Resignation
of the crown
by King
John.

The trade of
this town
extensive.

to have been an extensive and splendid establishment. Another hospital, connected with this town, though standing in the adjoining parish of Buckland, was built for lepers, at the joint expense of Henry II. and the monks of St. Martin's-priory, to whom it was subject. It was dedicated to St. Bartholomew; and though not a vestige of the building is now remaining, an ancient fair is kept on the spot on the anniversary of that saint. St. Martin's fair is held in the market-place in Dover, near which the original priory stood. This fair, which appears to have been originally granted to King Widred's foundation, is very numerously attended. St. Mary's-church is a spacious and curious edifice, consisting of a nave and aisles, with a tower at the west-end; its length is about 120 feet, and its breadth 55. It is said to have been built by the priory and convent of St. Martin, in the year 1216; yet, as much of the architecture is of a prior age, it seems probable that this was one of three churches in Dover, which the Domesday-book records as being subject to St. Martin's, and of course its origin must have been earlier than the date mentioned. The monuments are very numerous: the most observable is that to the memory of Philip Eaton, Esq., who died in January, 1769, in his 49th year, and "whose remains are here deposited with his ancestors, inhabitants of this town of Dover for ages past:" the upper part is filled with numerous emblems, and the arms of the deceased. Here is also a memorial for the celebrated comedian, Samuel Foote, Esq., who died at the Ship-inn, at Dover, and had a grave prepared for his remains in this church, but was afterwards conveyed to London, and buried there. A very fine organ was put up here in 1742: the galleries are very large, and the church is well paved; yet the accommodations are insufficient for the number of inhabitants. Two years after the dissolution, this church, which had belonged to the Maison Dieu, was given to the parishioners by Henry VIII., who was then at Dover; and every housekeeper paying scot and lot has now a right to vote in the choosing of a minister. In this church, King John is stated by some of our historians to have resigned his crown, and other ensigns of royalty, to Pandulph, the pope's legate, in the presence of many earls and barons; but it seems more probable, that that degrading ceremony took place in the house of knights templars at Swingfield, as the original instrument, by which King John agreed to submit to the Pope's authority is dated "*apud domum militum Templi juxta Doveram.*" St James's-church is an irregular structure, and its interior which is kept particularly neat and clean, displays its origin to have been Norman. Here are memorials for Mr. Simon Yorke, who died in 1682; and Philip Yorke, Esq., town-clerk of Dover, who died in 1721; the father and grandfather of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, both of whom were buried here. This church anciently belonged to Dover-castle; and within it are still held the courts of chancery and admiralty for the Cinque Ports, and their members, at which the lord warden or his deputy presides. Besides the churches, here are meeting-houses for Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and other sects. Two members of parliament are still returned, who, as well as the mayor, are elected in St. Mary's-church, by the whole body of free-men, resident and non-resident. The freedom of the corporation is acquired by birth, marriage, servitude, and burgage tenure: the acquired franchise by marriage ceases with the death of the wife, and that by tenure with the alienation of the freehold. The trade of this town is extensive; and in times of peace, the general business is very great, this being still the principal place of embarkation for the Continent. The inns are numerous, and in several of them, the accommodations are in the first style. A new and handsome custom-house has recently been erected, but on a less eligible spot than the old one; and a handsome hospital has been built for the soldiery, near Archcliffe-fort. A "fellowship of Trinity Pilots" was established here in 1515, under the direction of the court of lord-manage, whose business was to pilot vessels into the Thames. King

William, in 1689, restored to the pilots their ancient right of choosing a masters and wardens from their own body, and appointed the lord warden and his deputy for the time being, the mayors of Dover and Sandwich for the time being, the captains and lieutenants of Deal, Walmer, and Sandown castles for the time being, commissioners of load-manage. In 1716, the pilots obtained an act, authorising an establishment of fifty pilots at Dover, fifty at Deal, and twenty in Thanet; since that time, the mayor of Sandwich has lost his commission; but the other commissioners are the same as before. In the year 1778, an act was obtained for the better paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town; and duties of sixpence in the pound on every house, a shilling on every chaldron of coals, and a toll on all carriages, equal to that given by the turnpike act, payable at the gate on the London-road, were granted to defray the requisite expenses. The upper road to Folkestone having become dangerous from the falling of the cliffs, a new one has been made, passing through the valley by Maxwell and Farthingloe, and joining with the upper road about three miles from Dover. In 1784, an act of parliament was passed for the recovery of small debts above £2 and under £40, in the liberties of Dover and Dover-castle, and the parishes of Charlton, Buckland, River, Ewell, Lydden, Coldred, East and West Langdon, Ringwold, St. Margaret's at Cliffe, Hougham, Capel-le-Ferne, Alkham, and Whitfield. Dover has of late years, particularly in the bathing season, become a favourite summer residence of many respectable families. Here is an assembly-room, and a theatre. Below the castle hill, on the sea beach, is a remarkable villa, belonging to Sir W. Sidney Smith, by whose father, Captain Smith, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Sackville at the battle of Minden, it was erected. It is composed of flints and chalk, and consists of different low buildings, inclosing a small court. In its general aspect, it resembles a fort. The roofing is composed of inverted sea-boats, of the largest size, strongly pitched over. A free-school was established here in 1771, and a charity-school in 1789, for which a building was erected in 1820, and it is now conducted on the national plan. A school of industry for girls, founded in 1819, is supported by subscription; and there is a house of industry, the management of which is extremely creditable to the conductors. Ship building, sail, and rope-making, and other branches of manufacture connected with naval affairs, are carried on to a considerable extent; and in the vicinity are paper and corn mills, but the principal commerce of the town depends on the perpetual influx of passengers, arriving or departing by the packets which ply between Dover and Calais. Steam-boats are now established, which frequently perform the voyage in three hours. On the beach are hot, cold, and shower baths, and news-rooms. Amongst the distinguished natives of Dover, may be mentioned Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, and Philip Yorke, Earl Hardwicke. Dr. Kennet was born in August 1660. He was skilled in the Saxon, and other northern languages. In 1692, he wrote an account of William Somner, the celebrated antiquary, which was printed with the "Treatise of the Roman Ports and Forts of Kent." In 1700, he was appointed rector of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in London; and he became distinguished for his conduct in the polemic disputes of the day. In 1707, he was appointed Dean of Peterborough; and in 1718, bishop of that diocese. He died in 1728, leaving a numerous collection of historical and antiquarian manuscripts, which subsequently came into the possession of Lord Shelbourne. Earl Hardwicke was born in 1690. He acquired considerable celebrity at the bar; and afterwards filled the important situations of solicitor and attorney-generals. In 1733, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and was soon afterwards raised to the dignity of a baron, by the title of Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester. In 1736-7, he was made Lord Chancellor; and during a period of almost twenty years, he continued to exercise the functions of

DOVER.

Regulations
of pilots.Good sea-
bathing
accommo-
dations.Distin-
guished na-
tives of
Dover.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Downham *... m t & pa	Norfolk	Lynn Regis .10	Wisbeach ...11	Stoke Ferry...6	84	2198	
36	Downham Santon ... pa	Suffolk	Brandon ... .3	Thetford ... .5	Ixworth ...10	81		
34	Downhead pa	Somerset ...	Shep. Mallet 5	Frome ... ..5	Bruton ... ..6	108	221	
44	Downholme ... pa & to	N. R. York ...	Richmond ...5	Redmere ... .4	Bedale ...10	233	339	
34	Downside to	Somerset ...	Bath ... ..9	Frome ... ..8	Wells ... ..8	111		
17	Downton pa	Hereford ...	Ludlow ... ..5	Presteign ...12	Wigmore ... .4	146	111	
41	Downton t. .bo to & pa	Wilts	Salisbury ...6	Wilton ... ..8	Platford ... .6	83	3785	
24	Dowsby pa	Lincoln	Bourne ... ..7	Donington ...8	Folkingham...4	104	230	
29	Doxford to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick ... .7	Belford ... ..7	New Bewick 7	314	79	
15	Doynton pa	Gloucester ...	C. Sodbury ...5	Marshfield ...4	Bristol ... ..8	107	448	
10	Drakelow to	Derby	Burton on T. 2	Ashby de la Z 8	Derby ... ..12	122	77	
28	Draughton pa	Northamp. ...	Kettering ...7	Rothford ... .5	Welford ... .9	76	176	
45	Draughton to	W. R. York ...	Skipton ... .3	Addingham ...4	Broughton ...8	221	223	

DOVER.

that high station with such undeviating fidelity, that only three of his decrees were ever appealed from, and even those were eventually affirmed by the House of Lords. He died in March, 1764. It is said that when pleading as a very young barrister, before Judge Page, the latter endeavoured to browbeat him, by ironical commendation of his wit, and telling him, he soon expected to hear that he had turned Coke on Lyttleton into verse. "Yes, my Lord," replied he, with admirable readiness, "you are right; and I will give your lordship a specimen.

Anecdote of ready wit.

"He that hath lands in fee,
Need 'neither quake nor quiver;' (a)
'For look ye, do ye see,' (a)
'I humbly do conceive,' (a)
'Tis his, and his heirs for ever."

(a) Expressions customary with the judge.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fair*, November 23d, for slops and haberdashery.—*Mail* arrives 5 45 morning; departs 8 0 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Fector and Co., draw on Smith, Payne, and Co.; Latham and Co., on Barnett, Hoare, and Co.—*Inns*, the City of London, Paris Hotel, Royal Hotel, Ship, Union Hotel, and York House.

Celebrated for its butter market.

* **DOWNHAM.** The market-town of Downham is situated on the side of a hill to the east of the Ouse, over which is a good bridge. Its market is well supplied with fresh and water fowl, from the adjacent fens. This place was formerly celebrated for its butter market, which was kept near the bridge, at which some thousands of firkins were annually purchased in the spring and summer for the London market, where it was sold under the name of Cambridge butter. The town of Swaffham now enjoys the preference in the sale of that article. The principal manor originally belonged to Ramsey abbey, in Huntingdonshire, the abbot of which was privileged to hold a fair at this place, and invested with authority to try and execute malefactors at the gallows of Downham. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks. The church dedicated to St. Edmund is a plain building, situated on a pleasant rising ground.

Markets, Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 3d, May 8th, and November 13th.—*Bankers*, Gurney and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—*Inns*, the Crown, and the Swan.

Vestiges of a formidable castle.

† **DOWNTON**, or Dunkton, a borough, seated on the Avon, is a place of great antiquity, and is distinguished for the vestiges of its castle, once formidable by its position and strength. That the castle must have been the seat of some powerful baron is very evident. The earth-works are very extensive; and, in the centre, is a large conical mound, or keep, surrounded by lofty vallums. The church, which is cruciform, and adorned in the centre with a fine tower, contains several tombs of the Duncombe family, and of other persons: among these, are the effigies of Lady Feversham, who died in 1755; the tomb of Lord Feversham, who was Baron of Downton; a monument in honour of his second wife; and a large marble tomb in memory of George Duncombe, Esq. who died at the age of 19; and of his wife, the Hon. M. Verney. The free-school is supported by the customs, payable upon all goods brought to the annual fairs. A distinguished native of Downton was Dr. Raleigh, the grandson of the unfortunate and illustrious Sir Walter. He was educated at Oxford,

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
45	Drax *.....pa & ti	W. R. York	Snaith... .4	Selby.....5	Howden... .6	179	1382
46	Drax, Long.....to	W. R. York	Howden... .5	Snaith.....3	Selby.....5	183	140
10	Draycot.....to	Derby.....	Derby... .7	Kegworth...7	Ashby de la Z 7	122	....
42	Draycot.....ham	Worcester..	Moreton in M2	Tewksbury .18	Evesham...12	88	....
41	Draycot Cerne.....pa	Wilts.....	Chippenham 4	Wott Bassett 8	Malmesbury .6	96	180
39	Draycot on Dunsmore, ti	Warwick...	Dunchurch .3	Coventry...10	Southam... .6	81	....
41	Draycot Foliat.....pa	Wilts.....	Swindon... .4	Albourne...7	Marlborough 5	79	19
41	Draycot Foliat, ti & ch	Wilts.....	Pewsey... .2	Devizes... .10	.....	77	....
4	Draycot Moor.....ham	Berks.....	Abingdon...5	Farringdon .9	Wantage... .6	61	224
35	Draycot in the Moor, pa	Stafford....	Cheadle... .3	Stone.....7	Leek.....11	143	539
35	Draycot under Need- wood.....to	Stafford....	Uttoxeter...5	Burton.....7	Marchington 3	131	288
4	Drayton.....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon...2	Wallingford 10	Chilton.....7	56	506
23	Drayton.....ham	Leicester...	Rockingham 4	Medbourne .2	Tugby.....6	81	156
27	Drayton.....pa	Norfolk....	Norwich... .5	Reepham... .8	Aylsham... .9	113	349
28	Drayton.....ham	Northampt..	Daventry...1	Byfield... .7	Dodford... .3	73	....
31	Drayton.....pa	Oxford.....	Banbury... .2	Bloxham... .4	Doddington .8	73	184
31	Drayton.....pa	Oxford.....	Wallingford 5	Abingdon...6	Oxford... .7	51	333
34	Drayton.....pa	Somerset...	Langport...4	Bridgewater 10	Taunton...11	130	519
35	Drayton.....to	Stafford....	Penkridge...1	Rugeley... .7	Cannock... .5	129	....
39	Drayton.....to	Warwick...	Strat. on Av. 2	Alcester... .6	Henley... .8	95	....
35	Drayton Basset.....pa	Stafford....	Tamworth...3	Penkridge...3	Newport...10	131	459
5	Drayton Beauchamp, pa	Bucks.....	Tring.....2	Ivinghoe...4	Aylesbury...6	33	275
6	Drayton, Dry.....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...4	St. Ives... .7	Caxton... .7	55	432
30	Drayton, East.....pa	Nottingham	Tuxford... .4	E. Retford...6	E. Markham 3	141	256
6	Drayton Fen.....pa	Cambridge..	St. Ives... .2	Huntingdon. 5	Caxton... .6	57	....
23	Drayton Fenny.....pa	Leicester...	Hinckley...6	Atherstone .4	M. Bosworth 5	103	127
33	Drayton in Hales, t & pa	Salop.....	Whitchurch 11	Newport...10	Wem... .12	151	4619
5	Drayton Parslow.....pa	Bucks.....	Winslow... .5	Fen. Stratford 5	Whitechurch .6	47	416

and having entered into orders, obtained considerable church preferment; when the rebellion breaking out, he was ejected from his livings, and confined at Banwell; after which he was consigned to the custody of a cobbler, who, on his refusal to comply with some insolent requisition, stabbed him. Barford, a large brick-built mansion, near Downton, was built by Sir Charles Duncombe. The principal trade of this place is in malting, lace making, and tick weaving. Here also are a tan-yard, a paper-mill, and a grist-mill. In this town is an ancient stone cross, called the Borough-cross. It is also said, but which is far from being certain, that King John had a palace here. Bartholomew Lynch, Esq., an inhabitant of this town, bequeathed an annuity of £100 to be applied to the apprenticing of poor children, and the parishioners have erected a tablet in the church to record the name and benevolence of the donor. Downton is a borough by prescription, and formerly sent two members to parliament; but was disfranchised by the last reform act.

Fairs, April 23d and October 2d, for sheep and horses.

* DRAX, a small village, five miles from Selby, south-eastward, was a priory of Black Canons, of St Augustine, founded in the reign of Henry I. by William Paganel. Its situation was such, that the surrounding fields were often inundated by the Ouse; though the house itself was secured by a trifling elevation. No traces remain of its existence. Here is a free grammar-school, which was endowed by Charles Reed in 1667; and also an alms house for three widows, and as many widowers. It is said that this person, a foundling, took his name from his being discovered among the reeds; he afterwards became a man of opulence, and in gratitude to the parish for the care manifested to his infancy, endowed these charitable institutions.

† DRAYTON in Hales, or Great Drayton, on the borders of Staffordshire, is partly situated in that county. It is on the river Tern, and was the Roman station Mediolanum. The parish is in four divisions, viz., the church quarter, containing Great and Little Drayton, the last about a mile distant on the road to Shrewsbury; the north quarter, containing the hamlets of Belton, Ridgewardine, and Tunstall; the south quarter, containing the hamlets of Longslow, Sutton, and Woodseves; and Tirley

DOWNTON.

Principal
trades
carried on here.

Free gram-
mar school,
endowed
1667.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
25	Drayton, West pa	Middlesex ..	Colnbrook . . . 3	Uxbridge . . . 4	Hounslow . . . 6	15	662
3	Drayton, West pa	Nottingham	Tuxford 3	East Retford 4	Worksop . . . 9	140	108
58	Drewerne to	Radnor . . .	Bualt 8	New Radnor 9	Hay 6	165	203
46	Drewton to	E. R. York .	South Cave . . 1	Mk Wighton 5	Howden . . . 9	188	149
15	Driffield pa	Gloucester .	Cirencester . 4	Cricklade . . 4	Fairford . . . 5	82	146
43	Driffield, Gt.* m t & pa	E. R. York .	Bridlington . 11	Scarborough 17	Hunmanby . 13	196	2660
43	Driffield, Lt., to & chap	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield 1	Rudstone . . . 7	Sledmere . . . 5	195	92
9	Drigg pa & to	Cumberland	Ravenglass . 3	Egremont . . . 8	Eskdale . . . 7	289	432
45	Drighlington, to & chap	W. R. York	Bradford . . . 5	Leeds 4	Wakefield . . 6	188	1676
43	Dringhoe to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield . 9	Bridlington . 9	Dunnington . 4	195	152
46	Dringhouses to	E. R. York .	York 2	Selby 6	Pocklington 13	183	191
36	Drinkestone pa	Suffolk . . .	Stowmarket . 6	Bury St. Ed. 9	Ixworth . . . 8	72	460
42	Droitwich † . . . bo & m t	Worcester..	Worcester . . 6	Bromsgrove . 6	Kiddermin. 12	126	2487

DRAYTON
IN HALES.

Battle of
Blore-heath

Inhumation
of Alfred, a
Northum-
brian king.

Zealous
loyalty.

quarter, situated in Staffordshire, containing the hamlets of Almington, Blore, Hales, and Tirley. Each quarter has a separate overseer, accountable to the acting overseer of Great Drayton. The petty sessions for Drayton division of the county are held here. On Blore-heath, in Staffordshire, about a mile from Drayton, on the 23d of September, 1459, was fought a desperate battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Lord Audley, the commander of the forces of Henry VI., was slain. A stone, commemorating the spot where Lord Audley fell, stands near a brook, in a field adjoining the road to Newcastle. Here is a manufactory of paper, and also of hair, for chair bottoms. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the time of King Stephen, and put into thorough repair in 1787. The steeple is apparently of much more recent date than the body of the church, as the former was in a perfect state when the latter was nearly in ruins.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Wednesday before Palm-Sunday, Sept. 19th, and October 24th, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, hempen and woollen cloth.—Tan, the Corbet Arms.

* **DRIFFIELD**, Great and Little. On a fertile plain, at the foot of the eastern wolds, stands the pleasant market-town of Driffield, which consists chiefly of one long and wide street. Parallel to this, among straggling houses, and through small inclosures of romantic beauty, runs a transparent stream; which has been here made navigable, to the greatly increased prosperity of the place. By this channel, the corn of the neighbourhood, of which Driffield is the *dépôt*, and the produce of a cotton and carpet manufactory, three miles lower, are conveyed to Hull. Driffield is celebrated for the inhumation there of Alfred, a Northumbrian king, who died in 705, of wounds received in battle; and whose remains, on their examination, in 1784, were found entire, in a stone coffin, with some pieces of steel armour. The spot of re-interment was distinguished by a suitable inscription. At three miles north-eastward from Driffield, is a farm called Danes-dale, on which are some barrows, universally called Danes' graves.

GREAT DRIFFIELD, Market, Thursday; LITTLE DRIFFIELD, Wednesday.—Fairs, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26th, and September 19th, for horses and leather.

† **DROITWICH** is a small, straggling, dirty looking town, supposed to have been the *Salinæ* of the Romans, and to have acquired the affix *droit* to its Saxon name *wic*, from a royal grant, which authorized the keeping open of the pits: *droit* being synonymous with "legal." It was undoubtedly a populous town in the days of the Conqueror, and many succeeding monarchs had great property here; but John alienated it to the burgesses for an annual rent of £100, annexing many immunities to the purchase. In after times, it was distinguished by the the loyal disposition of its inhabitants; so decidedly evinced in the contest of the parliament with Charles I., that the latter addressed to them a letter of thanks, which they long preserved with a degree of pride commensurate with their zealous loyalty. The church is very old, apparently far advanced into the stages of decay; another is completely ruinous: and a third is situated

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
44	Dromanby, Great and Little ham }	N. R. York.	Stokesley ... 2	N. Allerton 13	Stockton ... 9	241	....
10	Dronfield pa & to	Derby	Sheffield ... 7	Eckington ... 6	Staveley ... 6	156	3974
16	Droxford pa	Hants	Bis. Waltham 3	Exton ... 2	Hambledon 3	62	1620
22	Droylesden to	Lancaster ..	Manchester . 4	Donham ... 3	Bury ... 10	186	2996
9	Drumburgh to	Cumberland	Carlisle ... 10	Bowness ... 3	Wigton ... 7	315	384
40	Drybeck ham	Westmorland	Appleby ... 3	Penrith ... 12	Shap ... 6	273	92
24	Dryby pa	Lincoln ..	Alford ... 4	Louth ... 8	Horncastle .. 8	140	....
46	Drypool pa & to	E. R. York ..	Hull 1	Beverley ... 7	Hedon ... 5	175	4756
7	Duckinfield to	Chester.....	Ashton un. L 1	Manchester 7	Stockport ... 7	186	14681
7	Duckinton to	Chester.....	Whitchurch 8	Chester ... 11	Malpas ... 5	170	86
31	Ducklington pa	Oxford	Witney ... 2	Bampton ... 4	Burford ... 8	64	509
10	Duckmanton pa	Derby	Chesterfield . 4	Staveley ... 3	Bolsover ... 2	147	....
4	Dudcote pa	Berks	Wallingford . 6	Abingdon ... 6	Chilton ... 4	52	181

on the north side of the river, on a cliff which overlooks the town. In a division of Droitwich, called Duderhill, was once an hospital for a master and some poor brethren; and a house of Augustine friars, founded by the Beauchamps. The corporation, as modelled by charter of James I., consists of a bailiff and burgesses, a recorder, a town-clerk, &c., who are invested with authority to enact and enforce such bye laws for their own government, as shall not interfere with the law of the land. The salt-works of Droitwich, which were begun as early as 816, claim our next attention. From the epoch of the grant of King John, these lucrative sources of wealth were engrossed by a few grantees, till the year 1689, when a bold speculator claimed a right to sink pits on his own ground; which right, though contested by the corporation, he established. By the acknowledgement of this immunity, the pits were so multiplied by individuals, that the old works were ruined; and a greater quantity of brine was procured than could be consumed in the manufacture. The great substratum of the vicinity of Droitwich seems to be a salt rock, which lies at 150 or 200 feet below the surface; above this, is a brine river, 22 inches in depth; next in order, is a stratum of gypsum, or alabaster, 130 feet thick; and from this proceed the salt springs, at the depth of little more than 100 feet below the surface. On attentive analysis, this brine has been found to contain several substances, besides the culinary salt, or muriate of soda; as sulphate of soda, or Glauber salts; sulphate of magnesia, called Epsom salts; and muriate of lime. Though England possesses many salt springs, there are none of equal strength with those of Droitwich; these latter, containing in solution about one-fourth part of salt; while the others, even when most strongly impregnated, do not yield in general more than one-ninth. The only subject for biography under this head, is Richard de Burford, who was born here, studied at Oxford, Paris, and Boulogne, became chancellor to Thomas à Becket and the university of Oxford, and was at length elevated to the episcopal chair of Chichester. He was distinguished for extraordinary learning and integrity; for his zealous attention to his duties, and his unspotted life; and was canonized, after his death, by Pope Urban III., in 1362. Hinglip, or Hendlip-hall, which stands near the Worcester-road, at half a mile from Droitwich, is not less interesting for its exterior architectural style—that of the reign of Henry VIII., and for the many romantic places of retreat and concealment to be found within its walls, than for the memory of its quondam inhabitants; among whom was the well-known active character, John Abingdon, as distinguished by his unceasing exertions to prop the declining estate of the Catholic church in England, as by his ardour in antiquarian research, connected with the history of Worcestershire. In this house there is scarcely an apartment which has not a secret entrance, back-staircases in the walls, places of retreat in the chimney, and trap-doors. It is, however, at present, in a ruinous condition; many of the windows are blocked up, and the gardens lie waste; but the whole affords a good idea of ancient manners; and with the small adjoining church, is

DROITWICH

Extensive
salt works.Superior
quality of
the salt
springs.Hinglip, or
Hendlip-
hall.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Duddington	pa	Northamp. . .	Wansford . . . 6	Stamford . . . 5	Oundle 10	88	364
29	Duddoe	to	Durham	Wooler 10	Berwick 8	Belford 14	336	356
29	Duddoes	to	Northumb. . .	Morpeth 5	Newcastle . 11	Corbridge . . 14	285	....
7	Duddon	to	Chester	Tarporley . . 3	Chester 7	Tawin 2	181	203
42	Dudley*	m t	Worcester. . .	Stourbridge . 6	Birmingham 15	Bromsgrove 13	126	23043
10	Duffield	pa & to	Derby	Derby 4	Belper 4	Ashborn . . . 12	130	14683
46	Duffield, North . . .	to	E. R. York . .	Selby 5	York 8	Howden 8	193	341
46	Duffield, South . . .	to	E. R. York . .	..... . . . . 5	Howden 3	Snaith 6	186	202

DROITWICH

well deserving of attentive examination. At the distance of two miles, westward from Droitwich, is situated Westwood-house, formerly the seat of Sir Herbert Packington, Bart., surrounded by an extensive park, laid out in rays of planting, from a centre, which is occupied by the house. This building is of brick, forming a square with two wings, approached in front by a turreted gateway, through a large court. It contains many ancient family paintings; among which is a curious one of Sir John Perrot, reported to have been a natural son of Henry VIII. During the civil dissensions of this kingdom, Westwood-house frequently afforded an asylum to learned men—as Dr. Hammond, and the Bishops Morley and Fell; the last of whom is said to have assisted the good Lady Packington in the composition of “The Whole Duty of Man.” Here was formerly a small priory for six nuns of the Benedictine order, the possessions of which were granted, at the dissolution, to John Packington, Esq. From Droitwich to the Severn, a canal has been constructed, navigable for vessels of sixty tons burthen, by which most of the salt here manufactured is conveyed for sale in different parts of the kingdom, and the barges commonly return laden with coal, of which large quantities are consumed in the salt works. The Exchequer-house, where the duties on the salt made here are paid weekly, is an antiquated structure, in the windows of which are some stained glass. Droitwich now sends one member to parliament.

Westwood-house.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Friday in Easter week, June 18th, Sept. 22d, and Dec. 21st, for cattle, cheese, wool, &c.; and Sept. 23d for hiring servants.—Inns, the George, and the Prince of Wales.

Dudley-castle.

* DUDLEY is a flourishing and respectable market-town, in the hundred of Halfshire. This town stands in a detached part of the county, bounded on the east by Tividale and Rowley Regis, on the west by King’s Swinford, on the south and on the north by Tipton and Sedgley, all in Staffordshire. It contains a castle, said to have been built about the year 760, by Dodo, or Dudo, a Saxon; its present appellation being probably a corruption of his name. Odo and Dodo were brothers of a great Mercian house; they were the reputed founders of an abbey at Tewkesbury, and said to have been buried at Pershore in Worcestershire. According to Domesday-book, it was given, at the conquest, to William Fitz-Ausculph, who, in the same county, possessed twenty-five manors. During the contention between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, this castle was held by Gervase Pagnel, who fortified it for the purpose of resisting Stephen. In the reign of Henry II., Pagnel resided here, but taking part with Prince Henry in an insurrection against his father, the castle was dismantled by order of the king. The heiress of the Pagnels marrying John de Somery, brought this estate into that family. In the 17th of Henry III., the honour of Dudley was siezed by the king, Roger de Somery, its owner, having neglected or refused to appear when summoned to receive the dignity of knighthood. The writ for that purpose is preserved in Maddox’s “History of the Exchequer.” In the forty-eighth year of the same reign, Somery obtained the royal license to castle-late his mansion at Dudley, which had probably remained unfortified ever since it was dismantled by Henry II. It continued in the family of Somery till the fifteenth of Edward II., when, on failure of male issue, it was transferred, by marriage, to the Suttons, who were a respectable family in Nottinghamshire; and on account of their owning Dudley-castle,

Dismantled by order of the king.



<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
26	Duffrin ham	Monmouth.	Newport . . . 3	Cardiff 7	Caerleon . . . 6		150	213
40	Dufton pa	Westmorlnd	Appleby . . . 3	Penrith . . . 11	Milbourne . . 4		273	554
43	Duggleby to	E. R. York	New Malton 7	York 14	Sledmere . . . 7		206	186
29	Dukes Hag to	Northumb.	Newcas on T 11	Corbridge . . 5	Hexham . . . 10		285	8
47	Dulas ham	Anglesea . .	Alnwich . . . 4	Bodewryn . . 4	Llanallgo . . 4		269	....
54	Dylas, or Dylais . . ham	Glamorgan .	Neath 2	Cadoxton . . 1	Swansea . . . 8		199	496

one of them was summoned to parliament as Lord Dudley, in the reign of Henry VI. : it continued some time with his descendants, but was at length transferred to the Duke of Northumberland, by John, Lord Dudley. The Duke of Northumberland made great alterations, and repaired many parts of the castle; his estates were afterwards forfeited, by opposing the accession of Queen Mary. The castle was then granted to Sir Edward Sutton, son of John, Lord Dudley, who had formerly alienated the estate. This, with other lands, was carried by Ann, the heiress of Sir Ferdinando Sutton, in marriage to Humble Ward, Esq., son and heir of William Ward, Esq., a wealthy goldsmith and jeweller to the Queen of Charles I. On the 23d of March, 1643, Humble Ward was created a baron, by the title of Lord Ward, of Birmingham, in Warwickshire. In the civil wars, this castle was a royal garrison; it stood a siege of three weeks, and was relieved on the 11th of June by a detachment of the king's forces from Worcester, who with small loss to themselves, slew 100 men of the parliamentary army, and took several prisoners and standards. This affair is, however, differently related by Oldmixon, in his "History of England," who says, "His majesty being informed that the Earl of Denbigh, Colonel Mytton, and Sir Thomas Middleton, had besieged Dudley-castle, in Staffordshire, he sent the Lord Wilmot, with the Earl of Northampton, and the Earl of Cleveland's brigade of horse, with 1,000 foot, to raise the siege. Wilmot charged the parliament's forlorn, under Mytton, with such fury, that his forces were all like to be cut off; and several officers advised Denbigh not to quit his trenches, to relieve his friends, but there to abide the coming of the royalists. The earl, who had sent out Mytton to meet them, resolved at all ventures to assist him, and drawing out his troops, led them on in person, giving the cavaliers so smart a charge, that he not only relieved his friends, but repulsed the king's party." Shaw, in his "History of Staffordshire," has preserved copies of several warrants that were issued in consequence of this siege, which give an affecting picture of the extortions and imposts to which a country, being the seat of civil discord, is exposed. This castle was one of the last which held out for the unfortunate monarch, and was maintained for him till the 13th of May, 1646, when Colonel Leveson surrendered it to Sir William Brereton, the parliamentary general. Several cannon balls, some of them thirty-two pounders, have been found at different times about the ruins. Between the keep and the priory are some traces of an intrenchment, thrown up at the time of the siege. The castle was, for several years after the rebellion, inhabited by the Lords Wards; the plantations were kept in good order, and the park well stocked with deer. It afterwards became neglected, and served as a retreat for a crew of coiners, who, on the eve of St. James's fair, July 24, 1790, set fire to the buildings, but whether accidentally or with design, is not known. In the great hall was an oak table, seventeen yards long, and one broad, of one entire plank, which originally measured twenty-five yards; but being too long for the place it was intended to occupy, the superfluous part was cut off, and made a table for the hall of a neighbouring gentleman. Dudley-castle consisted of a variety of buildings, partly encompassing an area about an acre in size; it was surrounded by an exterior wall, flanked with towers: the keep, which stands on a considerable eminence, in the south-west angle of the area, has evident marks of great antiquity, and is probably the only part remaining that was built by Dodo, the

DUDLEY.

Civil discord.

Extortions and imposts attendant on civil wars.

The castle neglected, became a retreat for coiners, and set fire to by them, 1790.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
17	Dulas pa	Hereford . .	Hereford . . 13	Hay 9	Lavine 2	142	58
6	Dullingham pa	Cambridge..	Newmarket . 3	Cambridge . 10	Haverhill . . 10	57	684
8	Duloe pa	Corwall . .	West Looe . 3	Lostwithiel 8	Liskeard . . . 6	230	928

DUDLEY. original founder. Some time since, Lord Dudley and Ward employed a number of workmen in restoring part of the keep to its original state, and raising the mutilated tower to the height and form of its corresponding one. The vast heap of limestone which was battered down in the civil wars, and which filled up the area, being now taken away, exhibits the original form in which Dodo is stated to have erected it. This massy structure is of an oblong shape, having at each corner a lofty tower, with staircases and communications from one to the other, all built of the same durable limestone, dug from the rock below. The bases of each of these four towers gradually increase to the foundation, and those on the south side, which are now laid bare, seem to unite with the formation of the mount itself: on examining the base apartments cleared from rubbish, instead of windows appear loop-holes, having a flight of steps ascending to the apertures, similar to those of Rochester-castle. Next to the keep, in point of antiquity, is the chapel (of which two fine Gothic windows remain, one of them is of the lancet form) and the great gateway, with the apartments over it: this entrance appears to have been very strong; the walls are nine feet in thickness, having a portcullis at each end. Under the chapel is a large vault, arched over, which is commonly called the prison, but the brick-work being broken, it now affords shelter for cattle. The other parts of the castle appear to have been built about the time of Henry VIII., or of Queen Elizabeth. In the kitchen, which is on the east side, are two enormous chimnies, the fire-place of one measures four yards and a half in width. The prospect in walking round the castle is singularly beautiful, and so extensive, that, on a clear day, the eye may discern the counties of Worcester, Stafford, Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Salop, Hereford, and part of Wales. Nor is the prospect more extensive than full of variety, comprising hills and dales, woods and villages, populous towns, and busy seats of manufacture. The stupendous hills of Malvern (though at the distance of about forty miles), bounding the horizon towards the south, are noble features in the scene; as are also those of Clent, Abberley, the Cleys, and the Wrekin. To the west of the castle, stand the venerable ruins of Dudley-priory. It was a priory of Benedictine monks, of the order of Clugne, founded near the site of St. James's-church, and dedicated to that saint by Gervase Pagnell, in pursuance of the intention of his father Ralph. It afterwards became a cell to Wenlock, a monastery of the same order, in Shropshire. In 1190, Pope Lucius confirmed the monks in various privileges and possessions. In 1300, Pope Boniface granted an indulgence to all who should pray for the soul of Roger de Somery, a benefactor to this house, and buried here. Erdeswicke, in his "History of Staffordshire," mentions several monuments erected within the priory, to the Somerys and Suttons, but no traces of these are now visible. The principal fragments of the building are a handsome Gothic window, with the upper part of its tracery almost entire, and an elegant little tower, of an octangular form: a considerable part of the building was taken down some years since, for the convenience of the manufactory into which the tenable remains are converted. At the dissolution, this priory, as parcel of Wenlock, was granted to Sir John Dudley, which grant was confirmed by Queen Mary to Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley. Dudley contains two churches, one dedicated to St. Edmund, and the other to St. Thomas; both united in one vicarage. Bishop Sandy's Survey states St. Edmund's as the parish church, and St. Thomas as a dependent chapel; and in the bull of Pope Lucius, dated 1190, among other possessions of Dudley-priory, are mentioned the chapels of St. Edmund's and St. Thomas's, as

Supposed antiquity of the castle.

The chapel of the castle

Extensive and beautiful prospects.

<i>Disq.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>
34	Dulverton * mt & pa	Somerset ...	Wiveliscomb 10	Dunster .. 13	Portlock ... 14	164	1285

annexed to the mother church of St. James, in Dudley, which church must have been long since destroyed. During the civil wars, the church of St. Edmund's was demolished. On the 16th of February, 1646, Mr. John Taylor was settled in the vicarage of Dudley, and had possession given him of the church of St. Thomas on the 17th of the same month; also, on the 30th of September, 1648, upon the people's petition, it was ordered by the committee for plundered ministers, that both parishes should repair the churches of St. Thomas, and by another former order they were allowed jointly to meet for divine service therein." At a short distance from the priory, towards the north, are those wonderful works of art, the tunnel and lime-quarries. The former is thirteen feet high, and nine wide, and extends one mile and three quarters, principally through a hard rock, and in some places upwards of sixty feet below the surface. This work was began and made navigable in about the space of four years, and affords a striking proof of the vast effects of human industry and perseverance. The stupendous caverns where the limestone has been worked out, are no less deserving the attention of the curious, who may there see this useful article brought from the bowels of the earth, and conveyed through the country by means of inland navigation, to serve the purposes of the husbandmen as well as the architect. In these limestone quarries is found a fossil, called by the workmen, Dudley locust; it is supposed by Linnæus to be a petrification of a species of the Monoculus, or other insect, at present totally unknown. Various other insects and figures of shells have been discovered in great perfection. What is called the locust stone is the most rare and curious. Dudley-canal forms a navigable communication between the Birmingham-canal navigation and the Stour-bridge-canal. The Dudley extension canal joins the former near Nether-ton, and passing through a short tunnel in Comber-wood by Hales Owen, enters Lapel-tunnel, nearly two miles in length, and shortly after joins the Worcester and Birmingham-canal. There are two collateral cuts from the canal at Windmill-end, towards Dudley. Dudley contains three charity schools, one of them was founded about the year 1634, for fifty boys, by Richard Foley, of Stourbridge; Richard Baxter was the first master; the other is a free grammar-school for fifty girls, founded by Attwood and Bismoor, merchants in London; and the third for children of Protestant dissenters. Here are also several Sunday-schools; and a well endowed free grammar-school. Dudley now sends one member to parliament, and the petty sessions are holden here.

DUDLEY.

The tunnel and lime quarries wonderful works of art.

Many curiosities discovered in the lime-stone quarries.

Good charitable institutions for education.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 8th, for cattle, wool, and cheese; August 5th, for lambs and cattle; October 2d, for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese.—*Bankers*, Dixon and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.—*Inn*, Lord Dudley's Arms.

* **DULVERTON.** The ancient town of Dulverton consists of two neat and tolerably well paved streets. It formerly belonged to the West Saxon kings, and remained in the possession of the crown, until the year 1294, when Edward I. granted the manor, with an exemption, to Thomas de Pyne, and Hawise, his wife, to be reversionary at their death to the crown. It was purchased in 1576, by John Sydenham, Esq., whose descendants reside at a noble mansion, about a mile from the town. The church, a Gothic structure, has an embattled tower, with a small turret at one corner. There are a few lead mines in the neighbourhood; and in the town are manufactories of coarse woollen cloths and blankets. The tolls taken at the fairs held here are distributed to the poor of the parish annually.

Antiquity of the town

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, July 10th, and November 8th, for cattle.

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
37	Dulwich *.....vil	Surrey.....	Brixton.....2	Streatham...3	Clapham....3	5	....
15	Dumbleton.....pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe5	Evesham....5	Tewkesbury.9	104	420
16	Dummer.....pa	Hants.....	Basingstoke.5	Whitchurch.8	Winchester.12	50	283
11	Dunchideoch.....pa	Devon.....	Exeter.....4	Chudleigh...5	Crediton....9	177	182
39	Dunchurch.....pa	Warwick....	Warwick....16	Hinckley....6	Coventry....7	98	1310
38	Duncton.....pa	Sussex.....	Petworth....4	Midhurst....7	Chichester..12	53	272
9	Dundraw.....to	Cumberland..	Wigton.....3	Carlisle....10	Bowness....7	311	337
34	Dundry.....to	Somerset....	Pensford....4	Bristol.....5	Axbridge....12	119	583
7	Dunham.....pa	Chester.....	Frodsham....4	Chester.....6	Tarvin.....5	187	322
30	Dunham †.....pa	Nottingham..	Tuxford....5	E. Retford...8	Thorney....3	139	557
27	Dunham, Great.....vil	Norfolk.....	Swaffham....5	Castle Acre..4	E. Dereham.9	100	511
7	Dunham Massey.....to	Chester.....	Knutsford....6	Altringham.1	Partington..3	181	1105
24	Dunholme.....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....6	Mark. Raisin.9	Wragby....8	139	237
34	Dunkerton.....pa	Somerset....	Bath.....5	Pensford....6	Frome.....9	112	718
11	Dunkeswell.....pa	Devon.....	Honiton.....5	Cullumpton..8	Tiverton....13	154	414
45	Dunkeswick.....to	W. R. York..	Wetherby....6	Otley.....5	Leeds.....8	204	261
21	Dunkirk.....ex pa vil	Kent.....	Canterbury..2	Faversham...5	Whitstable..4	53	613
14	Dunmow, Gr. I m t & pa	Essex.....	Braintree....8	Bis. Stortford.9	Chelmsford..12	38	2162

The college with its endowments.

The chapel and picture gallery.

Supposed derivation of its name.

* DULWICH is a pleasant hamlet, belonging to Camberwell, and interesting chiefly on account of its college, which was founded in 1619, after a design by Inigo Jones; and called the college of "God's gift." This institution, endowed by the founder, Edward Alleyne, Esq., with the manor of Dulwich, lands in Lambeth parish, and the parish of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; and the Fortune Theatre was designed for the maintenance of a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, and six sisters, all unmarried, twelve scholars, and thirty out-members. In 1808, the revenues amounted to £3,784. The master and warden must be of the blood and name of the founder, the poor brethren and sisters must be sixty, and the scholars from six to eight years old, at their admission. The building consists of a front and two wings; the chapel, which occupies the eastern end of the former, contains a copy of Raphaël's Transfiguration, by Julio Romana; and in the western wing, is a picture gallery seventy-seven feet long, enriched in 1811 with the pictures of Sir Francis Bourgeois, who bequeathed £10,000 for their preservation, and £2,000 for repairing the gallery. The scholars are received at the ages of from six to eight years, and educated until they obtain their fourteenth year, when they are apprenticed; some were formerly educated for the university, which is now discontinued, although according to the statute, there ought to be four. The chapel, which is open to the inhabitants of the village, is a plain structure, with an altar-piece representing the ascension, and it contains the tomb of the founder and his family. Here is a noble picture gallery, which is open to the public every day except Sunday and Friday, and is viewed by tickets, which are easily obtained. In the mausoleum, which forms part of the new erection, lie the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Desenfans, and Sir Francis Bourgeois. A free-school was founded here by James Alleyne, Esq., master of the college, in 1741, who endowed it with property, producing £200 a year, for the education of sixty boys and sixty girls. At this village a medicinal spring was discovered, in 1739, impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, and sea salt, in consequence of which the place was much frequented, and the water drank as a cathartic; but it did not maintain its reputation. There are many handsome mansions and villas in Dulwich and its vicinity, and the number of visitors and temporary summer residents are considerable.

† DUNHAM.—Fair, August 12th, for cattle and merchandize.

‡ DUNMOW (Great). The name of Dunmow is supposed to have been formed of two British words, Dunum a gravelly hill, and Magus, a town, which answers exactly to its situation on the top of a pretty steep gravelly hill, that renders the town extremely pleasant. This was the Villa Faustini of the Romans, as a proof of which the old Roman way is very direct, and called by the inhabitants the Street. Its remains are still

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
14	Dunmow, Little* . . . pa	Essex	Braintree 7	Bis Stortford 10	Chelmsford . 11	37	378
22	Dunmerdale to	Lancaster . . .	Hawkeshead 8	Coniston . . . 5	Ulverton . . 13	274	148
43	Dunnington to	E. R. York . .	Driffield 9	Bridlington . 10	Rudstone . . 11	198	61
46	Dunnington pa	E. R. York . .	York 4	Pocklington . 7	Elvington . . 3	194	713
24	Dunsby pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 2	Grantham . . 11	Swinehead . 14	117	172
31	Dunsden ham	Oxford	Henley on T. 5	Caversham . . 3	Wallingford 13	39	..

visible in several places; and besides, we find in an old perambulation of the forest in King John's time, that it was said to be bounded north by the street, leading from Dunmow to Colchester. Bishop Gibson, Mr. Drake, and others, however, assign the name of *Cæsaromagus* to this station. Great numbers of Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. The government of the town, under a charter granted by Philip and Mary, and confirmed by Elizabeth, is vested in a bailiff and twelve burgesses. The poorer classes are employed chiefly in the manufacture of blankets and baize. The population of the town, at the last returns, was 2,015. Great Dunmow-church is a large ancient building, with an embattled tower at the west-end. Over the west entrance, are various shields of arms, carved in stone, of the noble families of Mortimer, Bohun, Bouchier, and Braybrooke, who are supposed to have contributed towards the erection or repairs of the structure. At a short distance to the west of the church, is an ancient brick mansion, belonging to Lady Beaumont. The manor, which has passed through various families, was finally purchased of the crown by Lord Maynard. At St. Mark's hill, many antique urns and coins have been discovered.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 6th and November 8th, for cattle.—*Inn*, the Saracen's Head.

* **DUNMOW** (Little). The ancient and well known custom of this manor, of delivering a gammon or fitch of bacon, to any married couple who would take a prescribed oath, is supposed, by some writers, to have originated in the Saxon or Norman times; others attributed its institution to the Fitz-Walters, but with what propriety is uncertain. The earliest delivery of the bacon on record, occurred in the year 1444, when Richard Wright, of Bradbourn, in Norfolk, having been duly sworn before the prior and convent, had a fitch of bacon delivered to him, agreeably to the tenure. The ceremonial established for these occasions, consisted in the claimants kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones in the church-yard, and there taking the following oath, after solemn chanting, and other rites, performed by the convent:—

"You shall swear by custom of confession,
That you ne'er made nuptial transgression;
Nor since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise at bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word;
Or since the parish clerk said Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again;
Or in a twelvemonth and a day,
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true in thought and desire,
As when you join'd hands in holy quire.
If to these conditions without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely swear,
A whole gammon of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our custom at Dunmow well known;
Tho' the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own."

Three persons are recorded to have received the bacon previously to the suppression of the religious houses. Since that period, the bacon has been thrice delivered; when the ceremonies were performed at a court-baron for the manor held by the steward. The last persons who received it, were John Shakeshanks, woolcomber, and Anne, his wife, of Wethersfield, who established their right on the 20th of June, 1751. Mr. Gough mentions the custom as abolished; but we understand it is only

GREAT DUNMOW.

Numerous Roman coins and other antiquities found in the neighbourhood.

Curious custom of the fitch of bacon.

The oath necessary to be taken.



Chester and Holyhead. It boasts great antiquity, having been a British settlement prior to the invasion of the Romans, and afterwards a principal station of that people, being situated at the intersection of the then two main roads, the Watling and Icening streets. In the "Itinerary" of Antoninus, this station is called *Magionuinion*, most likely from the British appellation of the town *Mæs Gwyn*, or the white field; which, according to Mr. Baxter, becomes *Magionuinion* in the plural, exactly agreeing with its situation on a chalky soil. According to the monkish legends, the town took this name from Dun, or Dunning, the chief of a banditti, which infested this part of the country. This much is certain, that Henry I. finding the neighbourhood much infested by robbers, who secreted themselves in the woods, with which the country was then overrun, ordered the woods to be cut down, and grubbed up; and having built a royal mansion for himself, issued a proclamation, inviting his subjects to come and settle near him at Dunstable, offering them lands at a very small rent, and various liberties and privileges. It is most probable, however, that the town derives *duns* from its nomination of Dunstable, becoming by Henry's exertions, a staple or mart for commerce. Henry kept the new town in his own hands till about the year 1131, when he made a grant of it, with all its rights and privileges, to a priory of black canons, founded by him near the royal residence, where, in 1123, he kept his Christmas with great splendour, receiving at that time an embassy from the fort of Anjou. This palace was not included in the grant to the convent. In 1132, the king kept his Christmas here again, as did his successor, King Stephen, in 1137. In 1154, a friendly meeting took place at Dunstable, between King Stephen and Henry, Duke of Normandy, who succeeded him on the throne. In 1204, the palace, which was built by Henry I., with the gardens, were granted by King John to the prior and convent, who on all future royal visits, were to accommodate the monarch and his suite within their own walks. On the site of the palace and gardens is now a farm-house, on the road to Luton, near Mrs. Marsh's hospital. Whilst Henry I. kept the town in his own hands, it was a free borough; the burgesses were free throughout England, and possessed the privilege of not answering before the justices itinerant out of the town and liberty. Those judges were to repair to Dunstable, and there determine all suits without foreign assessors by the oath of twelve of the inhabitants. The friars were exempted from all taxes of whatsoever kind; from fines, tolls, customs, secular exactions, and worldly services through the realm. They had the power of life and death, and sat with the king's justices itinerant, when they came to Dunstable on their circuits. They had more than one gaol, for it appears by the chronicle of the priory, that their principal gaol was rebuilt in the year 1295, and they had a gallows at a place outside of the town, called Westcote. These extraordinary privileges, which were confirmed by succeeding princes, caused many disturbances between the townsmen and the residents of the abbey; and some unequal assessments having been made in 1229, the people were so provoked that, out of resentment, they withdrew their tithes and offerings, scattered the prior's corn, and pounded his horses; and though, at the prior's request, the Bishop of Lincoln caused the offenders to be excommunicated in the neighbouring towns and deaneries, the townsmen declared that they would sooner "go to the devil than be taxed," and had even treated with William Cantilupe for forty acres in his field to build booths on, and to quit the town. This difference was at last adjusted by John, Arch-deacon of Bedford, the town paying £60 sterling to the prior for the remuneration of his right to all tollage, except the misericordia of 4d., and fines in cases of violence. During the insurrections in the reign of Richard II., in 1371, the townsmen obtained of the prior a charter of liberties, but it was cancelled afterwards as having been forcibly extorted. In the year 1213, the town was destroyed by fire, but was soon afterwards

DUNSTABLE

Probable
derivation
of the name.

King
Henry I.
kept Christ-
mas here
twice.

Disturb-
ances of
the people,
and their de-
termination.

DUNSTABLE

A tournament projected for political designs.

Royal visits to Dunstable.

The priory church.

rebuilt. In 1214, the Archbishop of Canterbury held a great synod at the priory. In 1215, King John lay at Dunstable, on his journey towards the north; and in the year 1217, Lewis, the French dauphin, with the rebellious English barons, halted there one night. A considerable number of discontented barons and knights assembled at Dunstable and Luton, in 1244 for the ostensible purpose of holding a tournament, but in reality to prosecute their political designs. The tournament was prohibited by royal mandate, but they did not separate before they had given a convincing proof of their formidable power, by sending Sir Fulk Fitzwarren to the pope's nuncio, whose proceedings had given great offence to the English, with a peremptory order, in the name of the barons and knights assembled at Dunstable and Luton, that he should instantly quit the kingdom. The nuncio, finding the royal authority insufficient to protect him, was obliged to obey this order. King Henry III. frequently visited the convent. In the year 1247, he was there with his Queen, Prince Edward, and Princess Margaret, on which occasion, their majesties were presented with a gilt cup, and the prince and princess, with a golden buckle each. In 1265, their majesties again visited Dunstable, attended by Cardinal Attaboni, the pope's legate, and Simon Montfort, Lord of Leicester, and remained there some time. In the year 1276, the king's falconers, having had an affray with the chaplains and the prior's servants, with whom they lodged, the king attended in person to try the matter, and summoned a jury of thirty-six men out of two hundred unconnected with the town or the convent, to enquire into the affair. Upon the inquisition, it appeared that the affray had been begun by the falconers, who in the riot had killed one or the chaplains. In the year 1290, when the corpse of Queen Eleanor was deposited one night at the priory, two bawdekins, or precious cloths, were given to the convent, and 120 pounds weight of wax. As the procession passed through the town, the bier stopped in the middle of the market-place, whilst a proper spot was marked out by the chancellor and nobility attending, for the erection of a cross; the prior of the convent assisting at the ceremony, and sprinkling the place with holy water. This cross remained until the time of the civil wars, when it was demolished by the soldiers under the Lord of Essex, who were quartered at Dunstable, in 1643. In 1341, a grand tournament was held at Dunstable, at which King Edward III., and his queen attended. King Henry IV. visited Dunstable in the year 1457, as did Queen Elizabeth, on her progress in 1572. When the dissolution of religious houses took place, the revenues of the priory at Dunstable were estimated at £344 13s. 3d. clear yearly value. The last prior was Gervase Markham, who, with his canons, subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1524. He had taken an active part in the proceedings relative to the divorce between Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine. The commissioners sat at Dunstable-priory, and the sentence of divorce was publicly pronounced there by Archbishop Cranmer, on the 23d of May, 1553. After the dissolution of this convent, Prior Markham had a pension of £60 per annum. He died in the month of September, 1561; and according to the parish register, was buried at Dunstable. In the year 1554, the site of the priory was granted to Dr. Leonard Chamberlaine; and became the property and residence of Colonel Maddison. The only remains of the conventual buildings (excepting what is now the parish church) are some rooms, with vaulted and groined stone roofs; one of which has been converted into a parlour. The original edifice, and its remains, are thus interestingly described in the "Beauties of England and Wales:"—"The priory church was originally in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre, supported by four lofty arches; parts of which, belonging to the two western pillars, still remain: these are of a large size, with clustered columns, surmounted with hexagonal capitals. This fabric appears to have been very extensive and magnificent. Henry VIII. intended it for a cathedral, and Dr. Day

for the first bishop. When this design was abandoned, it is probable, that a considerable part of the structure was demolished, as the whole now standing only reaches from the west door to the cross aisle, or choir entrance, a space containing a nave and two side aisles, and extending to the length of about forty yards. These remains exhibit an interesting combination of ancient architectural ornaments. On each side the nave are six circular and lofty arches, consisting of four mouldings, with a pilaster in the middle between each arch. The arches of the upper windows are also round, as well as the groined arches at the east end. The windows are of a later date than the building itself, which is mended with brick in various places. A flat wall closes the east end; and the two nearest arches on each side from the present choir. A beautiful stone roof loft, of four pointed arches, with clustered columns, ranges over the west door; beneath it is a rich wooden screen. The roof is of oak, finely carved with knots of flowers, &c. The beams are supported by angels, horizontal and perpendicular. About the church are several grotesque figures. The west front has been considered as 'one of our great national curiosities;' from its singular intermixture of circular and pointed arches, and the curious manner in which its ornaments are arranged. The great door had four pillars on each side with Saxon capitals supporting five mouldings, the outermost of which is ornamented with zig-zag work: the second has angels and foliage in alternate ovals: the third, beasts' heads, jessant foliage: the fourth, a spread eagle and the signs of the zodiac, of which Pisces and Capricorn still remain; the fifth, flowers, &c. The capitals have David playing on the harp, a figure prostrate to him; a bishop in pontificalibus, with mitre and crosier, and a bearded man in a cap: two more bearded men hold a scroll perpendicular, on whose top is a headless beast, &c. The lesser door has seven mouldings, on five pillars, exclusive of the inner, composed of roses, and laced work, nail-headed quatrefoils. The arch between the two doors is half a zig-zag, and half a straight moulding; and the interlaced arches within it rest on capitals charged with grotesque figures; one seems to have a number of souls and a devil. The space over the small door is ornamented by various compartments displaying flowers. Above the door are three rows of arches: the first consists of seven flat arches, with pedestals for statues, the second of six small and two large, open to a gallery leading to the bell tower, with a seventh arch between the latter, placed over the door, all on treble clustered pillars. The third row has five pointed flat arches, with single pillars. Over the west door, under the arch, are three ornamented niches; and under the west windows of the tower are four roses in squares. The tower is attached to the north-west angle, and has two rows of niches, now deprived of their statues. Anciently another tower on the opposite side corresponded with this. The "Chronicle of Dunstable" records the falling of two towers in the year 1221. In falling, they destroyed the prior's-hall and part of the church. The body was repaired in 1273 by the parishioners, but chiefly at the expense of one Henry Chedde. Divers stone coffins have been found by different persons digging for stone in the site of the ancient eastern part of the church; particularly in 1745, about two feet under ground, and about three from the side wall, and the feet close to a cross wall, was found a stone coffin; the lid composed of four stones, the piece at the foot a separate one, the head sides and bottom of one stone, under the head an eminence instead of a pillow, in a hollow or niche corresponding to the head. The skeleton was entire except the ribs, which had fallen in; the head inclined to the left; between the upper bone of the left arm and the back bone, was a glass urn, fallen down, and the lid off, stained with deep brown, on the inner side of that part which lay over the stone: about the feet were pieces of leather, very rotten, which, by the holes, appeared to have been sewed together. An ancient spur was found here." The church contains several curious monuments; many of them in

DUNSTABLE

Remains of the priory.

The west front considered as one of our greatest national curiosities.

Description of the architecture.

Curious stone coffins found in the eastern part of the church.

DUNSTABLE

Extraordinary report of one woman having nineteen children at five births

Remarkably rich altar-cloth converted to a funeral pall.

The inhabitants principally engaged in the straw manufactory

memory of the Chew family, who were great benefactors to this town. In the middle aisle was formerly a long slab, upon which was inscribed an epitaph so quaint and ambiguous, that it gave rise to the incredible report of one woman having had nineteen children at five births; viz. three several times three children at a birth, and twice five two other times. Over the altar is a large handsome painting of the Lord's Supper, by Sir James Thornhill, which, with the plate and a rich pulpit cloth, was presented to the parish by two sisters, Mrs. Cort, and Mrs. Ashton, in the year 1720. In the church of Dunstable there was formerly a fraternity of St. John the Baptist. Mr. Edward Steale, in the collection made for a history of Dunstable in 1714, describes a very richly embroidered altar cloth. "It is made of the richest crimson and gold brocade imaginable. and so exquisitely and curiously wrought, that it puzzles the greatest artists of weaving now living, to so much as guess at the manner of its performance. It is six feet four inches long, by two feet two inches broad; from whence hangs down a border of purple velvet, thirteen inches deep, whereon is lively and most richly worked with a needle, St. John the Baptist, between fourteen men and thirteen women, all kneeling. Under the foremost is written Henry Fayrey and Agnes Fayrey, between the arms of the Marcers. Thus are the sides: at the ends is only St. John between a gentleman and his wife. Underneath is written, John and Mary Fayrey." This is supposed to have been given by the above mentioned Henry Fayrey, and Agnes his wife, to the fraternity. It appears from a monumental stone in the middle aisle of the church, that this Henry Fayrey died on the 28th of December, 1516; but notwithstanding its age, the pall is as fresh and beautiful as at its first making. It was in the possession of John Miller, Esq., of Bedford; and some years ago, by permission of Mr. Miller's family, who then resided at Dunstable, it was made as a funeral pall. The house occupied by the fraternity belonged to the Wingate family, in 1642. The east part of the chancel is raised by two steps, and was formerly the choir of the church, the ancient stalls still remaining, where under each seat (visible upon turning them up when kneeling to prayers) is carved some extravagant fancy, plainly discovering the humour of those times. In addition to the priory, there was a convent of friars preachers, or black friars, at Dunstable, in the year 1259, much against the will of the priors and canons; and it was no doubt their hostility towards the intruders, which occasioned the caricatures above mentioned. The friars, however, were patronised by the court, and it was in vain to oppose them. Upon the suppression of this house, its yearly revenue amounted to no more than £4 18s. 4d. The site was granted to Sir William Herbert. It is supposed to have been in a field of Mrs. Fossey's near her house, situated west of the pond, in the south street of Dunstable. A house or hospital for lepers, belonging to the priory and canons of Dunstable, who appointed the wardens, existed there as early as the thirteenth century. The town of Dunstable is situated on the side of the Chiltern hills, and consists of four principal streets intersecting each other in the form of a cross. The houses are chiefly of brick, and some of them have a very ancient appearance. Dunstable was for a long time supplied with water for culinary purposes by large ponds, which received the rain water from the surrounding hills; but at present there are many wells which afford plenty of excellent water. The principal business of Dunstable arises from its public situation. The lower classes of the inhabitants derive a considerable part of their support from the straw manufactory, in which they are thought to excel all the world. A whiting manufacture affords them some additional employment. In the straw work, a woman can earn from 6s. to 12s. a week, and children from 3s. to 4s. Dunstable, in former times, was famous for its breweries. Hollingshead states, that William Murlie, an eminent brewer of this town, sallied out in the reign of Henry V. to join the insurrection of the Lollards

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
34	Dunster * m t & pa	Somerset . . .	Minehead . . . 2	Withycombe 2	Portlock 7	162	983
31	Dunstew pa	Oxford	Deddington . 2	Aynhoe 6	Woodstock . . 7	67	450

near London; he took with him a pair of gilt spurs, and was followed by two led horses with rich trappings. This probably gave rise to the report of his expecting to receive the honour of knighthood from Lord Cobham; but instead of this, he had the hard fortune to be taken and hanged with his gilt spurs about his neck. The municipal government is at present vested in four constables, but was formerly, according to the "Chronicle of Dunstaple," directed by a mayor. In pursuance of the intention of their relation, Mr. William Chew, who died in the year 1712, a charity-school has been built and endowed in Dunstaple by Mrs. Frances Ashton, Mrs. Jane Cort, and Mr. Thomas Aynscombe. By two indentures, bearing date 1694, and 1727, this school is endowed with lands in Caddington, Luton, Houghton Regis, Flawstidle, Toternhoe, and Whipsnade. A salary of £40 per annum is paid to the master for teaching forty boys, and £37 per annum is allowed for their clothing. Seven trustees have the management of the charity. If a sufficient number of boys for the object of this charity should not be found in the parish of Dunstaple, they may be taken from the parishes of Caddington, Kensworth, Hesborough, Houghton Regis, or Luton. The rents of the charity estates have of late years so much increased, that the trustees are enabled to clothe, educate, and apprentice forty boys and fifteen girls. Mrs. Ashton and Mrs. Cort, each founded an alms-house for six poor widows. The former lady by her will, dated in 1727, bequeathed lands for the purpose of raising the annual sum of six pounds, to be paid to each of the poor women in her almshouse, to buy her a gown, firing, and other necessaries. The residue, after deducting the expense of repairs, and discharging some other charitable bequests, to be divided in equal portions between the six poor women. In the year 1713, Mrs. Blandina Marsh built some neat houses, for the residence of six decayed maiden gentlewomen, which, by her benefaction, and that of another lady, are endowed with an annual income of nearly £180.

Market. Wednesday, for plait and straw bonnets.—*Fairs*, Ash-Wednesday, May 22d, August 12th, and November 12th, for cattle, &c.—*Mail* arrives 11.49 afternoon, departs 2.47 morning.—*Bankers*, Basset and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—*Inns*, the Crown, Sugar Loaf, Red Lion, and Saracen's Head.

* **DUNSTER** is a market town, situated on the margin of a rich and fertile vale, opening towards the Bristol channel, and defended on every other side by lofty hills, which rise in rapid succession behind each other. The town is at present very inconsiderable, both with regard to extent and population: it consists principally of two streets, one running in a north and south direction, and the other branching westward from the church; the former, by much the largest, is in general well built, and of a tolerable breadth. Dunster formerly sent members to parliament, but has now lost that privilege; yet the parishioners are entitled to vote in the election for Minehead, which is nearly equivalent to a representation of their own. The church is one of the largest Gothic structures of the kind in England; it was built by Henry VII. as a mark of his gratitude for the assistance he received from the inhabitants of this town, in the famous battle of Bosworth Field, which happily terminated the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster. This church is divided into two parts by a tower, which rises in the centre, to the height of ninety feet, and is supported by four large pillars. The eastern division is stript of all its furniture; but contains a number of fine monumental tombs, now fast falling to decay, and the other division is used for divine service, though possessing nothing worthy of particular notice. The surrounding parks and grounds are very beautiful, finely wooded, and afford pasture to great numbers of sheep.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, Whit-Monday, for pedlery.—*Inn*, the Luttrell Arms.

DUNSTABLE
The unfortunate Wm. Murlie.

Important
benevolent
institutions.

The church
one of the
largest
Gothic
structures
in England

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
24	Dunston.....pa	Lincoln...	Lincoln...8	Sleaford...11	Tattershall 10	125	423
27	Dunston.....pa	Norfolk...	Norwich...4	Wymondham 9	Bungay...10	105	102
29	Dunston.....to	Northumb...	Alnwick...6	Beadnell...6	N. Bewick 13	313	185
35	Dunston...to & chap	Stafford...	Penkridge..3	Stafford...3	Rugeley...7	137	272
11	Dunerton.....pa	Devon.....	Launceston..5	Tavistock...7	Oakhampton16	211	207
31	Dunthorp.....to	Oxford.....	Chip. Norton 3	Deddington..8	Woodstock 10	77	...
12	Duntish.....ti	Dorset.....	Dorchester..11	Sherborne...6	Stalbridge...9	117	101
3	Dunton.....pa	Bedford...	Biggleswade 3	Potton.....4	Shefford...7	45	413
5	Dunton.....pa	Buckingham	Winslow...5	Aylesbury...7	L. Buzzard..7	46	116
27	Dunton.....pa	Norfolk...	Fakenham...3	Walsingham 6	Gateshead...4	111	126
23	Dunton Basset.....pa	Leicester...	Lutterworth 4	Leicester...10	Hinckley...8	93	514
15	Duntsbourne Abbots, p	Gloucester..	Cirencester..5	Gloucester..11	Stroud.....7	94	282
15	Duntsbourne Lyre...to	Gloucester..	.....5	Painswick...6	.....4	95	111
15	Duntsbourne Rouse, pa	Gloucester..	.....4	.....7	.....8	93	126
36	Dunwich *.....m t	Suffolk.....	Southwold..4	Saxmondham 8	Halesworth..9	100	232
13	Durham †.....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	253827

Supposed to have been a Roman station.

Remains of a monastery

Boundary of the county.

* DUNWICH is supposed, from the number of coins discovered there, to have been a Roman station. It was certainly a bishopric in the reign of Sigebert, king of the East-Angles, when Felix, the Burgundian bishop, was invited thither by that monarch to promote the conversion of his subjects. In the time of Henry II., it had a mint, and under Richard I. its importance was denoted by a fine of 1,000 marks, whilst Ipswich paid only 200, for supplying the king's enemies with corn. In the reign of Edward I., it had eleven ships of war, sixteen fair ships, twenty barks or vessels, and twenty-four small boats for the home fishery. It sustained some severe losses in a war with France, but the primary cause of its decay was the opening of a port at Blithburgh. It is now a mean village, though it still retains its market, and had the privilege of sending two members to parliament, which it possessed since the commons of England first acquired the right of legislature, till it was disfranchised by the last reform act. The present state of this place is the effect of the encroachments of the sea. Seated on a hill of loam and sand, of a loose texture, it has been gradually undermined, till, from eight parish churches, three chapels, two monasteries, and two hospitals, which it once possessed, it is reduced to the remains of one church, about forty houses, and the miserable relics of its once noble hospital, which were ruined by the frauds and prodigality of their superiors. The remains of a monastery of grey friars still exist, and being covered with ivy, exhibit a picturesque appearance. St. James's-hospital, which was founded for a master and several leprous brethren and sisters, and splendidly endowed, is now the wretched residence of a few indigent people. The revenues of the other are as much reduced, and its inmates as ill supplied with the means of subsistence. In ancient times, a forest, called East-wood, extended several miles south-east of the town; but this, with West-wood contiguous, has been, for many ages, destroyed by the sea. Sprats are cured here in the same manner as herrings are at Yarmouth.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, July 25th, for toys.

† DURHAM. The bishopric or county palatine of Durham, has a triangular form; the base of the triangle, towards the east, being formed by the sea coast, which is washed by the German ocean, from the mouth of the river Tees to Tynemouth. On the south, Durham is bounded by the Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the west, it is divided from Cumberland and Westmoreland by the Crookburn and the Tees; and on the north, it is separated from Northumberland, by the rivers Tyne and Derwent. The greatest extent of the county, from Shield, on the north, to Sockburne, on the south, is about 36 miles; its greatest length, from the peninsula of Hartlepool, on the east, to the mouth of the Crookburn, on the west, at the junction of Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, is about 45 miles; and its circumference is nearly 180 miles. The general

EXPLANATION

Cities	DURHAM
Market Towns	Sunderland
Villages Hamlets &c.	Barnston
Seats & Parks	
Canals	
Turnpike Roads	
Cross Roads	
Rail Roads	
Stations	STA
Rivers & Watercourses	
Woods & Plantations	
Polling Places	+
Boundary of Boroughs	
Ditto Hundreds	
Ditto County	
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.	

DURHAM.

SCALE

0 2 4 6 Miles

From Haslem

From Haslem





COUNTY OF
DURHAM.The air con-
sidered very
healthy.Extensive
coal mines.Remarkable
salt spring.

aspect of the county is hilly and mountainous; particularly the western angle, which is a bleak, naked, and barren region, crossed by the chain of hills termed the English Appenines, which, however, do not here rise to any considerable height. From the eastern side of these hills issue numerous streams, which flow towards the sea; and smaller ranges of hills, branching off from this district, spread in various directions over the county. The eastern and western parts of the palatinate comprise some beautiful and fertile vallies; and are delightfully varied with hill and dale, alternately appropriated to pasturage and the growth of corn. The air of Durham is considered to be very healthy, and although sharp in the western parts, it is mild and pleasant towards the sea, the vapours from the salt water mitigating the cold, which, in a situation so far north, would otherwise be very severe. Durham, taking its small dimensions into consideration, is not to be equalled by any other county in Great Britain, except Middlesex, for its numerous and important coal, lead, and iron mines; its large cast metal founderies, and iron manufactories; potteries, glass-houses, copperas works, coal, tar, and salt works, quarries of marble, fire, and free-stone; lime, brick, and tile kilns, grind-stone and mill-stone; linen and woollen manufactories; trade, agriculture, and population. The east and north-east parts of the county are much celebrated for their extensive coal mines; the produce of which is so great, as almost to exceed calculation. The seams or strata, now wrought, are five in number, extending horizontally for many miles from 20 to 100 fathoms beneath the surface: these strata are from three to eight feet thick; below are several other seams of coal. Many of these mines are wrought with the aid of steam engines, instead of horses, which are more expeditious and less expensive. In the great sea-sale collieries numbers of horses are continually kept under ground, for the purpose of drawing the coals to the mouths of the pits; a labour which is performed by men, or boys, in the land-sale collieries. Of lead mines, the principal are situated in Teesdale, and Wear-dale: those of the former place are not particularly successful; but the produce of the latter is of considerable value. Great improvements of late years have been made by introducing waggon-levels, which, at the same time that they carry off the water, save the more fatiguing parts of manual labour. The method of smelting the ore in Wear-dale is by the blast hearth; but in Teesdale air furnaces have been very successfully introduced. In the neighbourhood of Walsingham, a beautiful black spotted lime-stone is found, which is used for hearths, chimney pieces, and other ornaments; a fine mill-stone also abounds here, and many excellent quarries of slate have been opened in different parts of the county. Some years ago, a remarkable salt spring was discovered at Birtley, in this county, which has been thus described by Sir W. Appleby:—"It rises at the depth of 70 fathoms in an engine pit constructed for drawing water out of coal mines, at the extremity of a stone drift, drove 200 yards north-east therein; and, what is more extraordinary, springs only in such drift in every direction; though this pit, and every other contiguous, has been excavated both above and below it many fathoms. Its mixing with the fresh water in the same pit would have occasioned it remaining totally unnoticed, but for an accident which happened to the boiler of the engine soon after its erection. One morning the bottom of the boiler suddenly dropped out: the engineer, amazed thereat, informed the undertakers, who upon examination, found it incrustated with a vast quantity of strong salt, and the iron wholly corroded. Upon tasting the water, though incorporated with immense quantities of fresh, it was found exceedingly brackish and salt, on which the workings were explored, and the above-mentioned very valuable salt spring was discovered to arise in such drifts only; and has for these nine years produced 20,000 gallons per day, four times stronger than any sea-water whatever. In consequence of this important discovery, a large

COUNTY OF
DURHAM.Salt springs
at South
Shields.Privileges
of the
county.Devotion of
St. Cuth-
bert

and extensive manufactory of salt has been established by a company of gentlemen, who, after encountering many difficulties, have brought it to a very great perfection, the quality being most excellent." At Butterby, near Durham, is another salt spring, which issues from a rock in the river Wear, and is only visible when the water is low: it contains somewhat more of the sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salt, than the spring at Birtley; and it imparts a red tinge to the stones over which it flows. South Shields has long been famous for its salt works; formerly there were upwards of 200 pans in use, for converting the sea-water into salt; and they were said to require 100,000 chaldrons of coals annually. Since the discovery of the spring at Birtley, these works have been of less importance. Near the village of Butterby, already mentioned, are some mineral and medicinal springs, which will be duly noticed in our account of that place. At Hartlepool, also, is a chalybeate water, which is employed medicinally. Durham appears to be a corruption of the Saxon words, *Dur*, a hill, and *Holme*, a river island; a description applicable to its chief town, or city, from which the county takes its name. By the Latins it was called *Dynelmvs*; and by the common people *Durham*, or *Duresme*, from the Norman or French. This county formed part of the country of the Brigantes, who progressively peopled the vast tract of land, extending northwards from the river Don, in Yorkshire. On the conquest of Britain by the Romans, Durham was included in the division *Maxima Caesariensis*; but after the establishment of the Saxons, it became part of the kingdom of Northumberland, with which it remained connected till the union of the Saxon States under Egbert. This county, not unusually termed the bishopric, appears to have derived its original privileges from the grant made to St. Cuthbert, the apostle of the north, by Egfrid, King of Northumberland, in the year 685, of all the land between the "rivers Wear and Tyne," to hold in as full and ample manner as the king himself held the same. Camden observes, that these privileges were first broken through by Edward I., whose award, as arbitrator on a dispute between Bishop Anthony Bec and the prior about their lands not being executed, "he siezed the bishop's liberties into his own hands, and made strict inquiry, and offered great violence to privilege. Afterwards, however, the see recovered, and held its rights inviolate till the time of Edward VI., to whom all its revenues and privileges were granted by parliament. Queen Mary re-established the see in its former authority; and though many of its rights have since been abrogated, it still possesses peculiar immunities and power. Gough, in his additions to Camden, observes, that the palatine right of the Bishop of Durham is founded on immemorial prescription, there being no record of its being granted by any princes, before or since the conquest, wherein it is not supposed to have been granted also by their predecessors. It proceeded at first from a principle of devotion to St. Cuthbert, that whatever lands were given to him, or bought with his money, he should hold with the same freedom that the princes who gave them held the rest of their estates. But this piety to the saint was not without its prudential purposes, both for the service of the crown in its wars against Scotland, and of the county, because of its distance from the courts above. It consisted of all manner of royal jurisdiction, both civil and military, by land and sea. For the exercise thereof, the bishops had their proper courts of all sorts held in their name, and by their authority; their chancery, exchequer, and court of pleas, as well of the crown as of the county; and all other pleas and assizes, certifications whatsoever; and all officers belonging to them, as chancellors, justices, high-sheriff, coroners, escheator, and other ministers; as well such as kings have been wont to have elsewhere in the said kingdom, and such as the said kings have been wont to depute according to the exigency of emergent cases, or for the special execution of acts of parliament. Thus by themselves, and their officers, they did justice to all persons in all cases

without the king or any of his officers interfering ordinarily in any thing. The king's writ did not run in this county, but was directed to the bishop; or, in the vacancy of the see, to the chancellor of the palatinate. "When Henry II. sent his justices of assize hither, on an extraordinary occasion of murder and robbery, he declared by his charter, that he did it by license of the bishop, and *pro hac vice* only; and that it should not be drawn into custom, either in his time, or in the time of his heirs, not being done but upon absolute necessity; and that he should nevertheless have the land of St. Cuthbert to enjoy its liberties and ancient customs as amply as ever. By virtue of these privileges, there issued out of the bishop's courts all sorts of writs, original, judicial, and common; writs of proclamation, &c. As all writs went out in his name, he had a register of writs of as much authority as that in the king's courts; and all recognizances entered upon his close rolls in his chancery, and made to him, or in his name, were as valid in this county, as those made to the king out of it. But now the act twenty-seventh Henry VIII., for the re-continuing of certain liberties taken from the crown, directs, that all writs, indictments, and all manner of process in counties palatine, shall be made only in the king's name; and since that time, all the difference in the style of proceedings in this county from others is, that the teste of writ is in the name of the bishop, according to the directions of that act. Still he is perpetual justice of the peace within his territories (and can sit only as such), and is also perpetual chancellor, because the chief acts of the exempt jurisdiction used to run through his court. All the officers of the courts, even the judges of assize themselves, have still their ancient salaries, or something analagous, from the bishop; and all the standing officers of the courts are constituted by his patents. When he comes in person to any of the courts of judicature, he sits chief in them, those of assize not excepted; and even when judgment of blood is given, though the canons forbid any clergyman to be present, the bishops of Durham did, and may, sit in their purple robes on the sentence of death. All dues, amercements, and forfeited recognizances, in the courts of the palatinate, and all deodands, belong to the bishop. If any forfeits are made either of war, or by treason, outlawry, or felony, even though the soil be the king's, they fall to the bishop here, as to the king in other places: and though the first great wound which the palatinate received was given on the alienation of Barnard-castle, and Hartlepool, on the forfeitures of Baliol and Bruce, yet the bishop's right was declared to them on full hearing; and though the possession of them could not be retrieved, they still resort to the courts of Durham as other parts of the county do. Lands were held under the bishop *per forensecum servitium*; which is defined by Bracton to be a badge of regal right, and was a service only belonging to the crown: the tenure *in capite* was common under a subject. The former occurs very often in the records; indeed, all the tenures of land here originate from the bishop as lord paramount in chief. Hence he grants charters for erecting boroughs and corporations, markets and fairs, enclosing forests, chases and warrens, licenses to embattle castles, build chapels, found chantries and hospitals; and dispensations, with the statute of Mortmain. All enclosed estates, as well as moors or wastes, to which no title can be made, escheat to him. He grants the custody of idiots and lunatics; and had the custody of minors while the custom of wards and liveries subsisted. Besides the dependence of leasehold or copyhold tenants on him, if any freeholders alienated their land without his license, they were obliged to sue out his patent of pardon; and all money paid for such licenses belongs to him. In the article of military power, the Bishop of Durham had anciently his thanes, and afterwards his barons, who held of him by knights' service, as the rest of the Haliwerk folk held of them by inferior tenures. On alarms, he convened them as a parliament, with advice for them to assist with their persons, dependants, and money,

COUNTY OF
DURHAM.

Jurispru-
dence.

Rights of
the bishops
established

Security of
leasehold
property.

COUNTY OF
DURHAM.

Strong
castle built
by a bishop.

Privileges
of the
bishopric.

The grand
Roman road
and ancient
encamp-
ments.

for the public service at home and abroad; and all levies of men and money were made by the bishop's commission, or by writs in his name out of the chancery at Durham: for he had power both to coin money and levy taxes, and raise and arm soldiers in the bishopric from sixteen to sixty years old. According as he found their strength, he had power to march against the Scots, or to conclude a truce with them. One of the bishops built a strong castle in his territory, on the border, to defend it against them; though no other person could have done this without his leave, nor the greatest person in the palatinate embattle his mansion. As the people depended on him in these matters, they were free from every body else: and when the Lord Warden of the Marches would have summoned some of the bishops men to his court, a letter was sent from the king to forbid him, under pain of forfeiting £1000. But now the militia of the county has been long on the same footing with the rest of the kingdom, under the lord lieutenant: the only difference here is, that that office has generally, though not always, been borne by the bishop. The admiralty jurisdiction in this county belongs also to the bishop, who holds the proper court by his judges; and appoints by his patents a vice-admiral, register, and marshal, or water-bailiff, and other officers; and has all the privileges, forfeitures, and profits, incident to this power, as royal fishes, sea wrecks, duties for ships arriving in his ports, anchorage, beaconage, wharfage, moorage, butterage, ulnage, &c. To him also belongs the conservancy of waters within his district; in pursuance of which, he used to issue commissions for prohibiting, limiting, or reducing weirs, or other erections in prejudice of his rivers. All ships of war were arrayed within the county palatine by his commission, and writs to his sheriff: and when the king issued out writs from his admiralty to the sheriffs of other maritime counties, he addressed a particular letter to the bishop here for his concurrence, who gave commissions to his own sheriff, with express command that nothing should be done by the king's commissions without him. It is but lately that any instances have been known of the admiralty being separated from the bishopric, and it is now restored, though with some diminution in the honour. The great privileges of this bishopric in temporal jurisdiction lead one to imagine that its spiritual immunities were equally extraordinary. After Paulinus departed from York, the bishops who restored Christianity in Northumberland placed their see at Lindisfarne, though not with the title of metropolitan, yet with all the ecclesiastical power that was then in those counties. This occasioned a great veneration for their successors among the Saxons, besides the particular reverence paid to St. Cuthbert. When the see was established at Durham, in the time of the Conqueror, Thomas, the elder Archbishop of York, having been miraculously recovered of a fever at the shrine of the saint, granted to this church several immunities relating to jurisdiction, visitations, &c. which, being confirmed by the king and parliament, and the pope, and by several succeeding kings, could never be recalled, notwithstanding many struggles and contests. Amongst the architectural antiquities in this county, chiefly entitled to notice, are Barnard-castle, Bishop's Auckland-palace and church, Brancepeth-castle, Durham-cathedral, palace, &c. Evenwood-castle, Finchale-priory, Gateshead-monastery, Hilton-castle, Lumley-castle, Norham-castle, Raby-castle, Ravensworth-castle, Whilton-castle, Yarrow-monastery, &c. The grand Roman road, called Watling-street, passes the Wear, at Walsingham, and a branch of it passes on to Chester-le-street, and Shields. The remains of some ancient encampments are also visible in this county. The county of Durham is usually divided into four wards, viz. Chester, Darlington, Stockton, and Easington, besides the two districts called Northshire, and Islandshire. These are subdivided into seventy-three parishes, and two parts of parishes. Most of the parishes contain several townships. Durham has one city, nine market-towns, and about 230 villages. It pays three parts of the



RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, DURHAM.

5 MILES FROM NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE



& Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
13	Durham *city	Durham...	Darlington..16	Rainton....5	Sedgefield..10	259	10125
34	Durleigh .....pa	Somerset...	Bridgewater 2	Taunton ....8	North Stowey7	141	139
16	Durley .....pa	Hants.....	Bis Waltham 3	Southampton 8	Romsey ....11	68	361

land-tax, and provides 400 men for the militia. Durham returns four members to parliament for the county.

COUNTY OF
DURHAM.

* DURHAM (The city of) is seated on a remarkable rocky eminence, which rises near the centre of the county, and is almost surrounded by the river Wear. The approach to this city is eminently pleasing, as from every point of view its appearance is unique and striking; its public edifices exhibit a degree of magnificence unexpected at so remote a distance from the metropolis; and its situation and figure are so peculiar, as to have procured for it the emphatical denomination of the English Zion. The centre of the eminence is occupied by the cathedral and the castle, which command a most beautiful and extensive prospect. These, with the streets called the Baileys, are included within the remains of the ancient city walls. Below the walls, on one side, the slope is ornamented with hanging gardens and plantations, descending to the river; the acclivity on the other side is rocky, steep, and high. The beauty of the scenery is much enhanced by the various seats in the vicinity, by the rich meadows, and by the cultivated sides of the adjacent hills. The monkish legend of St. Cuthbert contains the earliest historical account of Durham; all the celebrity and riches of which were derived from the votaries of that holy man. St. Cuthbert, according to the legend, died on the twentieth of the calends of March, 687, and was buried in the church at Lindisfarne, then the see of a bishop. The body was afterwards inhumed in a new sepulchre on rebuilding the cathedral, where it lay unmolested for a considerable time. In the year 876, however, Halfden, having brought over a reinforcement of Danish adventurers, ravaged this part of the country in the most inhuman manner; and Eardulf, then Bishop of Lindisfarne, having remarked the savage practices of the invaders, especially to the clergy, consulted with Eadred, the abbot, and the other members of the monastery, what measures they should pursue for common safety; when several joined the bishop and abbot in a resolution, not only to quit the place, the peculiar sanctity of which among Christians only excited proportionable cruelty in the Danish pagans, but also to remove the remains of their beloved saint, that his relics might not be exposed to the rude insults of the profane. In pursuance of this resolution, they gathered the holy relics, sacred vessels, ornaments, and jewels of the altars and shrines, together with St. Ethelwold's stone crucifix, and fled from the Island of Lindisfarne, where the episcopal see had continued 241 years. With their holy charge, the bishop and his company passed into the mountainous parts of the country, still changing their abode, as intelligence of the enemy's progress seemed to threaten their safety. "Their pious ardour," observes Hutchinson, "must have been equal to any toil, and superior to every danger, encumbered as they were with the remains of St. Cuthbert; the head of St. Oswald; the bones of Saints Aidan, Eadqert, Eanfred, and Ethelwold, enclosed in one ark or shrine; and the ponderous cross of St. Ethelwold borne before them." Ethelwold, as we also learn from Hutchinson, was Abbot of Melross, the intimate friend of St. Cuthbert, and one of his successors in the bishopric. He caused a ponderous cross of stone to be erected in the ground adjoining the church of Lindisfarne. The socket, or foot-stone, in which it was mortised, remains still a few paces to the east of the ruined church. It was held in such veneration, that, after being broken by the Danes, in their first descent on the island, the scattered parts were carefully put together, by skilful workmen, with lead and cement. This is now called "The Petting

Magnifi-
cence of the
city.

Inhumation
of the body
of St. Cuth-
bert.

Pious ardour
in the re-
moval of
ancient
relics.

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
11	Darnford, Great pa	Wilts	Amesbury . . . 3	Old Sarum . . 4	Wilton 5		80	481
18	Durrington pa	Sussex	Bramber 6	Steyning . . . 6	Worthing . . . 3		55	162
11	Durrington pa	Wilts	Amesbury . . 2	Ludgershall . 8	E Lavington 12		78	467

CITY OF
DURHAM.

Curious
marriage
ceremony.

Miraculous
recovery of
of the "Book
of the Holy
Evange-
lists."

Laborious
piety.

Stone;" and whenever a marriage is solemnized at the church, after the ceremony the bride is to step upon it, and if she cannot stride to the end, it is said that the marriage will prove unsuccessful. On the removal of St. Cuthbert's relics, the inhabitants of Lindisfarne left their lands and goods, and followed the bishop and his train, who, wearied with travelling, endeavoured privately to depart to Ireland, that they might deposit the saint's bones in greater safety; but a sudden storm arose, and the ship, wherein they had commenced their voyage, was driven back, and forced upon the shore; the tempest being so strong that "*three waves were miraculously converted into blood;*" and the ship heeled so much, that the "*Book of the Holy Evangelists,*" which was curiously written, and adorned with gold and precious stones, fell out of the vessel, and sunk to the bottom of the sea. In the midst of their perplexity, St. Cuthbert, unwilling to see his devotees in such sorrow, appeared to Hundredus, one of the monks, and commanded that the book might be sought for, on the neighbouring coasts. At three miles distance it was recovered; and so far from being injured by the salt water, it appeared more beautiful than before. Gladly did the company receive back this precious memorial: the patron saint, however, was determined not to oblige them by halves: a bridle appeared upon a tree; and a horse prancing to receive it, for the purpose of carrying the relics, gave a joy inexpressible to the wearied travellers. This horse conducted the chest to Crake Minster, where it rested four months; thence it was taken to Cuneagester (now Chester-le-street), and rested during the Spanish wars, a period of forty-three years. At the end of that time Aidune, the last Bishop of Chester-le-street, upon the Danes again infesting the northern coast, removed the relics to Ripon. In an interval of peace, the holy community, intending to return, left Ripon, with all their paraphernalia, after an abode of four months. In their progress, another miracle happened: the holy relics would not move forward; this was at a place then called Wardelau. At last, after much fasting and prayer, and the assistance of an old woman and her cow, Dunholme (now Durham), "a place strong by nature, but not easily rendered habitable, as it was overgrown by a thick forest, in the midst of which was a small plain, which had been used in tillage," was the place fixed on for the lasting abode of St. Cuthbert's relics, and the further establishment of his holy fraternity. The first work in which the pious labourers engaged was to erect a wicker tabernacle, as a reliquary for their sacred deposit: this was denominated the Bough-church; but such a situation not suiting the wishes of the devout, another temple, called White-church, was constructed in the year 995, also of wicker. In the course of three years from the date of the first tabernacle, a church of stone-work was begun, and dedicated by Bishop Aldun, wherein the saint's remains were deposited; but it was not till after the foundation of Aldun's-church was laid that the forest by which it was surrounded was cut down, and the skirts of the hill rendered fit for habitation. Much labour was expended; and all the inhabitants between the rivers Coquet and Tees, to the extent of fifty miles, are said to have been employed at the command of Uthred, Earl of Northumberland. From these circumstances we are led to date the rise of the town of Durham in the opening of the eleventh century. It seems to have been sufficiently fortified when Duncan, King of Scotland, attacked it in 1040; for the townsmen sustained the enemy's assaults for a considerable time; and at length, by means of a vigorous sally, totally routed the assailants, and beheaded the leaders, which were their prisoners, in the market-place. William I., in the year 1069, sent Robert

Cumin, Earl of Northumberland, and 700 veteran Norman soldiers, to Durham, to enforce his authority; but these warriors, degrading themselves into freebooters, committed many enormities, and reduced the inhabitants to extreme despair. In this temper they formed associations, which coming to the bishop's knowledge, he acquainted Earl Cumin of his apprehensions of an insurrection. The earl treated the bishop's caution with contempt; and agreeably to the monarch's writ, Cumin proscribed and executed several of the landholders. The death of the peasants acted as a summons to unsheath the sword; and though this was in the severe season of February, at the decline of day the town was girt round with multitudes of armed men. "The earl's guards," says Hutchinson, "had taken forcible possession of the houses, as their wantonness incited; and being dispersed through the town, in contempt of danger, gave themselves up to ease and enjoyment. Just at the dawn of day the assailants broke open all the gates of the town, and flying in parties through every street, made a dreadful slaughter of the Normans; insomuch, that Symeon says, the streets were filled with blood and carcasses. Many were shut up in the house where the earl lodged, and defending it bravely, the enraged populace could not force an entrance; therefore throwing in fire-brands, they set the edifice in flames. When those within saw the imminent peril to which they were reduced, they forced open the doors, and attempted to escape the fury of the fire, but were slain as they came out. At length the building was reduced to ashes, with every thing within its walls. The fire was so vehement, that the flames were seen to take hold of the western tower of the church. This afflicting circumstance alarmed the multitude: the religious inhabitants of the city, and even those in arms, ceasing from slaughter, fell upon their knees, with eyes filled with tears, and elevated hands, petitioning heaven, that, by the assistance of their holy saint, and through his interposition, the sacred edifice might be spared from destruction. Quickly the wind shifted, and bore the flames from the church. Thus the earl, on the second of the calends of February, in the year 1069, with his 700 guards (one man excepted, who escaped with his wounds), were put to death." Determined on revenge for Cumin's death, the king detached a party of his troops to scour the country; but they had not proceeded farther than Alverton, when a thick fog surrounded them; so that instead of pursuing their journey, they could scarcely see each other: this operating upon superstitious minds, and adding to the reports of St. Cuthbert's miracles, so alarmed them, that they returned with precipitation, lest they should incur the malediction of the saint. William, however, was not to be so intimidated: he marched forward, and desolated the country in such a manner, that for sixty miles, between York and Durham, he did not leave a house standing; reducing the whole district, by fire and sword, to a horrible desert, smoking with blood, and in ashes. Neither churches nor monasteries were spared; and it is impossible to describe the miseries in consequence of this wanton act of cruelty. A dreadful famine ensued; and a mortality, unequalled in the annals of this country. The people were reduced to eat the flesh of horses, dogs, and cats, and at last human carcasses. The lands lay untilld for nine years, infested by robbers and beasts of prey; and the poor remnant of the inhabitants spared from the sword, died, overwhelmed with want and misery, in the fields. Hoveden relates, that on the tyrant's approach to Durham, he found the town evacuated, the ecclesiastics fled, and the church left without a minister to perform any sacred office. The king's army being dispersed in destructive parties over the country between the Tyne and the Wear, beheld the villages deserted, the whole country a dismal waste, and the inhabitants, with their flocks and other property, fled into the most secret recesses of the forests and mountains. Not moved to compassion by a scene so truly wretched, the barbarians set fire to the monastery of Jarrow, and made

CITY OF
DURHAM.Insurrection
and great
slaughter.Dreadful
conflagra-
tion.Distressing
famine and
extensive
mortality.

CITY OF
DURHAM.Miracle of
the bones of
St. Cuthbert

rejoicings over its ashes. These calamities occasioned another disturbance of St. Cuthbert's bones, which had now reposed for seventy-five years. The bishop, with the concurrence of the principal inhabitants, removed them to Lindisfarne; where another miracle is reported to have occurred. "On the fourth day, in the evening, the bishop, with a vast concourse of people, arrived on the shore opposite to the holy island, when they found the sea at high water. The severity of the winter rendered the night air intolerable to the aged as well as the tender, and caused great lamentation; when, by a particular interposition, the sea retired, and left a dry passage for the poor wanderers, who, with loud thanksgiving and holy joy, passed over to the island. But what completed the miracle was, as Symeon asserts, those who carried the saint's remains gave evidence that, as soon as the multitude had passed, the sea returned, and closed up the vacancy, which a few moments before had divided the water." It is related, by Symeon Dunelmensis, "that the king, whilst he abode in Durham, entertaining a doubt of the incorruptible state of St. Cuthbert's body, inquired diligently concerning it; and, notwithstanding the asseverations of several of the most pious and venerable men there, he still pretended to disbelieve it, and insisted on having an inspection of the sepulchre himself. Several bishops and abbots then present assented to his will, and thought it proper the king's pleasure should be complied with. Whether provoked by the delay, or his suspicion of fraud was increased by the reluctance of the ecclesiastics to comply with his desire, is not pointed out; but the king solemnly vowed, if he was deceived in the relations he had heard, if the incorruptibility of the saint's remains was merely a tale to work upon the superstition of the vulgar, and the body was not found in the state represented to him, he would put to death all those of superior rank throughout the city, who had presumed to impose on him. A terror fell on such as heard his menaces, and they devoutly implored the mercy of God, through the merits of the blessed St. Cuthbert, whilst the bishop, whom the king had appointed, performed the service of high mass. The king, determined to satisfy his curiosity, immediately after the ceremony commanded the officers of the church to open the sepulchre; and, whilst he stood by, he found himself smitten on a sudden with a burning fever, which distracted him in an intolerable manner. Seized with such anguish and disease, he rushed out of the church, leaving untasted a sumptuous banquet which the ecclesiastics had prepared for him; and, instantly mounting his horse, he fled from the city with the utmost haste, never abating the speed of his courser till he arrived on the banks of the Tees. An indication of preternatural interference, at such a time, overawed the people, and greatly contributed to the veneration paid to the saint's shrine." Tradition says, that the king, in his hurry, took his way down the narrow street called King's-gate, leading to the bailey, and now called Dun Cow-lane. On the restoration of tranquillity, and the king's departure, the bishop, and his companions in affliction, after an absence of four months, returned to their desolated country, and replaced the sacred remains of St. Cuthbert in his shrine. In their flight they had left a rich and massy crucifix, formerly given by Earl Tosti and his wife, in the hope that common veneration might preserve it inviolable; but the crucifix was thrown down by the Normans, and stripped of all its ornaments of gold, silver, and jewellery. On the partition of the lands by the Conqueror, the church of Durham suffered its share of peculation; but the bishop having secured the most valuable articles of the treasury, retired to Ely, and joined the English, who were there in arms against the king. Soon afterwards, by the treachery of the abbot, whom he deemed his friend, he was delivered to the king, who confined him in prison, where he died miserably; and the see continued vacant about a year, when Walcher, a person of noble birth, from Loraine, was appointed bishop. On William's return from his expedition against Malcolm, King of Scotland, he con-

Curiosity of
the king de-
feated mys-
teriously.Peculation
of the
church.

sidered that Durham was a proper barrier against the Scottish incursions ; and resolved to erect a castle here, which might serve also to awe the neighbourhood ; or, as he explained it, "to secure his earl of that province from tumults and insurrections, as also to protect the bishop of the see and his church." After the defection of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, and his consequent execution at Winchester, Bishop Walcher purchased of the king the earldom of Northumberland. This being the first instance of the ecclesiastical and temporal power of the see being vested in one person, excited the utmost malevolence in the people. They regarded with abhorrence a prelate, who, unlike their patron, St. Cuthbert, subverted the mild mandates of Christianity, by an union of temporal severity ; and, from their abhorrence of his latter character, they lost all reverence of his episcopal office : at length an act of injustice, to which he does not appear to have been privy, but which he did not exert his authority to punish, raised such an insurrection in his territory, as was only allayed by his murder in the most savage and cruel manner. The king, highly incensed, sent his brother Odo, Bishop of Baieux, into the north, with orders to punish the insurgents, and to take vengeance for the massacre of the bishop and his retinue. Odo performed his task not as a bishop, but as a Norman soldier (he being at that time Earl of Kent), and made Durham feel the extent of his power, by robbery, desolation, and murder. He stained his sacred vesture by the innocent blood of the relations of the rebellious : he robbed the church of Durham of a rich pastoral staff, which he pretended was taken by the soldiery ; and he reduced the province to a solitary desert. Durham sustained great injury by fire in the time of Bishop Flambard, whilst the temporalities were in the hands of the crown, in consequence of his flight to Robert, Duke of Normandy. This bishop, to ingratiate himself at court, oppressed the bishopric with taxes, but without success ; King Henry having an invincible hatred to the principles of the prelate. In 1112, the bishop founded the hospital of Kepier, which he dedicated to St. Egidius, or Giles, and amply endowed it : after his restoration to the see, he improved the fortifications, by extending the walls between the cathedral and castle, removing the houses on the area between those edifices, and levelling the ground ; he also fortified the castle with a moat, improved the banks of the river, and built Framwell-gate bridge. When Stephen usurped the crown, David, King of Scotland, having taken an oath on behalf of his niece Matilda, daughter of Henry I., levied an army, and took possession of several fortresses in Northumberland. Stephen then came to Durham, and concluded a peace, which not being lasting, the country was again subjected to the horrors of war. The King of Scotland, after committing the grossest enormities, advanced to the neighbourhood of the city ; but his army, composed of the refuse of the surrounding nations, proving seditious, he was compelled to retreat ; taking in his way the bishop's castle of Norham, on the banks of the Tweed. By the interposition of Alberic, Bishop of Ostia, and legate from the holy see, a peace was established between the two nations ; and the city of Durham was honoured with the presence of the members of this convention, in April, 1139 ; Maud, Queen of England, with many southern barons, on the part of the English crown ; and Prince Henry, with several Scottish barons, on the part of David. About this period a coinage was established at Durham. The bishop, Galfrid Rufus, is not said to have taken any active part during these troubles ; but rather to have occupied his time in the ornament and defence of his see. During his last illness, his chaplain, William Cumin, gained the confidence of his household, and particularly such as had the custody of the castle, who entered into a confederacy to deliver up to him the palace and tower, immediately upon the bishop's decease. Having obtained also the assistance of the King of Scotland, to whom he styled himself chancellor, he induced the people to submit to his authority,

CITY OF DURHAM.

Ecclesiastical and temporal power of the see vested in one person.

Savage and cruel murder of Bishop Walcher.

The hospital of Kepier founded, in 1112

Coinage established here.

CITY OF
DURHAM.Desolation
of the
country.Re-edifica-
tion of the
castle.Consistent
determina-
tion of
Bishop
Beck.

which, by most iniquitous methods, he endeavoured to establish; but being foiled in his measures, he resorted to the sword. After desolating the country, his soldiers reduced the hospital and church of St. Giles, with the whole village, to ashes; and, having burnt a part of the borough of Elvet, the Earl of Northumberland, with whom the bishop, William de St. Barbara, was in league, completed the destruction, by burning the remainder of the borough. After Henry II. succeeded, he had a dispute with Bishop Pudsey; during his displeasure, he took possession of the castle and city of Durham, and, on various pretexts, deprived the bishop of the custody of so strong a post. The bishop granted to the burgesses that they should be for ever exempt from the customs called in-toll and out-toll, and from marchets and heriots; and to have the like free customs as Newcastle. This charter he got confirmed by Pope Alexander III. when he assisted, with three other English bishops, at the council of Lateran, in the year 1176. Besides his elegant additions to the cathedral, he also took great pains to ornament the city by several public structures: he built Elvet bridge, and rebuilt the borough of that name, which had been destroyed by Cumin and his adherents: he constructed the city wall from the gaol-gate to the water-gate, part of which is still remaining; and re-edified the castle, which had been destroyed by fire: the Boldon book, now remaining in the auditor's office, was compiled by his order, and has been admitted as evidence in all cases, to ascertain the ecclesiastical property of the diocese. The castle seems to have remained in the crown; for when Henry III. granted his consent to the election of Richard Poore, Bishop of Sarum, to this see, he excepted the possession of the castles of Durham and Norham. This pious and learned prelate, by an agreement with the convent, made several regulations concerning the privileges of the two boroughs of Durham and Elvet, with respect to civil authority, weights, measures, &c. In the reign of Henry III., it appears that Durham had a royal and palatinate mintage within itself, which Edward I., on his accession to the crown, made a point of reforming. After the death of Robert de Insula, bishop of the see from 1274 to 1283, William Wickwane, Archbishop of York, during the vacancy, attempted to harass the convent by visitorial pretensions, which he carried to such a height of arrogance, as to scandalize his office and character. On his arrival at the city, the 8th of July, to exercise his supposed right of visitation, the cathedral doors were shut against him; and he proceeded to the church of St. Nicholas, to pronounce excommunication against the prior and his brethren; but some youths of the city having intelligence of his proceedings, resorted to the church and opposed him in so clamorous and violent a manner, that the archbishop, in terror, receded from his purpose, and was put in such apprehension for his person, that escaping from the pulpit, he fled down the stairs which led to the schools, and used every expedition, till he got to the river side near Kypier. The archbishop carried his resentment so far, that, at the consecration of Bishop Beck, on the 9th of January following, he obliged the prior to leave York cathedral; and enjoined the new bishop, upon his declaration of canonical obedience, to excommunicate the prior, and heads of the convent: but Beck refused; observing, "I was consecrated their bishop yesterday, and shall I excommunicate them to-day? No profession of obedience shall induce me to so inconsistent an act." In the reign of Edward II., a party of Bruce's army surprised the suburbs of Durham whilst the inhabitants were in their beds, and totally destroyed them. Durham exhibited a singular scene of festivity on the promotion of Richard de Bury, or Aungerville, to the bishopric, 1333. He entertained on this occasion, in the great hall of his palace, Edward III. and his queen, the queen dowager, King of Scotland, the two metropolitans, and five bishops, seven earls and their ladies, all the nobility north of Trent, with a vast concourse of knights, abbots, priors, &c. It was in this year that Edward gained the famous

battle of Hallidown-hill. This monarch again visited the city in 1356, and issued summonses for the military tenants to attend him, previously to the siege and surrender of Berwick. In the third year of the reign of Henry VI., Durham again became a scene of festivity, on the marriage of James, King of Scotland, with Jane of Somerset, granddaughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, as well as James's cousin, in 1424. In March, this year, the royal pair arrived, attended by a number of the English nobility of the first rank, and were met by a vast train of the most illustrious personages from Scotland. The king and queen staid here till the beginning of April. On the anniversary of the installation of Bishop Fox, July 23d, 1503, he entertained, in his palace at Durham, the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., who was on her progress into Scotland, to espouse King James. The suppression of the rebellion of the Nevilles, in the reign of Elizabeth, occasioned a scene of horror in Durham; sixty-six persons being executed to satisfy the brutality of Sir George Bowes, who boasted that in a tract of country, sixty miles in length, and forty in breadth, between Newcastle and Wetherby, there was scarcely a town or village wherein he had not sacrificed some of the inhabitants. In the years 1416 and 1589, Durham was visited by the plague, which raged for a considerable time. In 1597, it again returned with such violence, that the poorer inhabitants were compelled to live in huts on Elvet Moor, and the adjoining commons, where the marks of arrangement of the cells were to be traced till within a few years of the present time. In 1633, Charles I. resided at Durham, on his progress to Scotland, and was entertained by the amiable and pious Bishop Morton, whose expenses in one day amounted to £1,500. The virtuous life, and extensive charities of this excellent bishop are still remembered with respect and gratitude. After a variety of sufferings, and unjust accusations, by the parliament adherents, during the civil wars, he found an asylum in the family of Sir Christopher Yelverton, his political enemy, to whose son he became tutor. The cathedral of Durham is indebted for its origin to Bishop William de Carilepho, who having projected a change in the government of this church, which had hitherto been directed by the secular clergy, and their provost, obtained under the authority of the crown, and by permission of the pope, a license to introduce regular canons. Conceiving, also, that the church built by his predecessors was unsuitable to the dignity and increasing power of the see, he formed a plan for erecting a structure similar to the superb fabrics which he had seen during his exile on the Continent. In pursuance of this design, the foundation was laid on the 11th of August, 1093, with a solemnity suitable to so vast an undertaking; Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Turgot, Abbot of Durham, assisting at the ceremony. The bishop compelled the monks to labour in the holy work daily, excepting at meal times, and during prayer and divine service; but no considerable progress had been made at the time of his death, which happened within two years after the commencement of the structure. His successor, Ralph Flambard, who enjoyed the bishopric twenty-nine years, and was equally an encourager of the work, finished the building nearly to the roof. This prelate, before his promotion to the see of Durham, had given proof of his ability in architecture, by the erection of the collegiate church of Twinambourne, or Christchurch, in Hampshire. Bishop Flambard translated the remains of St. Cuthbert into the New-church, and erected a stately shrine, called the Feretory, near the choir: this was formed with great elegance, of costly marble, lined and gilt; and by the additional donations of the numerous pilgrims, it was rendered one of the richest altars in England. "Considering that in the diligence of his predecessors to immortalize the memory of their favourite and beneficent saint, they had forgotten due homage to the Virgin Mary, Bishop Hugh Pudsey, Patriarch of Jerusalem, began to erect, at the east end of the cathedral, a chapel to her honour, to which females might have free

CITY OF
DURHAM.Royal
festivities.Visited by
the plague
in 1416,
1589, and
1597.Foundation
of the cathe-
dral laid in
1093.One of the
richest
altars in
England.

CITY OF
DURHAM.

access for devotional exercises ; but the work had not proceeded very far, when it was discovered that vast clefts appeared, which threatened an early demolition. This manifestation, as it was considered, of the patron saint's displeasure at the innovation, induced the bishop to relinquish his purpose as to that part of the church ; but he appropriated a part at the west end for the Virgin's-chapel, which he named the Galilee : into this sanctuary females were allowed to enter without offence ; but they were not on any account to be admitted within the cathedral." Davis, in his extract of the coming of St. Cuthbert into Scotland, assigns the following as the reason of female exclusion : " Blessed St. Cuthbert, for a long time, led a most solitary life in the borders of the Picts, at which place great concourse of people daily used to visit him ; and from whom, by the providence and grace of God, never any returned without great comfort. This caused both young and old to resort unto him, taking great pleasure both to see him, and to hear him speak. In which time it happened, that the daughter of the king of the province, having illicit commerce with one of her father's domestics, its effects were perceived by the king, and he examined her concerning the author of her disgrace. She, instigated by an evil mind, instantly answered, ' The solitary young man, who dwelleth hard by, is he who hath overcome me, and by whose beauty I am thus deceived.' Whereupon the king, furiously enraged, presently repaired to the hermit's place, with his daughter, attended by several knights, where he instantly accosted the servant of God in the following manner : ' What ! art thou he, who, under the colour of religion, profanest the temple and sanctuary of God ? Art thou he, who, under the cloak and profession of an hermit, exercisest thyself in all filthiness ? Behold my daughter, whom thou by thy wiles hast corrupted : therefore now, at last, confess this thy fault, and plainly declare here, before this company, in what sort thou hast seduced her.' The king's daughter, marking the fine speech of her father, impudently stepped forward, and boldly affirmed, ' that it was he who had done the wicked fact.' At which the young man, greatly amazed, and perceiving that this calumny proceeded from the instigation of the devil (wherewith he was brought into great perplexity), applied his whole heart unto Almighty God, saying as followeth : ' My Lord, my God, who only knowest, and art the discoverer of all secrets, make manifest also this work of iniquity, and by some token, disprove the same, which, though it cannot be done by human policy, make it known by some divine token.' When the young man with great lamentation, and tears unutterable, had spoken these words even suddenly, and in the same place where she stood, the earth, making a hissing noise, presently opened, and swallowed her up in the presence of all the spectators. As soon as the king perceived this miracle to happen in the presence of all his company, he began to be greatly tormented in his mind, fearing lest, for his furious threats, he should incur the same punishment. Whereupon he, with his company, humbly craving pardon of Almighty God, with a further petition to that good man St. Cuthbert, that by his prayers he would crave of God to have his daughter again ; which petition the holy father granted, upon condition that from thence no woman should come near him. Whence it came to pass the king did not suffer any woman to enter into any church dedicated to that saint, which to this day is duly observed in all the churches of the Picts, which were dedicated to that holy man." The strength of the prejudice by which females were precluded admission may be estimated from the following anecdotes. " In the year 1333, on Thursday, in Easter week, Edward III. came to Durham, and lodged in the priory. On the Wednesday following, Queen Philippa came from Knaresborough in one day to meet him, and being unacquainted with the custom of this church, went through the abbey gates to the priory, and after supping with the king, retired to rest. This alarmed the monks, one of whom went to the king, and informed him that St. Cuthbert had a

Slanderous
accusation
of St.
Cuthbert.

The colum-
niator
punished.

Lamenta-
tions of the
king upon
the bereave-
ment of his
daughter.

mortal aversion to the presence of a woman. Unwilling to give any offence to the church, Edward immediately ordered the queen to arise, who, in her under garments only (her mantle, &c., being buried) returned by the gate through which she had entered, and went to the castle; after most devoutly praying that St. Cuthbert would not avenge a fault which she had through ignorance committed. In the year 1417, two women of Newcastle, being determined to approach the shrine of St. Cuthbert nearer than was legally permitted, disguised themselves in man's apparel, but were unfortunately discovered in the attempt to complete their purpose, and taken into custody. By way of punishment for their intended profanation, they were adjudged to walk on three festival days before the procession in St. Nicholas's-church, Newcastle, and on three other holidays, at the church of All Saints, in the same town, habited in the dresses in which they committed the offence; proclamation being first made as to the cause of this penance. The master and mistress of these curious females were at the same time ordered to attend the spiritual court at Durham, to answer the charge of being counsellors and abettors in this misdemeanor." The great, or central tower, is more modern than the other parts of the cathedral, it having been projected, and partly built, by Prior Melsonby, who acceded in the year 1233. His successors, Prior Middleton, and Prior Hugh, of Darlington, who was elected in 1258, finished the work. Prior Melsonby is also the reputed builder of the stone roof of this noble structure: and the commencement of the chapel of the Nine Altars has been also attributed to him; though its completion is ascribed by Hutchinson to Richard de Hotoun, who acceded to the priory in 1289. No material alterations, or additions, were made in the cathedral from this time till about the year 1776, when a survey having been taken, and the fabric adjudged in a state of insecurity and rapid decay, a system of repair was commenced, under the patronage of the dean and chapter, and has been ever since continued, with little intermission. By the original benefactors, the woods growing on the church lands were appropriated for its preservation; and since the present alterations were commenced, a considerable quantity of timber has been felled, and its produce vested in the funds, in order to provide a constant revenue for the necessary preparations. The munificence of the dean and chapter has also been evinced by the donation of £300 annually, subscribed in aid of the sums deemed requisite to defray the charges of the late and projected improvements. This venerable pile bursts on the sight with uncommon grandeur, the base of the rocks which support its west end being laved by the waters of the Wear. From the square called the Place Green, by which it is generally approached, the whole of the north front is at once seen. This entire range preserves its original Norman character, with occasional introductions of windows and tracery in the pointed arch manner. Various incongruities in the style and ornaments are observable: the porch, forming the principal entrance, may, in particular, be remarked as one of the most barbarous commixtures of the Saxon and pointed styles that ever disgraced modern architecture. On the door within the porch is a curious metallic ring, or knocker, sculptured with a terrific visage, in bold relief, and well executed, with which persons claiming sanctuary in the night-time were accustomed to alarm the inmates of the cathedral. Above the great window of the north transept were formerly, in two roundels, the figures of Benedictine monks, carved in relief: these, which displayed the state of the art at the period when that division of the building was erected, have been removed, and their places occupied by two new figures; one a prior, seated in his installation chair; the other an effigy of Bishop Pudsey, as portrayed on the episcopal seal attached to his charter to the city of Durham. "On the octangular tower, at the west angle of the chapel of the Nine Altars, which forms the eastern extremity of the cathedral, is the memorable basso relievo representing the

CITY OF
DURHAM.Prohibition
of females
from the
shrine of St.
Cuthbert.Chapel of
Nine Altars.The cathed-
ral a vener-
able pile.

CITY OF
DURHAM.Curious
ancient
legend.The Galilee
and adorn-
ments of the
towers.Fine speci-
mens of
Saxon and
Norman
architecture

event which occasioned the latter to be founded on this spot. According to the legend, the monks who had removed St. Cuthbert's relics from Ripon, in hopes of discovering a more peaceful residence, were by a vision directed to Dunholme, a place they were then unacquainted with; but while travelling through the country with uncertain steps, a woman in quest of a strayed cow, was informed, in their hearing, that she would find it in Dunholme (Durham), whither, with grateful hearts they accompanied their female guide. The figures which represent the cow, the woman, and some other personage, appear in a recess of the stone-work; but were re-sculptured a few years ago, and their original forms somewhat altered. The east front has been repaired and modernized: the windows forming a double range, are all of the lancet shape, excepting the centre window of the upper tier, which is circular, and radiated with stone-work. These windows were originally ornamented with a profusion of painted glass, which, from various accidents, became so defaced and mutilated, that the subjects could not be traced; it has been entirely removed. The south front preserves much of its ancient character, though some parts have been chiseled over to make way for the new facings. Only a partial view can be obtained of this side of the cathedral, as the cloisters, dormitory, and other buildings, conceal nearly the whole of the lower part. The west front, consisting of two highly ornamented square towers, with the Galilee between, appears to great advantage from the opposite side of the river. The basement line of the elevation presents the projecting chapel of the Galilee, flanked by huge buttresses and arches, springing out of the rock, to contribute due support to its walls, which form one vast combination of security to the main edifice. Above the Galilee is the great west window, with various enriched compartments springing up to the roof. The architectural adornments of the towers are modern; and the attempt to make them accord with the original forms has, in many instances, proved unsuccessful: their summits are bounded by pinnacles, and open worked battlements. The great centre tower rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, and is singularly rich and elegant. Round it is a profusion of fine tracery, pointed arches, and other ornaments; and its buttresses are graced with niches, canopied, and decorated with tracery, within which various statues are placed, representing the original founders and patrons of the see. The height of this tower is 214 feet. The interior of the cathedral is highly interesting to those who wish to trace the connexion between Saxon and Norman architecture, or to observe the latter in perhaps its highest stage of perfection. The comparison of these orders with the English, or pointed styles, may also be made; as the chapel of the Nine Altars partakes, in its general enrichments and proportion, of the architectural character of Salisbury cathedral; and, from its singularly light appearance, forms a striking contrast with the massive Norman work prevalent in the other parts of the fabric. In the middle of the nave, between the four western pillars, is the Baptisterium, or font; a rich piece of tabernacle-work, of red oak, in an octangular form, terminating in a pinnacle, ornamented by a dove with expanded wings. The upper part is supported on columns: the whole is about thirty feet high. At a little distance further to the east, and forming part of the pavement, is a long cross, of blue marble, marking the boundary beyond which females were not allowed to pass, even many years after they had been permitted to enter the cathedral from the Galilee. The Galilee, or St. Mary's chapel, is divided by clustered columns, and semicircular arches, into five aisles; the most northern of which is now enclosed as the registrar's office. The singular combination of the Norman and pointed styles displayed in this building arose from the repairs directed by Bishop, afterwards Cardinal Langley, about the year 1406. Here were formerly three altars, now wholly removed: that in the centre was dedicated to the Holy Virgin. Before the steps, which approached it, is

the tomb of the cardinal, who died in 1438; and near it, to the south, a large marble stone, covering the remains of the venerable Bede, the most learned man of his time. From east to west, the breadth of the Galilee is fifty feet; its length is eighty feet. The original entrance was on the north, from a small yard, adjoining the church-yard; but it is now entered from the side aisles of the cathedral. On the south side of the nave lie the remains of the great Ralph, Lord Neville, who was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the battle of Red Hills, or Neville's Cross, in 1346. The tomb of his son, Lord John, is placed near. Ralph, Lord Neville, was the first layman who was permitted to be interred within the cathedral. These monuments were formerly ornamented with incumbent figures of the great personages enclosed within them, and surrounded by smaller carved figures in alabaster, finely cut; but they are now mutilated, and nearly defaced; an outrage which is to be attributed to the general disrespect paid to religious edifices during the civil wars. In those lamentable times the cathedral was converted into a place of confinement for the Scottish prisoners after the battle of Dunbar; and they destroyed or mutilated whatever came within their reach. The great tower, or lantern, which rises at the intersection of the nave and middle transept, is supported by clusters, of columns, rising to the springing of the groins: the great arch springing from them is crowned by an open gallery of communication round the inside of the lantern: the space from the gallery to the window is filled with rich compartments, which, with the window itself, are well imagined: groined arches form the termination of the lantern; and, when viewed from below, the magnitude and grandeur of its several parts are extremely striking." At each end of the middle transept, on the east side, is an aisle separated from the body of the transept by one clustered and two round pillars: one of the latter is grooved in the spiral form; the other in the zig-zag manner: in each aisle were formerly three altars. The windows of this transept were once richly ornamented with painted glass, of which little remains but a figure of St. Bede in a blue habit, and some imperfect memorials of the crucifixion. At the south end of the transept is a curious clock, erected by the dean and chapter in the year 1632. The choir is divided from the transept by an oak screen, decorated with festoons of fruit and flowers, carved in a very bold style, and having an entablature of a rich foliage pattern. Over the screen is a large and fine-toned organ. The length of the choir is 120 feet: the floor is paved with black and white marble. The prebendal stalls are finished with tabernacle work, in which the ancient style is but indifferently imitated, but their general effect is not unpleasing. On the south side is the episcopal throne, an elegant structure, erected about the year 1730, by Bishop Hatfield, over the vault wherein he lies interred. The throne is considerably elevated; in the centre is a chair of state, having a canopy of ornamental tabernacle work; it was repaired by Bishop Crew in the year 1700, and new painted and gilt by Bishop Egerton in 1772. The pulpit, which is on the north side, is adorned with figures of some of the apostles, neatly inlaid on the panels, and nearly as large as life. The choir comprehends four pillars on each side; two of them clustered, and two round: the latter are cut in the spiral figure. The roof was repaired, or rather new vaulted, by Prior Hotoun, who acceded in 1289: it is of elegant Gothic work, the ribs of the arches terminating in points ornamented with roses; the fillets pierced in roses and crosses: some of the decorations of the centre roses are singular; one next to the organ contains a human figure, with three round balls in an apron. From the altar-rails eastward, the whole work appears nearly of the same date; and, by the architecture of this part, it seems that the building originally terminated here, and was opened further eastward to form a connexion with the east transept, or chapel of the Nine Altars. The columns which rise at the altar-rail are little more than the plain

CITY OF
DURHAM.Monuments
to the
memory of
eminent
persons.Memorials
of the
venerable
Bede.Interior
decorations
of the
cathedral.

CITY OF
DURHAM.Screen of
elegant
workman-
ship.Chapel of
Nine Altars.Remains of
St. Cuth-
bert.

facing of a common wall, ornamented with long small pilasters, single, and belted in the middle: their capitals pierced, decorated with figures of animals, and finished above with tabernacle work. The opening of the gallery in this part is different from the rest of the church, and consists of three pointed arches, supported by columns, whose capitals are richly pierced; the fillets of the arches are pierced, and highly decorated; and there is also an interior pillar supporting a groined vaulting. Here the building appears to have been broken off, and the east wall removed; yet the vaulting of the roof is continued, and over the altar-table finished with a fine pointed arch, supported on clustered pillars, ranging with the side of the east transept: the capitals, and the fillets, or mouldings of the arch, are highly finished with pierced work, and bear no degree of similitude to any of the more western parts of the edifice. Within the altar rails are four seats on each side of the altar-table, for the officiating priests to rest, formed of pillars supporting pinnacle work, of the same materials and design as the work behind the altar, and most probably were erected at the same time. The screen, which forms the eastern termination of the choir, and divides it from the Feretory, and chapel of the Nine Altars, is of very elegant workmanship, but has been greatly mutilated at various periods since its erection. It was given by John, Lord Neville, at the expense of £400 (a vast sum in those times); the prior and convent contributing largely, by giving towards its completion £123 6s. 8d. the work of it having been previously wrought in London, and sent hither by sea. Robert Berrington, the prior, employed seven expert masons, who were almost a year in erecting it, and to whom, besides their wages, he allowed meat and drink till the work was finished, in 1380. The design is divided into three tiers, or stories: the lowest, or basement, is solid, the second and third are open, so that the statues which filled the niches, or rather canopies, were seen through in a back view from the east side. The light and airy pinnacles, rising in a pyramidal form, tier above tier, in splendid confusion, cannot be too much admired. Under three grand centre canopies on the west side, were originally whole length statues of our lady, St. Cuthbert, and St. Oswald; and all the others were likewise ornamented with statues of great and holy personages. The various niches on the east side were also filled with historic statues. Behind the screen, projecting into the chapel of the Nine Altars, and on a level with the choir, is the chapel called the Feretory, where the gorgeous shrine of St. Cuthbert was anciently deposited. This shrine was once the richest in the kingdom; but its ancient splendour has vanished, and the only marks of its former reputation are to be found in the hollow impressions worn in the stone flooring, by the feet of the numerous pilgrims who visited the shrine in the ages of superstition. So meritorious was this last act considered, that in the year 1284, William, Bishop of Dunblain, granted a remission of forty days' penance to every votary who performed it. The remains of St. Cuthbert are said to have been deposited here, in a "chest well fortified with nayles and leather," which was afterwards enclosed in a marble sepulchre at the expense of John, Lord Neville; but these have long been removed, the shrine having been defaced and plundered by the commissioners of Henry VIII., who himself ordered the sanctified relics of St. Cuthbert to be buried in the ground under the place where his shrine was exalted. A large blue stone, placed in the centre of the floor, is reported to cover the often-removed bones of the venerated saint. The chapel of the Nine Altars, terminating the cathedral eastward, is entered from the side aisles of the choir, by a descent of several steps. Its length is 130 feet; its breadth, from the screen of the high altar, 51 feet; thus making the entire length of the building 411 feet. The pilasters of this transept, from which rise the groins of the roof, are of an angular projection, light and elegant: on each side of the great window, the pilasters consist of a cluster of small circular columns, one of larger dimensions in

front, and six on each side to form the projecting angle. The several columns composing the clusters are beautifully contrived to relieve the eye from the general mass; as they stand in part clear of the body of the cluster, but are connected with it by their bases, bands, and capitals, which, with the ribs of the groins springing from them, are enriched with foliage and flowers. Every other column is of black marble, the intermediate ones of white free-stone, which had a beautiful effect before they were, from the mistaken zeal of reformation, daubed over, and concealed as they now remain, with washing and ochre. This portion of the cathedral received its name from the nine altars erected beneath the windows on the east side, and dedicated to various saints. The decorations of these altars, as they appeared previously to the reformation, have been thus described. "The nine altars had their several screens, and covers of wainscot overhead; having likewise between every altar a very fair and large partition of wainscot, all varnished over with fine branches and flowers, and other imagery work, containing the several lockyers and amberies for the safe keeping of the vestments and ornaments belonging to the altar, with three or four little amberies in the wall, for the same use and purpose." Before the great centre window, nine cressets, or lamps, were suspended, whose light was so great, as to make every part of the church visible during the whole time they were kept burning. Many distinguished prelates, and other eminent persons, have been interred in this cathedral, and their remains covered with beautiful tombs and brasses, which have mostly been swept away by the hands of sacrilege or fanaticism, since the days of Henry VIII.: the principal monument now remaining is that to the memory of Bishop Hatfield, on the south side of the choir. The basement story of the episcopal throne serves as a canopy to the altar-tomb of this prelate, whose effigy is in fine preservation, and has been thus described by Mr. Carter. "This beautiful statue has fortunately been preserved in a nearly perfect state to this time; a few of the most prominent parts having only suffered. The bishop is habited in his episcopal dress, richly adorned with sculpture, painting, and gilding, in imitation of embroidery. The outer garment is the chasuble in its ancient ample form, and much ornamented. On his hands are the episcopal gloves, embroidered on the back; on his left arm is the maniple. Beneath the chasuble is the linen alb, or surplice; and under that appears another garment or tunic, on which are richly embroidered three shields of arms. On the central shield are the arms of England; in the two lateral ones the bishop's own coat. The honour of bearing the arms of England in this manner seems a proof of the high estimation in which this magnanimous prelate was held by his sovereign, and perhaps might have been granted to him in consequence of the distinguished part he bore in the signal victory of Neville's Cross. The feet of the bishop are covered with rich embroidered shoes; and on his head is the mitre of its ancient low form." The painting and gilding which adorned the statue, as well as the emblazonments and arms which ornamented the whole tomb, are now entirely hidden and defaced by a thick coat of light yellow. Some beautifully ornamented door-ways, in the Norman style, are connected with different parts of the cathedral. The proportion of the door entering into the north cloister, from the west end of the south aisle, is very striking, and it has much of the air of a Roman arch. The second door opens from the north side of the cloisters into the east end of the south aisle of the nave, and is equally rich and singular in its decorations with the former. The cloisters, which adjoin the cathedral on the south, were erected between the years 1389 and 1438, at the expense of £838 17s. 6d.; £600 of which was paid by Bishop Skirlaw, and the remainder by Cardinal Langley. They form a quadrangle of 147 feet, having eleven open windows in each front, the mullions and tracery of which were repaired in the pointed style some years ago. They are ceiled with panels of

CITY OF
DURHAM.Derivation
of the name
of Nine
Altars.Many dis-
tinguished
persons
interred in
the cath-
edral.Description
of the
beautiful
statue
erected to
the memory
of Bishop
Hatfield.

CITY OF
DURHAM.Depository
of grants
and char-
ters.The ceme-
try.The
college.

Irish oak, originally ornamented with emblazoned shields of the arms of various illustrious personages who contributed to enrich the church by their benevolence or piety: scarcely any of these embellishments are now distinguishable. On the west side of the cloisters is the dormitory, which is entered by a flight of stone steps. This is an apartment of very large proportions, but ill-lighted, and desolate in its aspect. Under the dormitory were the song-school and treasury; in which, according to Hutchinson, are lodged about ninety royal charters and grants, fifty-two deeds by nobles and barons, and 266 by inferior gentry; about 131 by popes, bishops, priors, &c, and 130 other original deeds and copies: altogether 670. On the east side of the cloisters was the Frater-house, or Monks'-hall, which Dean Sudbury converted into an elegant library for the dean and chapter about the year 1680. This apartment was repaired a few years ago, and the excellent collection of books re-arranged. Various Roman inscriptions, found in the bishopric, and in the adjoining county of Northumberland, are here deposited; as well as many records and curiosities, and among them a copy of Magna Charta, dated 12th November, 1216; another dated 11th February, 1224; a manuscript copy of the Bible, in four volumes, folio, upwards of 600 years old; and Bede's five books of History, of the same date. The great part of the chapter-house, which stood on the east side of the cloisters, was pulled down during the late repairs of the cathedral: its form was an oblong square, terminating in a semi-circle towards the east. Its internal arrangement is spoken of as bearing a striking resemblance to the most ancient Christian churches. In this building many of the ancient prelates were entombed; and against the east end was the stone chair or throne in which the new bishops were installed. The cemetery, or centry garth, which extended eastward from the chapter-house, and in which was placed the stone cross of St. Ethelwold, said to have been removed from the church at Lindisfarne, was the general burial-place of the monks. In the cathedral churchyard, which ranges on the north side, among numerous other memorials, is an altar-tomb to the memory of Dodsley, the respected author of "The Economy of Human Life," and other esteemed works. From the cloisters, a passage leads to a spacious oblong square, called the college, which occupies the most pleasant part of the city, and is chiefly inhabited by persons whose offices attach them to the cathedral. Here are the deanery and prebendal houses: the latter are well built, partly modern, and have a very respectable appearance. The deanery was formerly the prior's lodgings; but scarcely any of the apartments remain unaltered: the kitchen was originally the kitchen of the monastery, and has been characterized as a master-piece of masonry: its form is octangular, and its dimensions very large. The roof is vaulted in its general construction resembling the abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury. At the upper end of the square is a neat fountain, or reservoir, for supplying the neighbouring families with water, which is brought in pipes from Eivet-moor, at the distance of about a mile. The stone gateway at the entrance of the college from the Baileys was erected by Prior Castell, about the year 1515. Above it was the chapel of St. Helen, and the old exchequer, where all the rents reserved in the chapter leases are made payable. When the possessions of the Benedictine priory, established here by Bishop Carilepho, were surrendered to Henry VIII., in the year 1540, the whole endowment of the see amounted to upwards of £2,821 annually; and though in the time of the commonwealth, episcopal estates to the amount of £68,121 15s. 9d. were sold by the parliament's commissioners, the revenues of this church are still of greater value than those of any other bishopric in England. In 1541, Henry VIII. granted a new foundation charter, directing that the cathedral church, instead of being dedicated, as before, to the blessed Mary the Virgin, and St. Cuthbert the bishop, should thenceforth bear the denomination of the cathedral of Christ

and blessed Mary the Virgin; and that it should be governed by a dean and twelve prebendaries. The establishment, besides the dean and prebendaries, consists of two arch-deacons, twelve minor canons, a deacon, sub-deacon, sixteen singing-men, a master of the choristers, ten choristers, a divinity reader, eight alms-men, two masters of the grammar-school, eighteen scholars, two vergers, two porters, two sextons, and two barbers. In the seventh of Edward VI., an act of parliament was obtained through the influence of the Duke of Northumberland, by which the bishopric of Durham was dissolved, and all the lands and possessions thereof were given to the king, with authority, by letters patent, to erect two new bishoprics; one at Durham, with 2,000 marks revenue; and the other at Newcastle, with 1,000 marks revenue; together with a deanery and chapter there. This act was procured by the duke under the plea that the bishopric was too large, and that one prelate was insufficient for its proper government; but the king dying soon afterwards, it was never carried into execution; and after the accession of Queen Mary, it was repealed, and the bishop reinstated in his see, and all the county palatinate regalities and jurisdictions, both ecclesiastical and temporal. From the cathedral on the north extends an open area, called the Place, or Palace-green, on the north side of which is the castle, now the residence of the bishop whenever he visits Durham. This structure occupies a portion of the rocky eminence on which the cathedral is built, and from its upper apartments commands some very fine views of the city and surrounding country. Whether this spot was fortified before the time of William the Conqueror is uncertain; but probability favours the opinion. The fortifications which originally surrounded the city included the whole summit of the hill, the outward wall extending along the brink of the eminence, and forming an elliptical figure, abruptly terminated at its northern extremity by the castle. The most ancient part of this structure is the keep or tower, which occupies the top of an artificial mount, and is supposed to have been of Norman construction; though Hutchinson, from the roses which ornament the summits of the buttresses, and the form of the windows, is more inclined to refer its erection to Bishop Hatfield. The form of the keep is that of an irregular octagon; its diameter, in the widest part, sixty-three feet, six inches; and in the narrowest, sixty-one feet. It is now a mere shell; but appears to have contained originally four stories, or tiers of apartments, exclusively of a series of vaults, which rise from the foundation. The angles are supported by buttresses: a parapet, defended by an embattled breast-work, ran round the summit of the whole building; but having become very ruinous, it was taken down by the direction of Bishop Thurlow, in the year 1789: the principal entrance was on the west side. The perpendicular height of the mount on which it stands is forty-four feet: round this space three pleasant terraces have been formed, each ten feet wide, and communicating with each other by flights of steps. The buildings which now constitute the castle have been erected at various times, and by different persons, and have consequently but little uniformity. Some parts, which had suffered by fire, were restored by Bishop Pudsey, who acceded to the bishopric in the year 1153. He is also supposed to have erected the first hall; which, with other parts of the castle, having gone to decay, a new and more magnificent hall was built by Bishop Hatfield, the original length of which is recorded to have been 360 feet. On the enthronization of Bishop Bury, that prelate entertained the King and Queen of England, the King of Scotland, the two metropolitans, and five other bishops; seven earls, with their ladies; all the nobility north of Trent, with a vast concourse of knights, esquires, and other people of distinction; among whom were many abbots, priors, and other religious persons. From this apartment the present hall was formed; the length of which is 180 feet, its height 36, and its breadth 50. Within it are some casts of busts from the antique;

CITY OF
DURHAM.

The establishment of the convent.

Fine views from the castle.

Description of the castle.

Splendid entertainment to the king, queen, &c.

CITY OF
DURHAM.Progressive
alterations
in building.Assizes,
quarter
sessions,
&c. held
here.Fine effect
of varied
scenery
from the
new bridge.

and whole-length portraits of the Archbishops Cranmer, Parker, Whitgift, Bancroft, and Laud; and of John Overall, Bishop of Norwich; John Cosin, Bishop of Durham; and Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester. Many additions and alterations were made by succeeding prelates, particularly by Bishop Tunstall, who erected a gateway and tower on the side of the Palace-green, and flanked it on each side with a strong wall: he also built a small chapel, and made various other improvements. Additional apartments were erected by Bishop Cosin; and further alterations have been since effected, by which the internal arrangement and appearance of the building have been much amended. Under the direction of the bishop, new improvements have been made, and a beautiful archway in the gallery, supposed to have been stopped up several centuries, again opened, and repaired. This is one of the most admirable specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture extant. Numerous paintings are distributed on the staircase, and through some of the apartments, but not any of them merit particular notice. Adjoining the keep, on the east, is the Great North-gateway, a strong fabric, erected by Bishop Langley, and now used as the gaol. The outward, or lower part, was defended by a gate and portcullis; within which is a recess, constructed with sally-ports and galleries, for the annoyance of assailants, who might force the first gate: the upper part was secured by double gates. All the other gates of the city have been removed. On the western side of the Palace-green is the Exchequer, a strong square stone building, erected by Bishop Neville, about the year 1450. Adjoining it is the bishop's library, built by Bishop Cosin, who also greatly contributed towards erecting the law courts, south of the library, where the assizes, quarter-sessions, &c. are held. The court for the trial of crown causes was much enlarged in the year 1791. On the opposite side of the green is an hospital, or almshouse, for eight poor men and women, founded by Bishop Cosin, in the year 1666; and adjoining it at each end is a school-house, rebuilt about the same period by the above prelate, but originally endowed by Bishop Langley. From the Palace-green is an avenue leading to the public walks, called the banks, which skirt the river. These were made, and are kept in repair, by the munificence of the dean and chapter. "These celebrated walks," observes Warner, "accompany the bending of the stream, and command several interesting peeps at the city, and its august ornaments—the castle and cathedral. The banks, rocky and abrupt on one hand, and sloping gently to the river on the other, darkened by a solemn depth of shade, sequestered and retired, in the immediate neighbourhood of a busy scene of society, afford a retreat of the most beautiful and agreeable nature. The variety of the scenes which they open also is remarkable; deep glades and solemn dells; scarred rock, and verdant lawn; sylvan glades, and proud castellated edifices. From the elegant new bridge, the last mentioned feature is seen to great effect; the castle and cathedral blend their battlements and turrets together, and rise with inconceivable majesty from the sacred groves which clothe their rocky foundations. The combination here of trees and buildings, water and rock, home sylvan scenery and fine distance, is at once beautiful and grand." The bridge mentioned by Mr. Warner is an elegant structure, which was erected between the years 1772 and 1777, from the designs of Mr. George Nicholson, then architect to the dean and chapter. The old bridge, which stood at some distance higher up the river, and was only of sufficient width for the crossing of foot-passengers and horses, was carried away by a dreadful flood, that commenced on the afternoon of the 16th of November, 1771, and continued to rise till about one o'clock the next morning. By this time, the body of water had become so immense, that the arches of Elvet-bridge, being partially choked up with rubbish, would not admit of its flowing off; and its weight forced down a long wall nearly adjoining. The torrent then rushed forward with such a vast impetus

that scarcely any thing could withstand its pressure. Four arches of the bridge were swept away, and all the lower buildings of the city, garden walls, &c. were either destroyed, or left in a very ruinous condition. When the flood abated, in the course of the day, all the low lands about Houghall, Shincliff, &c. were strewn with the carcasses of drowned cattle, and the hedges covered with corn and hay, that had been washed down by the water; which rose eight feet ten inches higher than had ever been recorded in the annals of Durham. As scarcely any rain had fallen during several days, within many miles of the city, various reasons were assigned for this extraordinary inundation; but the most probable was, that it was occasioned by a violent and almost incessant rain, which had deluged the western parts of the county and its neighbourhood, near the sources of the river. There are two other bridges at Durham, called Framwell-gate-bridge, and Elvet-bridge: the former was erected by Bishop Flambard, about the year 1120, and is a very excellent piece of masonry. It consists of a pier, and two elliptical arches, of ninety feet space, so flat as to be constructed on the quarter section of a circle, calculated to suit the low shores on each side. Elvet-bridge consists of nine or ten arches: it was built by Bishop Pudsey, and repaired in the time of Bishop Fox, who granted an indulgence to all who should contribute towards the expense: upon or near it were formerly two chapels, dedicated respectively to St. James and St. Andrew. Durham contains six churches, independently of the cathedral. The principal of these, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, on the south side of the market-place. It consists of a nave and side aisles, with a square tower at the south-west angle. Here are the seats for the body corporate, and various city companies. The whole building was repaired some years ago. St. Mary-le-Bow or Bough church is situated on the east side of the North Bailey; according to tradition, on the same spot where St. Cuthbert's remains were lodged, in a tabernacle of boughs and wands, when they were first brought by the monks to Durham. The present edifice was built about the middle of the seventeenth century, and opened for divine service in the year 1685; it is a neat uniform building, without aisles, and furnished with a good organ. The church of St. Oswald is an ancient structure, occupying a fine elevated situation on the eastern banks of the river, in that part of the suburbs called New Elvet: it consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles. The roof is of wood, curiously vaulted, jointed with rose knots; the rafters sustained on brackets, ornamented with cherubs, bearing shields: this is supposed to have been constructed by William de Catten, who was vicar in the year 1411: but the body of the edifice must have been built long before that period, as one Dolsinus occurs as priest here so early as 1156. The windows contain a great quantity of painted glass, but in a very dilapidated state. St. Giles's church appears to be of remote origin; having no aisles, and much resembling the old church at Jarrow, being narrow, long, and lofty; its length is thirty paces, and its width seven. On the south side are six irregular windows; and on the north side two. In the chancel is a recumbent effigy, cut in wood, traditionally said to belong to one of the Heath family, buried here in 1591. It represents a male figure in complete armour, the hands elevated, and the head resting upon a helmet, with a bear's paw for the crest. On one of the bells is said to be an inscription in Saxon characters. "The traveller who is conducted to this church," observes Mr. Hutchinson, "should be admitted at the north door, and depart from the south door, where a noble prospect opens to the view, too extensive for a picture, and too rich for description. The inadequate ideas which language can convey are to be lamented by the reader who has a taste for rural beauties, and the elegance of landscape. The church of St. Giles stands upon very elevated ground, open to the south, where the view is unobstructed. In front, the meadow grounds form a steep descent to the river; on one wing closed by

CITY OF
DURHAM.Destructive
floodContains six
churches.Description
of the
churches
and their
monuments

CITY OF
DURHAM.Elvet-
bridge, with
even archesMaiden-
castle, or
cliff.Old Dur-
ham-house,
in a finely
cultivated
district.

the wood called Pelaw-wood; on the other side by the buildings of the street. At the foot of the hill the river Wear forms a beautiful canal, almost a mile in length, terminated by Elvet-bridge to the right, and by the wooded enclosures of Old Durham on the left. On the opposite shore is the race ground, consisting of an extended tract of level meads, from whence, by a gradual ascent, rise the two Elvets; the street of Old Elvet running parallel, the other obliquely, bordered with gardens, and terminated by Elvet church, a handsome structure. The channel of the river lying between New Elvet and the Bailies affords an agreeable break or change in the objects; the sloping gardens being seen over the buildings of Elvet, softened to the eye with that pleasing tint which the distance produces. On the brink of the ascent stands the Bailies, object rising gradually above object, guarded with the remains of the town wall, and crowned with the cathedral church, which in this view presents the north and east fronts, like the mitre which binds the temples of its prelate; giving the noblest supreme ornament to the capital of the principality. To the right, Elvet-bridge, with seven arches, receives the stream, and intercepts a further view of the progress of the river: over it, tier above tier, rise the buildings of Sadler-street, the gloomy and solemn towers of the gaol, and the battlement and octagonal tower of the castle; the trophies of civil jurisdiction wearing the aspect of old secular authority, and the frowns of feudal power. Between the chief objects, the cathedral and castle; on the nearer back-ground, South-street, with its hanging gardens, makes a fine curvature; behind which, Brandon-mount, with a spit of high land, extending towards Auckland, form the horizon. Further to the right, from the banks of the river, rise the buildings of the market-place, crowding the tower of the church, from whence the streets of Claypath and Gillygate extend. Thus far description has proceeded without much faltering; but in the other divisions of the scene it is faint, and totally inadequate: whoever would know the rest must come and view it. Over the meadows, in the centre, a precipice rises nearly one hundred perpendicular feet in height, called Maiden-castle Scar, or Cliff; the steep sides of the hill to the right and left are covered with a forest of old oaks, and the foot of the cliff is washed by the river, whose stream appears again at this point. The lofty ridge of hills, clothed with oaks, stretching away, forms a zig-zag figure; at the most distant point of which, the great southern road, up the new enclosed grounds of Elvet-moor, is seen climbing the hill, for near a mile, beyond which very distant eminences form a blue-tinged horizon. To the left of Maiden-castle Cliff, you look upon a rich valley, highly cultivated, extending nearly five miles in length, and two in width, bending to the south-west, through which the river winds its silver stream, in the figure of an S. Hanging woods shut in each side of the nearer vale, where are finely disposed, the pleasant village of Shincliff, its bridge of three arches, the villa of the late William Rudd, Esq., and Houghall-house. The extreme part of the valley is closed by the woods of Shincliff, Butterby, and Croxdale, forming an elegant amphitheatre; over these rise distant hills, lined out with enclosures, giving the yellow and brown tint to the landscape over the richer coloured woods. The whole finished with an elevated horizon, on the wings of which are scattered the villages of Ferry-hill and Merrington; the town of Merrington-church, forming a beautiful and lofty obelisk. One of the greatest excellencies of this landscape is, that the ground rises gradually before you, and just such a distance is maintained as preserves all the objects distinct. To the left you look down upon Old Durham-house, its terraces and hanging gardens, with a fine bend of cultivated country, stretching away through another opening of the hills towards the east, bounded by the high woods of Quarrington, and the cliffs of Coxhoe lime-kilns; more rustic than the other views, and being in simple nature, affords a pleasing variety to the eye of the man of taste, who stands (if we may be allowed

the extravagant expression) on this enchanted ground." St. Margaret's-church, situated in Crossgate, and that of Little St. Mary, in the South Bailey, present nothing remarkable. The meeting-houses, occupied by the respective denominations of Independents, Presbyterians, Quakers, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, are six in number. The market-place is a small square, having a guildhall, or tolbooth, on the west side; a pant, or conduit, to supply the inhabitants with water, near the centre; and a piazza, where the corn markets, &c. are held, on the south. The guildhall was originally built by Bishop Tunstall, about the year 1555, but it has since been repaired, and much improved: in the dining-room are portraits of Charles II., and Bishop Crewe. The pant is a stone building, of an octagonal form, surmounted with a statue of Neptune. The water is brought from an enclosed spring, about half a mile distant, originally given for the use of the city, in March 1451, by Thomas Billingham, of Chokehagh, Esq., to John Laund, Alderman of the Guild of Corpus Christi, in the church of St. Nicholas, and his successors. The piazza, or corn-market, was constructed with the materials of an old cross, which stood near the conduit, and was removed in the year 1781. A dispensary was established here by subscription, in 1785; and the contributions becoming very liberal, the trustees determined to extend the charity, by converting it into an infirmary, where the sick poor should be admitted without expense, and a large and more convenient building for that purpose was completed about forty years ago, on a piece of ground in Allergate, given by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Coxhoe. In 1790, an act was obtained for lighting, paving, and otherwise improving the city; and various judicious alterations have been effected under its clauses. In 1791, a small theatre was built by subscription, in Sadler-gate; and about the year 1803, a subscription library was founded. The recreation of the inhabitants is further provided for by a race-course; which, from the following curious entry in the parochial register of St. Nicholas, appears to have been established as early as the reign of Charles II.: "April, 1683. It is ordered, that Simon Lackenby is to keep, in lieu of his entercommon ground, one sufficient bull for the use of the city and borough Kyne, for three years next ensuing; and to give ten shillings towards a silver plate for a course." Durham, after its civil establishment, was originally termed a borough; and its local polity was exercised by a bailiff, whose appointment remained with the bishops. In the first charter of incorporation, which was granted by Bishop Pudsey, besides other considerable privileges, the inhabitants were discharged from the custom of marchet, or right of the lord of the manor to pass the first night with every new-made bride. Under Bishop Neville, the chief-officer was styled bailiff of the city of Durham; and in the year 1565, by a new charter, granted by Bishop Pilkington, the civil jurisdiction was vested in an alderman, and twelve assistant burgesses. In 1602, Bishop Matthews, by another charter, vested the government in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen; the latter to be chosen yearly by the aldermen, from the twelve incorporated companies, in equal proportions. This charter was confirmed by James I., and continued in force till 1684, when it was surrendered to Bishop Crewe, who immediately granted a new charter; but some informality having been discovered in the forms of surrendering the former one, that was again restored, and continued to direct the actions of the body corporate till the year 1761, when some election stratagems occasioned such divisions among the corporate officers, that the parties refused to act with each other; by which means the prescribed number of members could not be kept up, and the charter became vacated. From that time the city was governed by a bailiff till the year 1780, when Bishop Egerton granted a new charter, dated the 2d of October, in which its former government by a mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen, with some inferior officers, was

CITY OF
DURHAM.The guild-
hall.Excellent
infirmary.Civil juris-
diction.

<i>Align.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>					<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
15	Dursley * m t & pa	Gloucester .	Cam 1	Berkley 4	Wickwar 9	108	3226		
34	Durston pa	Somerset . .	Taunton 4	Somerton . . . 13	Brigewater . . 6	136	226		
12	Durweston pa	Dorset . . .	Bland. Forum 3	Shaftesbury 10	Stalbridge . . 10	103	418		
28	Duston pa	Northampt .	Northampton 2	Daventry . . . 11	Wellington . . 12	67	603		
7	Dutton to	Chester . . .	Frodsham . . 5	Daresbury . . 3	Overton 6	178	329		
22	Dutton to	Lancaster . .	Blackburn . . 6	Clitheroe . . . 7	Garstang . . . 12	257	490		
52	Dutton Cacca to	Denbigh . . .	Wrexham . . . 5	Holt 2	Darland 2	187	103		
52	Dutton Diffreth . . . to	Denbigh . . .	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 1	186	161
52	Dutton Y Bran to	Denbigh . . .	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 2	. . . . . 2	187	58

CITY OF DURHAM.

The trade not extensive.

Bequests for charitable purposes.

re-established, and the rights of the citizens explained and confirmed. Neither the county nor the city of Durham was represented in parliament till the reign of Charles II.; a circumstance ascribed to the vast power and influence of the bishop; as returning members to parliament was anciently considered as more grievous and inconvenient than either useful or honourable. In the year 1673, an act was passed, by which the city and county were authorized to send two members; and from that period the returns have been regularly made. The right of election for the city is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and freemen: the number of voters is about 1000. The trade of this city is not extensive; some years ago it had a woollen manufactory, which furnished employment to several hundred persons, but that has been wholly abandoned. It also possessed a large cotton manufactory, established by the Messrs. Salvin, in the year 1796; but, after greatly suffering by the war, it was entirely destroyed by an accidental fire, which commenced on the morning of the 7th of January, 1804, and in a few hours consumed the very extensive factory that had been built for carrying it on near St. Oswald's church. The woollen business originated in a bequest made to the city of Durham by Mr. Henry Smith, on the 20th of July, 1598, of all his coal-mines, then of the annual value of £100, and a personal estate worth £600. Some years afterwards the trustees commenced a cloth manufactory, which was discontinued in 1619; and a scheme was devised to increase the value of the donation, by applying it to the purchase of land. In 1759, the proceeds were again appropriated to establish a cloth manufactory, and various buildings were erected for the convenience of the workmen, and the reception of the machinery; but the establishment ultimately failed. The collieries have also been many years abandoned. Amongst various other bequests for charitable uses in this city are those of Bishop Crewe, and Bishop Wood, of Lichfield; the former left £100 per annum, for apprenticing the children of the poor: the latter £20 annually, for the relief of small debtors; and £100 to be laid out upon a rent charge, for the maintenance of the indigent inhabitants. The Sunday-school system has made great progress in this city; from the benevolent attention of the ladies in particular, whose visits have produced the most beneficial effects in the improvement of the scholars, of whom about 300, or upwards, are thus educated. In the month of August, 1809, this city was visited by an awful storm of lightning and thunder, accompanied by torrents of rain and hail. Several houses were struck by the electric fluid, and a bark-mill, near St. Andrew's church, was set on fire. Some personal injury was sustained in different quarters, but no lives were lost.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 29th, horned cattle; 30th, sheep and hogs; and 31st, horses; Saturday before May 13th, horned cattle; Whit-Tuesday, sheep and hogs; and Sept. 15th, horses; and Saturday before November 23d.—Mail arrives 17 morning, departs 11 12 afternoon.—Bankers, Backhouse and Co., draw on Esdaile and Co.; and Ridley and Co., on Glyn and Co.—Inns, the Queen's Head and the Waterloo Hotel.

* DURSLEY. The small irregularly built market-town of Dursley is situated at the base of a steep hill, covered with a fine hanging wood of beech. Many of the houses and other buildings bear the marks of considerable antiquity: on the exterior of one of them is the date 1520. The fossil productions of this and the adjacent parishes are very considerable.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
22	Duxbury to	Lancaster ..	Chorley 2	Bolton 9	Blackburn . 10	206	213
6	Duxford pa	Cambridge ..	Linton 6	Royston 7	Cambridge .. 8	43	670
50	Dwygyfylchi pa	Cardarvon ..	AberConway 3	Beaumaris .. 9	Bangor 12	239	444
48	Dyffryn ham	Brecknock ..	Brecon 12	Crickhowel . 6	Bwlch 4	163	248
48	Dyffryn ham	Brecknock ..	..... 14	Penderyn 4	Vaenor 3	175	145
54	Dyffryn Clydach ham	Glamorgan ..	Neath 1	Lochor 12	Aberavon 5	198	936
58	Dyffryn Eilian to	Radnor	Rhaidar 1	CwmTiddw . 2	St. Iiamsans 3	182	360
58	Dyffryn Gwy to	Radnor	Radnor 1	..... 2	..... 4	182	507
48	Dyffryn Honddu ham	Brecon	Brecon 8	Bault 8	Talgarth 13	175	386
24	Dyke ham	Lincoln	Bourne 2	Folkingham . 6	Corby 9	99	143
21	Dymchurch pa	Kent	NewRomney 2	Hythe 5	Ashford 11	68	521
15	Dymock pa	Gloucester ..	Newent 4	Tewkesbury 12	Ledbury 4	116	1656
17	Dynedon pa	Hereford	Hereford 3	Ross 10	..... 11	132	301
26	Dynham ham	Monmouth	Chepstow 5	Caerlton 7	Usk 7	140	30
52	Dynhyllli, Upper ... to	Denbigh	Wrexham 5	Ruabon 1	Trevor 4	185	489
52	Dynhyllli, Lower ... to	Denbigh ....	..... 4	..... 1	..... 4	181	

Dursley is called by Leland. "A praty clothinge towne." The clothing manufacture is still its chief support, and is now carried on with every advantage derived from machinery: the business of making cards for the clothiers is also flourishing here. In old records, Dursley is enumerated as one of the five ancient boroughs in Gloucestershire; and so it was returned by the sheriff in the 9th of Edward I. The chief officer was formerly styled the *præpositus*, but now has the appellation of bailiff: he is elected annually at the manor court, from among the more respectable inhabitants; but his authority is limited to the examination of weights and measures, and the superintendence of the police. Near the centre of the town is a market-house, built with free-stone, about the year 1738, at the expense of the lord of the manor, whose arms are displayed in front: at the east end is a statue of Queen Anne. The charter for the market was granted by Edward IV. in the year 1471. Dursley church is an elegant building, with a tower of modern Gothic at the west end, and a handsome portal on the south; over which are three ornamental niches, canopied. The dividing arches of the interior are light: carved on the timber frame roof are the arms of Berkeley and Fitz-Alan, and the device of Thomas Tanner, who, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a chapel at the end of the south aisle, for the reception of a chantry, in which is the figure of a skeleton beneath a canopy, intended as a memorial of him. The old spire fell in 1699, while the bells were ringing, by which accident several lives were lost: it was rebuilt and finished in 1700, at the expense of £1000. The chancel was likewise erected in 1738, and neatly fitted up. On the south-east side of the church-yard, some springs arise out of the ground like boiling water, in so copious a manner, as to drive a fulling mill, at about a hundred yards distance below; and are never known to diminish in quantity. At their rise they cover a fine level gravelly bottom, for about fifteen feet square, with nearly two feet of water, wherefore the inhabitants call it Broad-well; but further back than the time of Henry III. it was called Ewelme. This is a Saxon word, signifying the head of a spring; and it is conjectured that this remarkable water gave name to the town; as in British, *Dwr*, is water; and *Ley*, *Legc*, *Lega*, are common appellations for pasture grounds, particularly in elevated situations. The Berkeleys, lords of the manor from the time of the Domesday survey till the 6th of Richard II. formerly had a castle, or baronial residence, at the north-west end of the town, surrounded by a moat, which still remains: the site is now an orchard; but the fields adjoining are yet called the Castle-fields. The fortress was pulled down about the reign of Queen Mary. On the top of the hill, near Nibley-park, in this parish, is a bleak and dreary place, called the hermitage, where an anchoret appears to have had his abode at the commencement of the sixteenth century.

DURSLEY.

Market-house, built about 1738.

Remarkable springs.

The hermitage.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 6th and December 4th, for cattle and pedlery.—Bankers, Bloxham and Co., draw on Maisterman and Co.—Inn, the Old Bell.

RIVERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>
Dare	Hereford ...		§ Derwent	Cumberland	Sea.
Darmel		Wye.	Derwent	Durham ...	Tyne.
* Darent	Kent	Thames.	Derwent	N. R. York.	
† Dart	Devon	British Channel.	|| Dee	Merioneth ...	Sea.
‡ Derwent	Derby	Trent.	Dee	Denbigh	

* DARENT. The Darent has its source on the borders of this county and Sussex, near Westerham, whence, taking a north-east course, it passes Valance, Brasted, Chepsted, and other villages, to Riverhead; whence it turns to the north, and in that direction flows past Shoreham, Eynsford, and Farningham, to South Darent. Hence winding to the north-west, it proceeds to Dartford, and thence, under the appellation of Dartford-creek, it flows onward to the Thames, which it enters at Long Reach, having first had its waters increased by those of the Cray. Dartford creek is navigable from the town to the Thames for small craft.

† DART. The Dart springs from the mountainous regions of Dartmore, after a southern course of about fourteen miles, it is joined by two considerable streams, and near Totness, becomes navigable for small vessels, and falls into the British channel at Dartmouth.

Emerges
from the
High Peak.

‡ DERWENT (The) issues from the mountainous district of the High Peak, and being increased by various torrents which flow from that dreary waste, soon emerges from its native wilds, and passing through Chatsworth-park, has its current increased by the Wye. It afterwards passes between lofty rocks, which inclose the romantic scenery of Matlock-dale, and emerges at Cromford. At length it enters the cultivated vale, which extends to Derby, where, suddenly turning to the east, it flows on to the Trent, which it joins on the borders of Leicestershire.

§ DERWENT (The), which is regarded as the principal river in the county, rises amongst the monstrous crags at the head of Borrowdale, and pouring its foaming stream over various precipices, unites with several sister streams at the bottom of that romantic chasm, through which, and being dashed from rock to rock, it flows into Derwent lake. At the foot of this fine expanse of water, it joins the Greata, and runs through an extensive tract of meadow land, to Bassenthwaite-water. Through this it pursues its course, and at length emerges at Ousebridge. Then assuming a westerly direction, it rapidly flows through a narrow vale to Cockermouth, there unites with the river Cocker, and then pursuing its course through a more open country, falls at length into the sea at Worthington.

|| DEE (The) rises in Merionethshire; becomes a boundary of Cheshire near Shocklach-green; passes by Shocklach and Farndon, on its Cheshire side, and enters the county near Aldford. It then passes by Eaton and Eccleston to Chester; at Bangor-bridge, it becomes navigable for barges; at Chester-bridge, it meets the tide-water, and is then about a hundred yards wide. From Chester-bridge it passes through an artificial channel, along the marshes under Haywarden-castle, for about nine miles. About three miles farther, near Flint-castle, it becomes an estuary of three miles wide; but at low water the navigation is much incommoded by sand-banks. The main channel crosses over to the Cheshire side, below Parkgate, and about three miles farther, near Hilbree-island, where it is about five miles

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>
Diffi, or Dovey..	Merioneth ..	Sea.	Dover	Nottingham	Trent.
Deben	Suffolk	Sea.	† Duddon	Lancaster ..	Sea.
Desuany	Merioneth ..	Irish Sea.	Dun	York	Trent.
* Dove	Derby	Trent.	Dulas	Radnor	Wye.
Dehoug	Wye		Dwyssi	Merioneth ..	St. George's Chann
Douledge	Pembroke ..	Cledly.	Drwrydli	Merioneth ..	Irish Sea.

wide, it falls into the sea. This river, which is the largest and longest on this side of Britain, between the Severn and the Clyde, is remarkable for force of current and quantity of water upon hasty rains or snows; as at such times, the Welsh mountains pour down amazing floods. The height of the water is then terrific, and frequently occasions great damage. In ancient times, vessels were brought up to the walls of Chester; but prior to the year 1449, the navigation had been so much impeded by sands, that the haven was totally ruined; and it was not until the middle of the following century, that a new quay or haven was formed. In 1677, Andrew Yarranton published a tract, under the title of "England's Improvement by Sea and Land," in which he proposed that an act of parliament should be procured, for the improvement of the Dee navigation. The object of this proposal was, to enable ships to come up to Chester, by a new channel to be cut from the Dee, nearly opposite Neston. This suggestion was never carried into effect; but in 1693, Evan Jones drew up a plan for making the Dee navigable, and bringing up ships of a hundred tons burthen to the Roodee, at his own expense, on the following conditions: that he should have all such lands as should be recovered, upon payment of the usual rent of recovered lands to the crown, and one-fourth of the clear rents or profits to the companies of the city; and that he and his heirs should be entitled to the receipt of certain duties on coals, lime, &c. This proposal was rejected, on account of the latter condition; but in 1698, a modification of Mr. Jones's plan, by Mr. Jell, was agreed to; and in 1700, an act of parliament was obtained to carry it into effect. The undertakers of the measure were incorporated by the name of the River Dee Company; and in 1732, they obtained another act, empowering them to enclose the White Sands, a large tract on the banks of the river, on condition of their making a navigable cut from the sea to Chester. This project was immediately commenced, and in the year 1754 it was completed. Between 1763 and 1795, nearly 2,500 acres of land were recovered from the sea; and further embankments, to a considerable extent, have since been made. It was not until 1775, that any profits were derived from the concern. The company then made a dividend of two per cent on their principal stock; the annual interest has since gradually increased, and for several years the proprietors have never received less than five per cent. Ships of 600 tons burthen now navigate the new channel. The Dee is noted for the superior flavour of its salmon.

DEE.

Great im-
provements.

* DOVE (The) rises a little to the south of Buxton. Like the Derwent in the first part of its course it pursues a southern direction, somewhat inclining to the east; but after it emerges from the Dove-dale, it inclines westward, till it reaches the vale of Uttoxeter, when again turning to the east, it hastens to unite with the Trent near Burton.

† DUDDON. This river rises near the borders of Westmoreland and Lancashire, and flowing southwardly, forms a boundary between Cumberland and the last-mentioned county from its source to its confluence with the sea, which flows near nine miles up its channel. The Duddon receives the waters of several brooks, which flow from the mountains Hard-knot and Wrynose; and its whole course, till it reaches the tide mark, is through a narrow dell, skirted by mountains and elevated grounds. Salmon, trout, cod, flounders, and other fish, are taken here in abundance.

E.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Eachwick to	Northumb.	Newcas on T 9	Blyth 15	Belsay 5	283	113
24	Eagle pa	Lincoln.	Lincoln 7	Newark 10	Girton 5	134	477
24	Eagle Hall ham	Lincoln.	Lincoln 8	. . . . . 9	. . . . . 3	134	. . . . .
13	Eaglescliffe pa & to	Durham.	Yarm 1	Stockton 4	Darlington 9	213	1049
9	Eaglesfield to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 2	Workington 6	Whitehaven 10	305	411
20	Eakring pa	Nottingham	Ollerton 4	Mansfield 9	Worksop 9	137	598
25	Eaking pa	Middlesex.	Brentford 2	Hounslow 5	Hanwell 2	9	. . . . .
40	Eamont Bridge to	Westmorland	Penrith 1	Appleby 11	Clifton 2	283	. . . . .
33	Eardington to	Salop.	Bridgenorth 2	Wheathill 8	Bewdly 1	137	800
17	Eardisland pa	Hereford.	Leominster 5	Kington 8	Weobly 4	142	813
17	Eardisley pa	Hereford.	Kington 6	Hay 7	. . . . . 8	151	825
35	Eardley End to	Stafford.	Newcas un L 4	Leek 12	Lawton 3	154	192
19	Earhth pa	Huntingdon.	St. Ives 5	Somersham 3	Oldhurst 6	64	707
29	Earl, or Yeard Hill, to	Northumb.	Wooler 1	New Bewick 7	Coldstream 12	219	86
52	Earlas to	Denbigh.	Wrexham 6	Holt 5	Darland 2	195	. . . . .
28	Earls Barton pa	Northamp.	Wellingboro' 4	Northampton 6	Bezeat 5	65	977
27	Earlham, St. Mary. pa	Norfolk.	Norwich 2	Catton 3	Spixworth 5	114	103
23	Earl Shilton, to & chap	Leicester.	Hinckley 4	Leicester 9	Stapleton 2	94	2017
41	Earl Stoke pa	Wilt.	M. Lavington 3	Westbury 6	Melksham 9	93	420
4	Early lib	Berks.	Reading 2	Spintfield 3	Oakingham 5	36	441
34	Earneshill pa	Somerset.	Langport 3	Ilminster 7	Hechester 6	127	12
38	Earnley pa	Sussex.	Chichester 6	Thorney 5	Bognor 7	68	153
29	Earsdon pa	Northumb.	North Shields 4	Blyth 6	Morpeth 11	278	6160
29	Earsdon to	Northumb.	Morpeth 5	Alnwick 12	Kethbury 11	203	728
29	Earsdon Forest to	Northumb.	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 12	. . . . . 10	293	32
27	Earsham pa	Norfolk.	Bungay 1	Norwich 11	Harleston 6	105	709
43	Earswick to	N. R. York.	York 4	New Malton 12	Wiggington 2	204	66
38	Eartham pa	Sussex.	Chichester 6	Arundel 5	Petworth 9	56	114
15	Earthcott Gaunts. ti	Gloucester.	Thornbury 5	Sodbury 5	Bristol 8	114	. . . . .
44	Easby. pa & to	N. R. York.	Richmond 2	Scorton 4	Middleham 7	232	881
43	Easby to	N. R. York.	Stokesley 4	Guisborough 5	Kildale 1	245	151
38	Easebourne pa	Sussex.	Midhurst 1	Haslemere 6	Petworth 5	48	1503
9	Easeby to	Cumberland	Carlisle 10	Brampton 2	Longtown 13	312	98
39	Easenhall ham	Warwick.	Rugby 4	High Cross 6	Willy 3	87	202
37	Eashing ti	Surrey.	Godalming 2	Guilford 5	Farnham 7	35	. . . . .
5	Easington ham	Bucks.	Thame 3	Bicester 10	Aylesbury 12	49	. . . . .
13	Easington pa & to	Durham.	Durham 9	Dalton 3	Hartlepool 10	268	1390
29	Easington to	Northumb.	Belford 2	Berwick 14	Lowick 7	308	203
31	Easington pa	Oxford.	Petsworth 4	Dorchester 6	Watlington 5	46	13
46	Easington pa & to	E. R. York.	Partrington 5	Hedon 12	Ottringham 7	197	542
43	Easington pa & to	N. R. York.	Guisborough 9	Whitby 10	Hinderwell 3	256	477
43	Easington to	W. R. York.	Clitheroe 7	Tosside 4	Bolton 6	224	42
29	Easington Grange to	Northumb.	Belford 1	Berwick 15	Lowick 8	307	62
44	Easingwold * m t & pa	N. R. York.	York 13	Thirsk 9	Aldbrough 8	214	1922
38	Eastbourne † pa	Sussex.	Haitham 7	Seaford 5	Lewes 15	61	2726

* EASINGWOLD.—*Market*, Friday.—*Fairs*, July 25th and September 23d, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.—*Inn*, the Rose and Crown.

† EASTBOURNE, a village, situated near the foot of the lofty hill which forms Beachy Head, became some years since the resort of persons of rank and opulence for the purpose of sea-bathing. It consists of four straggling divisions; sea-houses, the south-eastern extremity; Meades, the south-western; and South and East Bourne, at the distance of a mile and a half from the sea. Between these last is situated Compton-place, the elegant seat of Lord George Cavendish. East Bourne is furnished with the requisite sources of amusement, a theatre, ball-room, and circulating library; and enjoys the advantage of a chalybeate spring, which is said to be efficacious in all cases for which the Bristol waters are recommended. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, separated by five high-pointed arches. In one of the two chapels, appropriated as burial places of the lords of the two manors in this parish, are several handsome monuments of the Burtons and Wilsons; and, in the other, of the Gildridge and Gilbert families. On a black marble in the chancel, is an inscription for Henry Lushington, D.D., vicar of this parish, and father of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. and W. Lushington, Esq. Over this tomb is a marble bust of his son Henry, who went at an early age to India, and

Resorted to
for sea-
bathing.

Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
21	Eastbridge	pa Kent	New Romney 5	Hythe	6 Ashford	8 63	44
21	Eastbridge	ex pa dis Kent	Canterbury .. 2	Dover	13 Ditto	11 57	30
15	Eastburn	to W. R. York	Keighley .. 4	Colne	6 Skipton	5 212	258
4	Eastbury	ti Berks	Lambourn .. 2	Wantage	8 Newbury	11 63	....
13	Eastby	to W. R. York	Skipton	Olley	10 Bolton	1 215	....
21	East Church	pa Kent	Queenboro' .. 5	Sheerness	6 Milton	7 49	857
41	East Cott	ti Wilts	Lavington .. 1	Westbury	11 Devizes	4 38	....
3	East Cotts	ham Bedford	Bedford	Willington	3 Shefford	5 46	710
41	East Court	ti Wilts	Malmesbury .. 4	Tetbury	5 Cricklade	10 100	....
24	East Ferry	to Lincoln	Gainsborough 7	Glandford Br	9 Kirton	3 156	....
28	East Field	ham Northampt	Peterborough 1	Mkt. Deeping	8 Croyland	8 82	250
38	East Grinstead, * bo } m t & pa }	Sussex	Horsham .. 16	Tunb. Wells	13 Cuckfield	10 28	3364
38	East Giddeford	pa Sussex	East Rye	Winchelsea	4 Battle	14 65	126
4	East Hampstead	pa Berks	Wokingham .. 4	Bracknell	2 Bagshot	5 27	647
38	Eastergate	pa Sussex	Arundel	Chichester	7 W. Dean	8 65	208
14	Eastergood	pa Essex	Chelmsford .. 6	Bis Stortford	12 Dunmow	6 32	487
14	Easter High	pa Essex	Dunmow	Chelmsford	8 Braintree	10 33	862
41	Easterton	ti Wilts	Lavington .. 1	Devizes	4 Trowbridge	13 88	417

was one of the survivors of the wretched persons thrust into the black hole at Calcutta. Having been taken prisoner a second time, he was selected with two other gentlemen to be inhumanly sacrificed; but having witnessed the fate of one of his companions, the generous resolve to sell his life dearly armed him with strength to wrest a sabre from one of the seapoys with which he killed three, and wounded two others: such a deed would have operated favourably on great minds; but, it was only the signal for his death. Dr. Tabor, a learned antiquary of the last century, endeavoured to prove that Eastbourne, or Esburn, as he contends its name should be, is the *Anderida* of the Notitia, the *Anderisio* of Ravennas, the *Andredecestre* of Huntington, and the *Macredesburn*, where Ella defeated the Britons, in 472. In 1717, a Roman pavement was discovered near the village, of plain chequered work, with a bath and other remains. At Langley-point are two forts, and on Anthony-hill, is a battery of heavy cannon. Westward from Meades, commence the cliffs of Beachy-head, the height of which is 575 feet. In the side of one of these cliffs, above high water mark, is a cavern consisting of two apartments. This cave was made by a clergyman of the name of Darby, who retired hither to escape from the torment of a drunken and termagent wife, and continued to reside till his death, seldom appearing abroad but to perform the duties of his function. Beachy-head is memorable in history for having been the scene of a battle between the combined Dutch and English fleets, and that of France, June 30th, 1690; when the French were victors. Eastbourne was formerly a market-town, and had a small convent of Benedictine nuns. In the church which belonged to the nunnery is an ancient monument, without inscription, bearing the effigies of a knight, whom tradition reports to have been Sir David Owen, a natural son of King Henry VIII., who married an heiress of the Bohun family, formerly lords of Midhurst.

EAST-BOURNE.

The cliffs of Beachy-head.

Fair, October 10th, for cattle and pedlery.—*Bankers*, Smith, Gill, and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.

* EAST GRINSTEAD has sent two members to parliament, but is disfranchised by the reform bill. The town is irregularly built, on a hill, and has a handsome church, the tower of which has been twice destroyed, once by lightning, which also melted the bells; and, again, by its own weight, and the badness of the materials, which caused its fall; it is now rebuilt in a stable and well proportioned form. Among other monuments, is a brass plate, which commemorates the foundress of the church, Katherine, daughter of Lord Scales. An institution, called Sackville-college, was erected about 1616, by Richard, Earl of Dorset, who endowed it with a yearly revenue of £330 for the support of twenty-four aged persons of both sexes, a warden, and two assistants. A free-school was founded in

The town built on a hill.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Eastham pa & to	Chester	Gt. Newton . 9	G Beldington 3	Great Neston 5	192	1994
42	Eastham pa	Worcester . . .	Tenbury . . . 4	Bewdly . . . 10	Worcester . 16	128	671
33	Easthorpe pa	Salop	M. Wenlock 5	Ch. Stretton 5	Shrewsbury 12	153	108
14	Easthorpe pa	Essex	Coggeshall . 4	Colchester . 8	Malden . . . 8	42	167
15	Eastington, ham & chap	Gloucester . . .	North Leach 1	Stow 7	Barford . . . 8	86	266
15	Eastington pa & ti	Gloucester . . .	Stroud 4	Gloucester . 9	Newnham . 9	106	1770
15	East Leach Martin . . pa	Gloucester . . .	Lechdale . . 4	North Leach 9	Cirencester 12	78	159
15	East Leach Turville . pa	Gloucester . . .	Kimbolton . 4	Spaldwick . 9	Cirencester 12	77	370
21	Eastling pa	Kent	Faversham . 5	Maidstone . 13	Charing . . . 4	47	420
17	Eastnor pa	Hereford	Ledbury . . . 2	L. Malvern . 4	Hereford . 16	118	492
24	Eastoft to & chap	Lincoln	Gainsboro' . 16	Crowle . . . 3	Glandford B. 13	167	224
46	Eastoft ham	W. R. York . . .	Howden . . . 10	Thorne . . . 4	Hatfield . . . 4	172	....
24	Easton pa	Hunts	Kimbolton . 3	Spaldwick . 1	Huntingdon . 6	65	151
24	Easton ham	Lincoln	Colstersworth 1	Folkingham 12	Grantham . . 7	103	....
15	Easton, Low ham	Gloucester . . .	Bristol 1	Sodbury . . . 9	Marshfield . 11	113	151
27	Easton pa	Norfolk	Norwich . . . 9	Reepham . . 3	Aylsham . . 4	118	239
28	Easton on the Hill . . pa	Northampt . . .	Stamford . . 2	Diddington . 3	Peterboro' . 14	89	709
16	Easton pa	Hants	Winchester . 3	N. Alresford 5	Basingstoke 14	59	494
36	Easton pa	Suffolk	M. Wickham 2	Woodbridge 7	Saxmundham 9	83	362
41	Easton pa	Wilts	Pewsey . . . 3	G. Bedwin . 6	E. Everley . 4	74	488
43	Easton ham	E. R. York . . .	Bridlington . 1	Flambro' Hd. 6	Hunmanby . 6	206	17
36	Easton Bavent pa	Suffolk	Southwold . 2	Halesworth . 9	Dunwich . . 6	107	16
34	Easton in Gordano . . pa	Somerset	Bristol 5	Axbridge . . 16	Pensford . 12	118	2555
28	Easton, Great pa	Essex	Gt. Dunmow 3	Bis. Stortford 9	Braintree . 11	41	775
41	Easton Grey * pa	Wilts	Malsbury . 3	Luckington . 4	Deadmarton . 5	99	151

EAST
GRINSTEADSheffield-
place, with
its park and
gardens.

1768, by Robert and Henry Payne, and endowed with a suitable revenue. A ruinous castellated mansion, a mile from the town, was built in the reign of James I. by Sir Henry Compton, and occupied at a subsequent period by the Richards, a family of French extraction. One of these latter, having been accused of treasonable practices, and perhaps conscious that the imputation was not without foundation, left the house and the country. Since that time, the mansion has been suffered to decay. Kidbrook, an edifice of large dimensions, and some elegance, was the seat of the late Lord Colchester. At Fletching, is Sheffield-place, which, with the estate, has, since the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to many noble persons, beginning with Earl Godwin, and ending with Lord Sheffield, the present proprietor. Of the first foundation of the house, nothing is known. It formerly consisted of two quadrangles, but few traces of the ancient structure remain, and the greater part has been rebuilt by the present owner. The gardens contain 100 acres, and the park 500 or 600. Lord Sheffield is an agriculturist, and farms about 1,400 acres of his own land, but chiefly applies his attention to the breeding of cattle, and the invention or improvement of farming utensils. In 1771, two oak trees were cut down in Sheffield-park, which contained 1,440 feet of timber. Fletching-church is built in the form of a cross, and adorned with a handsome tower and spire. It contains several ancient and interesting monuments; but the Gothic cemetery of the Sheffield family chiefly attracts attention. Here, with many of the Holroyd family, were interred the remains of Gibbon, the historian, whose memory is eulogized, in a long Latin inscription, by Dr. Parr.

Market, Thursday — *Fairs*, July 13th, for horned cattle, and December 11th for cattle and pedlery.—*Inn*, the Dorset Arms.

* **EASTON GREY** is situated in the hundred of Chippenham, through which a small river, rising near Luckington, makes a circuit to Malsbury, where uniting with another stream, it constitutes the lower Avon. It has been disputed which of these branches is the proper source of that river, and hence both are designated by that name. Eastward of this village on each side of the Fosse-way, is an elevated tract of land, called the Fosseknoll, which is divided by that road. This is said to have been the site of the Roman station *Mutuantonis* where some coins and pottery have been discovered, and the ruins of some gates, walls, and various buildings have been disclosed, from which it is supposed to have been a city of some considerable consequence.

Roman
station.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
14	Easton, Little pa	Essex	Gt. Dunmow 2	Bis. Stortford 8	Braintree . . . 10		40	350
23	Easton Magna, to & } ch }	Leicester . . .	Rockingham 3	M. Harboro' 8	Leicester . . . 18		86	....
28	Easton Maudit pa	Northampt .	Wellingboro' 6	Northampton 9	Bozeat 2		62	210
28	Easton Neston * pa	Northampt .	Towcester . . 1	9	Stow 8		67	144
41	Easton Piers † ham	Wilts	Hindon 1	Mere 7	Wincanton . 10		98	302
41	Eastridge ti	Wilts	Salisbury . . 30	Westbury . . 5	Trowbridge . . 3		95	....
46	Eastrington pa & to	E. R. York .	Howden . . . 3	M. Weighton 8	Selby 10		181	1904
34	Eastrip ex pa lib	Somerset . .	Bruton 2	Glastonbury 10	Wincanton . 7		111	12
16	Eastrop pa	Hants	Southampton 1	Botley 6	B. Waltham 10		73	69
21	Eastry pa	Kent	Sandwich . . 3	Ramsgate . . 2	Monekton . . 4		72	1245

* EASTON NESTON has acquired some title to remembrance among artists, from the splendid collection of ancient marbles, paintings, &c. which once so highly adorned the mansion of the Earls of Pomfret. Since the removal of these master-pieces of art, Easton-Neston has lost much of its attraction. The house was partly built by Sir Christopher Wren, and partly by Hawksmoor; but has since undergone many alterations. In the adjoining church are many curious monuments: amongst which is a brass plate, with an engraved figure of Richard Fermor, who died in 1552. This person was distinguished for many eccentricities, and his death was peculiar. On the day that it occurred, he assembled all his friends and neighbours at his house, and, after having taken a serious leave of them, he retired to his closet, where he was found dead in an attitude of devotion. Here are also several other tombs commemorative of this family. Sewardsey priory, which formerly stood in the parish of Easton Neston, was for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was situated near a wood, now called Neen-wood, and Chapel-coppice. Some remains of this religious establishment may be seen in the house of a farmer.

Splendid
collection of
marbles,
paintings,
&c.

Remarkable
sudden
death.

† EASTON PIERS. Pierce, or Piercy, though now a hamlet, was formerly a parish, belonging to the family of Piers, from whom it had the suffix of its name, was the birth-place of John Aubrey, whose great grandfather sold the manor and mansion house, and built a residence for himself on the brow of the hill, above the brook, facing the south-east. John Aubrey, an English antiquary and topographer of eminence in the seventeenth century, was born here about 1626, and was the eldest son of a gentleman possessed of considerable landed property in that county. He studied at Oxford, entered in 1646 at the Middle Temple, and resided there and at the university alternately, till the death of his father, which took place in October, 1652. On this event he succeeded to the possession of estates in the counties of Wilts, Surrey, Hereford, Brecknock, and Monmouth; but his inheritance was burthened with mortgages, and involved him in law-suits, which his legal education had by no means qualified him to manage. While at Oxford, he devoted his time to historical and archæological researches, and was engaged in collecting materials for "Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum." He afterwards afforded very important assistance to Wood, the Oxford antiquary, who acknowledges his extensive obligations to Aubrey; though, on a subsequent quarrel taking place, Wood aspersed his coadjutor as a mere pretender to antiquarian science, "who was so credulous, that he stuffed his letters with fooleries and misinformations." After the death of his father, Aubrey lived for some years on his Wiltshire estates, making visits to London in term time, probably on account of his law-suits. He purposed a journey to Italy, which seems to have been prevented by the state of his affairs. However, he visited Ireland in 1660, and France in 1664; having, in the interval between these tours, become a Fellow of the Royal Society, then newly established. The remaining part of his life was passed in a state of indigence, protected from the miseries of want only by the benevolence of friends, residing principally

The birth-
place of
John Au-
brey.

Biographi-
cal sketch of
his life.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
30	Eastwood *..... pa	Nottingham.	Nottingham . 9	Mansfield .. 12	Greisly 2	133	1395	
39	Eathorpe to	Warwick...	Southam ... 3	Marlon 2	Stratton ... 3	86	145	
39	Eatington, Lower, pa } & to {	Warwick ..	Kineton 6	Stratford ... 6	Shipston 5	88	728	
39	Eatington, Upper ... to	Warwick ..	..... 5	..... 6	..... 6	89	
4	Eaton to	Berks	Abingdon ... 6	Oxford 4	Bampton ... 9	62	109	
7	Eaton to	Chester ...	Tarporley ... 2	Northwich .. 9	Middlewich .. 8	179	502	
7	Eaton to	Chester ...	Northwich .. 3	Tarporley ... 7	..... 6	171	18
17	Eaton to	Hereford ..	Leominster .. 1	Ross 12	Leadbury ... 14	134	....
23	Eaton pa	Leicester ...	M. Mowbray 8	Bottesford ... 7	Strathern ... 2	107	350	
30	Eaton pa	Nottingham	East Retford 2	Worksop 8	Tuxford 5	142	234	
33	Eaton pa	Salop.	M. Wenlock 3	Wellington .. 8	Shrewsbury .. 9	146	539	
17	Eaton Bishops pa	Hereford ..	Hereford 5	Weobly 10	Leominster .. 14	140	489	
3	Eaton Bray pa	Bedford	Dunstable ... 3	L. Buzzard .. 4	Woburn 8	33	957	
10	Eaton Cold to	Derby	Ashbourne ... 7	Longnor 6	Bakewell 9	146	....
33	Eaton Constantine . pa	Salop.	M. Wenlock 4	Wellington .. 8	Shrewsbury .. 9	147	244	
7	Eaton on Dee to	Chester	Chester 4	Tarporley ... 9	Malpas 10	180	60	
4	Eaton Hastings pa	Berks	Farrington .. 3	Lechdale 3	Highworth ... 6	73	167	
10	Eaton, Little, to & chap	Derby	Derby 10	Sawley 1	Kegworth 6	121	610	
10	Eaton, Long to & chap	Derby .....	..... 10	Nottingham 8	..... 7	122	....
3	Eaton Sconon pa	Bedford	St. Neots ... 2	Bedford 10	Kimbolton ... 8	54	2490	
17	Eaton Tregoes to	Hereford ..	Ross 3	Hereford ... 10	Bish. Abbots 1	127	....
35	Eaton Wood to	Stafford	Newport 5	Stafford 7	Penkridge ... 6	134	....
35	Eaves ham	Stafford	Newcas. un L5	Leek 6	Cheadle 6	151	281	
44	Eaveston to	W. R. York	Ripon 6	Paitley Bridg 3	Ripley 6	221	82	
31	Ebbe, St. pa	Oxford	Oxford 1	Abingdon ... 7	Woodstock ... 8	52	3123	
43	Ebberston pa	N. R. York.	Pickering ... 5	Brompton ... 3	Scarborough 9	208	509	
41	Ebbesborne Wake . pa	Wilts.	Wilton 8	Shaftesbury .. 8	Hindon 9	97	278	
13	Ebchester ... to & chap	Durham	Durham 14	Wolsingham 12	Stanhope ... 12	273	255	
21	Ebony pa	Kent	Tenterden ... 4	Rye 4	Appledore ... 4	59	165	
15	Ebrington ... pa & ham	Gloucester ..	Ch. Campden 2	Moreton 6	Evesham 9	90	573	
22	Eccles pa	Lancaster ...	Manchester .. 4	Bolton 8	Newton 11	186	28083	
27	Eccles pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham 9	Worstead ... 7	Stalham 3	128	122	
27	Eccles pa	Norfolk	East Harling 2	Attleborough 5	Buckenham ... 5	91	....
45	Ecclesfield pa & to	W. R. York	Sheffield ... 5	Rotherham ... 5	Barnsley 5	167	21326	
35	Eccleshall f. m t & pa	Stafford	Stafford 7	Stone 6	Drayton 11	147	5756	
45	Eccleshall Bierlow, } to & chap {	W. R. York	Sheffield ... 4	Bradfield ... 6	Chapel le F. 20	158	14279	
22	Eccleshill to	Lancaster ..	Blackburn ... 3	Haslingden . 5	Burnley 10	209	715	
45	Eccleshill to	W. R. York	Bradford ... 3	Otley 5	Leeds 5	199	2570	

here in a mean capacity, having leave given him, by Sir Thomas Moyle, as soon as he was discovered by him, to build for himself a small house, in one of his fields, near his mansion of Eastwell-place, in which he afterwards lived and died. This is corroborated by an entry of his burial in the parish registry. He died in 1550, aged, as is supposed, about eighty-one. The entry in the parish register is as follows, under the article of burials:—"Richard Plantagenet, December 22, 1550." Against the north wall of the high chancel, is an ancient tomb, without inscription, with the marks of two coats of arms, the brasses gone, said to belong to this Richard Plantagenet. The tomb, however, appears to be of an earlier date. Prefixed to an entry, in the register, is a mark resembling the letter V; a mark which is also placed before the name of every person of noble blood mentioned in the register.

* EASTWOOD. At Eastwood are very extensive coal-mines, from 20 to 150 feet in depth. They furnish many antediluvian remains. Tradition relates a wonderful story of a farmer being swallowed up alive in the parlour of the village ale-house, whilst drinking his ale, to the great consternation of his host, who thus discovered, that his house had been built on an exhausted coal-pit. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern edifice, of brick.

† ECCLESHALL. The town of Eccleshall, neat and regularly built, is remarkable for its ancient castle, which was founded at a very early period, and is at present inhabited by the Bishops of Lichfield, to whom it has belonged since the thirteenth century. In 1310, it was entirely rebuilt, and having received considerable damage during a severe siege by the republican forces, in the civil war, Bishop Lloyd renewed the whole south

EASTWELL.

Said to have been the residence of Richard Plantagenet

Wonderful story.

Remarkable for its ancient castle.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu. Nation.
7	Eccleston on Dee, pa } & to }	Chester	Chester 3	Tarporley . . 10	Malpas 12	180	64	
22	Eccleston pa & to	Lancaster . . .	Chorley 5	Preston 9	Blackburn . . 13	212	3829	
22	Eccleston to	Lancaster . . .	Prescot 2	St. Helens . . 2	Ormskirk . . 11	199	624	
22	Eccleston, Great . . . to	Lancaster . . .	Kirkham . . . 5	Poulton 5	Garstang . . . 7	230	230	
22	Eccleston, Little . . to	Lancaster . . .	5	3	8	229	3250	
15	Eccup to	W. R. York . .	Leeds 7	Otley 3	Bradford . . . 9	202		
10	Eckington pa & to	Derby	Chesterfield . 7	Sheffield . . . 7	Dronfield . . . 6	157	2948	
12	Eckington pa	Worcester . . .	Pershore 4	Upton 5	Evesham 8	102	700	
28	Ecton pa	Northampt . .	Wellingboro' 5	Bozeat 4	Northampton 7	62	570	
10	Edale to & chap	Derby	Chapel le F. 6	Hathersage . . 6	Derwent 5	172	333	
38	Edburton pa	Sussex	Steyping 4	Cuckfield . . 10	Shoreham . . . 5	49	267	
7	Eddingshall	Chester	Chester 8	Northwich . . 8	Frodsham . . . 5	175	24	
16	Eddlethorpe to	E. R. York . .	New Malton . 4	York 10	Foston 1	213	53	
	Eddystone Rocks and } Light-house * }	Devon	Plymouth . . 14	E. Looe 15	Fowey 20	230		
21	Eden Bridge pa	Kent	Seven Oaks . . 9	Westerham . 5	Tunbridge . . 10	26	1432	

ECCLES-
HALL.

Battle of
Blore-heath.

The light-
house.

Dreadful
accidents.

front, in 1695. The church is the place in which Queen Margaret was concealed by Bishop Halse, after her flight from Muccleston. Byana, an ancient edifice near the castle, was long the residence of the Bosviles. The bishop's woods, which lie two or three miles westward from Eccleshall, contain 1,300 acres, principally of oak, with a large quantity of underwood. Broughton-hall the seat of Sir Thomas Broughton, is near the western boundary of this wood. Blore-heath, the scene of a furious battle between the Yorkists, under the Earl of Salisbury, and the Lancastrians, commanded by Lord Audley, lies five miles from Eccleshall. Margaret witnessed the defeat of her forces from the church of Muccleston; Lord Audley was slain. Many of the inhabitants are employed in various trades and manufactures; but the greater part in agriculture. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a respectable building. Here is a good charity-school. Large quantities of young wood are sent hence to the potteries for the purpose of making crates to pack the wares.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, March 26th, May 28th, August 17th, and November 6th, for cattle, sheep, and saddle horses.—Mail arrives 1.14 afternoon; departs 1.12 afternoon.—Inn, the Royal Oak.

* EDDYSTONE. The Eddystone rocks, situated about twelve miles and a half from Portsmouth Sound, are composed of a mass of small irregular rocks, subject to the violence of the heavy swells from the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Biscay. They are supposed to have derived their name from the number of eddies which the tide makes in flowing from the British channel. The dreadful accidents which were constantly occurring on these rocks excited an ardent wish of erecting some mark to warn seaman of the danger; and, notwithstanding the difficulties which attended the plan, Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littlebury, in Essex, in 1696, undertook to erect a light-house on the spot; and having obtained the requisite authority from the Trinity-house, he commenced his operations. Mr. Winstanley's building was composed equally of wood and stone, and, from the difficulty attending the conveyance of the materials to the rock, was upwards of three years in erecting. In the November of 1703 some repairs becoming necessary, Mr. Winstanley attended to inspect the work. On the evening of the 26th, when he was about to depart from the rocks, a violent storm arose, and the danger to which the light-house was exposed was intimated to him. So high, however, was the confidence of Mr. Winstanley in the strength of his building, that he expressed a wish to be in it in the greatest storm that could blow. Most unfortunately this desire was gratified; for, while there, that tremendous storm, which so dreadfully devastated the coast of Britain, commenced. It raged with awful fury through the night; but towards morning it increased to an unparalled hurricane, and the light-house, no longer able to remain, was, with all its occupiers, swept into the deep. Shortly after the destruction of the light-house, a Virginia ship,

laden with tobacco, was wrecked in the night on the Eddystone rocks, and every person on board lost. From this, and a number of other accidents, the necessity of a light-house here was fully shown; yet till 1706 the second was not begun. In that year, an act, which vested the duties payable by ships passing the rocks to the Trinity-house, passed, and which also conferred the power of granting leases to the master, wardens, &c. These, in consequence, agreed with a Captain Lovet for a term of ninety-nine years to erect another. A Mr. John Rudyerd was then employed by Captain Lovet, as engineer and architect. Mr. Rudyerd was at that time a silk-mercator, residing in London; and, though not of any mechanical business, had talents naturally adapted for such an undertaking; and, assisted by two experienced shipwrights from Woolwich (Messrs. Smith and Norcutt), erected, in the course of two years, in a very masterly manner, a second light-house. The main column of this structure was one simple figure, an elegant frustrum of a cone, unbroken by any projection on which the violence of the storm could lay hold. It was, exclusive of its sloping foundation, twenty-two feet eight inches upon its largest circular base; sixty-one feet high above that: and the diameter of the top was fourteen feet three inches. The whole height, from the lowest side of the foundation to the top of the building, was ninety-two feet. The lantern was of an octagonal form, ten feet two inches in diameter. Five hundred tons of stone, twelve hundred tons of timber, five hundred tons of lead, and eighty tons of iron, besides an immense quantity of trenails, screws, and rack-bolts, were expended in its construction. This building remained for upwards of forty-six years, sustaining the fury of numberless storms; but was at length destroyed by fire. The present light-house was, at the recommendation of Robert Weston, Esq. one of the proprietors of the lease held under Trinity-house, constructed by the ingenious Mr. Smeaton. He was, at the time the proposal was made to him, in Northumberland, and, supposing the fire to have been only partial, and himself employed to inspect the repairs, was unwilling to relinquish his employment there by undertaking it. But being informed by Mr. B. Wilson, at the desire of Mr. Weston, that it was totally demolished, and that he was appointed to erect another, he hastened to complete his business in the north, and returned to London in February, 1756. In the interview which he had with Mr. Wilson, he obtained an idea of the importance and difficulty of his undertaking; and having attentively inspected the plans of the former light-houses, directed his thoughts to the causes of the failure of the other buildings. Mr. Smeaton conceived the idea of the figure of the present building from the trunk of a large oak, which resists the assaults of violent winds, partly by its elasticity and partly by its strength. He observed that the figure of the tree, as connected with its underground roots, rose from the surface with a bold swelling base, which, at the height of one diameter, sometimes diminishes to half its original size. Thence the trunk becomes less more gradually, its sides come into a perpendicular, and form a cylinder, till a preparation of more circumference is necessary for the insertion of the principal boughs. Hence he deduced the proper shape of what a column of the greatest stability ought to be when the quantity of matter which composes it is given. That the building of the light-house might be accelerated, the architect resolved to frame all his materials, and get them ready, on shore. For this purpose he chose a field, screened from the winds, particularly the western, for all vessels employed, lying about a mile from Plymouth, adjacent to Mill-bay. Among other steps necessary to such an enterprise, Mr. Smeaton digested a plan of accounts, for the satisfaction of the proprietors, and the number of articles wanted occasioned fourteen books to be opened. On the 12th of June, 1757, the first stone of the edifice was laid. The date of the year was cut in very deep characters, it was embedded in mortar, trenailed down, and fixed. The work now went

EDDYSTONE

Construc-
tion of the
second
light-house.

Destroyed
by fire after
forty-six
years.

The present
light-house.

Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
49	Edeyrn.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli .....7	Nevin 2	Lannor .....5		251	563
57	Edeyrns, St.....pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford W.9	Fishguard ...4	Marthec ... .1		261	....
15	Edge	Gloucester .	Painswick ...1	Gloucester...6	Stroud 4		107	1559

cornice has the motto of the family under it in gilt letters, so large as to extend along the whole front, though the words are only two, Cavendo Tutus; which is no less applicable to the situation of the house than to the name and crest of the family. The sashes of the second story are seventeen feet high, of the finest plate glass, each frame two feet wide; and the wood-work double gilt. A noble piece of iron-work gates and balusters exposes the front of the house and court, terminated at the corners next the road with two large stone pedestals of attic work, curiously adorned with trophies of war, and utensils of all the sciences, in basso relievo. The house is built in the Ionic order, with a flat roof, surrounded by a neat balustrade. Its form is nearly a square, of about 190 feet, enclosing a spacious quadrangular court, having a fountain in the centre, with a statue of Orpheus. The principal entrance on the west, is by a noble flight of steps to a terrace, the length of the whole building. The fronts, which form the quadrangle, are decorated with rich sculptures, representing military trophies. The stone of which this edifice is built, is of an excellent sort, veined like marble; it was hewn out of the neighbouring quarries. The interior of this mansion is splendidly decorated with painted walls and ceilings; but it exhibits few of those fascinating efforts of the pencil, which enrich the apartments of numerous mansions of our nobility. It possesses, however, some attractions of another kind, which amply repay the visitants attention: we mean the beautiful carved ornaments by Gibbons; of whom Walpole observed, that he was the first artist, "who gave the wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements, with a free disorder natural to each species." "At Burleigh," observes the same writer, "is a noble profusion of his carving in picture frames, chimney-pieces, and door-cases, and the Last Supper, in alto-relievo, finely executed. At Chatsworth, where a like taste collected ornaments by the most eminent living masters, are many by Gibbons, particularly in the chapel; in the great anti-chamber are several dead fowl, over the chimney, finely executed, and over a closet-door, a pen not distinguishable from real feathers. When Gibbons had finished his works in that palace, he presented the duke with a point cravat, a woodcock, and a medal with his own head." The hall, sixty feet by twenty-seven, is rather dark, but it has an air of considerable grandeur: the ceiling, end, and one side, exhibit representations of an assembly of gods; Julius Caesar sacrificing; and the assassination of that hero, in the capitol. These were originally painted by Verrio and La Guerre; but were judiciously touched some years ago. From the hall a double flight of steps, and a long gallery, lead to the chapel, which is very elegantly fitted up, and decorated with paintings by Verrio, and a variety of exquisite carving by Gibbons. The altar-piece by the former is one of his best performances: it represents Christ reproving the incredulity of St. Thomas. The ceiling is covered with a painting of the Ascension. In the dining-room, fifty feet by thirty, is a fine whole-length portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of William, first Duke of Devonshire, "who was distinguished as a wit, a scholar, a soldier, and a gentleman." This nobleman was born in the year 1640. In 1661, he represented the county of Derby in parliament, and four years afterwards attended the Duke of York as a volunteer against the Dutch. He distinguished himself in the House of Commons against the court, and was a witness in favour of Lord Russell; he offered also to exchange clothes with that nobleman to enable him to effect his escape, which he gallantly refused. In 1684, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Devonshire, and

EDENSOR.

Description of Chatsworth.

Ornamental decorations.

Fine portraits by eminent masters

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Edge to	Chester	Whitchurch .8	Tarporeley .7	Holt4	168	310	
39	Edgebaston pa	Warwick	Birmingham .2	Solihull . . .9	Henley . . .14	114	3954	
33	Edgebolton to	Salop	Shrewsbury .8	Wem4	Hodnet . . .5	168	421	

EDENSOR.

Splendid dancing gallery.

Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, an estimable character.

The leader of the fashion in her time.

about the same time was fined £30,000, and imprisoned in the King's Bench, for assaulting Colonel Culpepper in the presence chamber. He gave bond for the payment of the fine, which, however, he saved by the arrival of the Prince of Orange. In 1689, he was made a privy counsellor, and at the coronation he served as lord high steward. In 1694, he was created Duke of Devonshire, and during the king's absence was one of the regency, after the death of the queen; he died 1707. He wrote an "Ode on the Death of Queen Mary;" and an "Allusion to the Bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer." The dancing-gallery, a hundred feet by twenty-two, is exceedingly splendid; the ceiling and panels are elegantly painted, and the cornices gilt: in the coves are various statues. Here are the point-cravat, woodcock, and medal, by Gibbons, already mentioned: they are preserved in a glass case. In the dressing-room, to the best bed-chamber, is a small but beautiful collection of fossils, belonging to the late Duchess of Devonshire. The music-room is neatly painted in imitation of marble. It contains the portraits of the late Duchess of Devonshire, and her daughter, Lady Georgiana, who married Lord Morpeth; by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, eldest daughter of Earl Spencer, and Georgiana, his countess, was born on the 7th of June, 1757, and married to the Duke of Devonshire, June 6, 1774. She was educated with great care by her mother, Lady Spencer, and on her appearance in public life, attracted all eyes by the elegance of her person and deportment. After her marriage, the realm of fashion looked to her as its head, and every article of dress was recommended by her name being imposed on it. On her presentation to court, after marriage, she was literally loaded with jewels. Several years elapsed without any prospect of issue; but in 1782, was born her eldest daughter, afterwards Viscountess Morpeth; and four years after, Lady Henrietta Cavendish; and after four years more, in 1790, William, Lord Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington. She had the good sense to suckle her own children; and her memory ought to be venerated for introducing into the female world of fashion, a custom, the renunciation of which had proved so injurious to the higher ranks of life. In the course of the summer, 1792, the duchess visited the Continent in company with her declining mother, and her sister, the Countess of Besborough. In this tour, she was attentive to the foreign literati, and visited the most eminent among them. She also composed several pieces with considerable taste. She was, indeed, a patroness of the Muses, of their votaries, and of those polite arts which claim alliance with the divinities of Parnassus. It is even thought that her benevolence on such occasions, not unfrequently suffered imposition from the frauds of the designing; and hence, among other causes, she experienced inconveniences which should not have attached to her rank. Politics for awhile engaged her attention too strongly; neither her person, her manners, nor her rank qualified her for an election canvasser, nor for that laborious attendance on political debates, which occasionally tries the utmost powers of a masculine constitution. Her dominion was the region of fashion and taste. When her family increased, she became the attentive nurse, and the careful mother. Benevolent herself, not apt to think ill of others, nor to anticipate evil; she was, nevertheless, the subject of uneasiness, and at length was carried off (about the latter end of 1806, or the beginning of 1807) by a disorder, of which none of the physicians who attended her could discover the nature, or the origin. They even obtained leave to open the body, after her decease, yet still remained ignorant of the cause of that event. Whatever it might be, or from whatever source derived, her friends

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
5	Edgecote pa	Bucks	Winslow 7	Bicester 6	Aylesbury 11		52	180
28	Edgecote pa & vil	Northampt	Banbury 6	Daventry 11	Brackley 9		61	96
27	Edgefield pa	Norfolk	Holt 3	Foulsham 7	Aylsham 9		115	774
35	Edgehill lib	Stafford	Lichfield 3	Cannock 6	Walsall 7		115	93
39	Edgehill hills	Warwick	Kineton 2	Warwick 7	Stratford 8		86	....

of the highest rank affectionately deplored her loss. The truly ingenuous united in the same affliction, and the public opinion, which censured some parts of her conduct with no little severity, subsided into a softened recollection of her beauty, her affability, and her benevolence. In the chintz bed-chamber is a good picture of Rachael, second Duchess of Devonshire, daughter of William, Lord Russell, and four of her children, three girls and a boy. The state apartments are on the south side of the house: in the first drawing-room, thirty-six feet by thirty feet, are the following portraits:—John, first Duke of Rutland: obiit 1710, ætat 72.—William, first Earl of Devonshire, ascribed to Myteus; and declared by Mr. Walpole to be one of the finest single figures he had ever seen. The Duke of Ormond; two fine whole lengths, said to be Earls of Pembroke, with pointed beards, whiskers, Vandyke sleeves, and slashed hose; and an Earl of Devonshire, in the costume of the seventeenth century. William, the first Earl of Devonshire, was second son to Sir William Cavendish, and the Countess of Shrewsbury, through whose affection and management, he became possessed of a larger fortune than his elder brother. He contributed greatly towards the establishment of the English colonies in Virginia and the Bermuda islands. After the death of his brother, in the year 1618, he was created Earl of Devonshire by James I. He died in 1625, and was buried at Edensor, where an elegant Latin epitaph, inscribed on his tomb, represents him as a “Man born to execute every laudable enterprise, and in the simplicity of virtue, rather deserving than courting glory.” In the Leicester, or principal drawing-room, is a valuable piece by Holbein, representing, in black chalk, heightened, the figures of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., as large as life; and a fine painting by Titian, of our Saviour, and Mary Magdalen, in the Garden: the expression in the countenance of the latter is exquisite. The scarlet-room was so named from containing the bed in which George II. expired, and which, with the coronation chairs of the succeeding king and queen, became the perquisites the late duke, as lord chamberlain; the chairs are preserved in another apartment. The suite of rooms, called Mary, Queen of Scots, is thought to correspond in situation with those inhabited by that beautiful but indiscreet princess, when a prisoner in the old house at Chatsworth, under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Thirteen years of her long captivity were passed here; and from this place she wrote her second letter to Pope Pius, bearing date the 31st of October, 1750. Her bed of red velvet, richly laced with silver, is still preserved. Distant about 250 yards from the house, on a more elevated spot, are the great stables; the west and north fronts of which are somewhat more than 200 feet in length. These are handsome, and well-disposed: they were erected, with the bridge, seventy years ago. Chatsworth-park extends over a circumference of nine miles, and is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, as well as various plantations, which range in fine sweeping masses over the inequalities of the ground. The prospects from different parts are eminently fine; and one view, looking back from the south, possesses extraordinary grandeur. Immediately below the eye is the rich vale, animated by the meandering current of the silver Derwent; more distant is the house, with a fine back ground of wood, rearing in solemn majesty; and far beyond, the blue hills of Castleton, skirting the horizon. The water-works, which eighty or ninety years ago, gave the gardens of Chatsworth a celebrity not yet lost, are situated near the south-east and south sides of the house. They are still, we believe, in tolerable order; but they generally fail to interest, the taste of the present day regarding them only as formal

EDENSOR.

The state apartments.

The principal drawing-room.

Captivity of Mary Queen of Scots.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
15	Edgeworth pa	Gloucester	Cirencester .5	Gloucester .11	Cheltenham 10		94	110
22	Edgeworth to	Lancaster	Bury .....7	Haslingden .1	Blackburn .7		204	2168
10	Edingale ... to & chap	Derb. & Staff	Tamworth .7	Litchfield .7	Burton .....8		125	177
26	Edingley pa	Nottingham	Southwell .3	Tuxford .7	Mansfield .10		135	398
27	Edingthore pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham 3	Cromer .....9	Worstead .6		128	188
29	Edington to	Northumb.	Morpeth .3	Blyth .....10	Newcastle .15		290	41
34	Edington chap	Somerset	Bridgewater 5	Axbridge .10	Glastonbury 8		132	401
41	Edington pa & ti	Wilts.	Westbury .3	E. Lavington 6	Warminster .7		96	1112
34	Edingworth to	Somerset	Axbridge .5	Wells .....11	Bridgewater 10		132	.....
32	Edith Weston pa	Rutland	Oakham .3	Eppingham .3	Whitwell .1		92	337
10	Edlaston pa & to	Derby	Ashborne .3	Uttoxeter .7	Norbury .1		140	225
5	Edlesborough, p & ham	Bucks	Ivinghoe .3	L. Buzzard .6	Tring .....6		37	1378
7	Edleston to	Chester	Nantwich .2	Malpas .....11	Tarporley .8		171	.....
29	Edlingham pa & to	Northumb.	Alnwick .6	Rothbury .5	N. Bewick .9		308	568
24	Edlington pa	Lincoln	Horncastle .3	Wragby .8	Lincoln .....16		139	374
46	Edlington pa	W. R. York.	Doncaster .5	Tickhill .5	Bawtry .....9		157	129
25	Edmonton * pa & vil	Middlesex	Enfield .3	Tottenham .2	C. Barnet .7		7	8192
18	Edmundbyers, pa & to	Durham	Stanhope .8	Newcastle .16	Wolsingham 10		266	1889
12	Edmundesham pa	Dorset	Cranborne .5	W. Minster 10	Blan. Forum 13		91	271
13	Edmundsley pa	Durham	Durham .....5	Newcastle .10	Wolsingham 10		264	.....
23	Edmundthorpe pa	Leicester	M. Mowbray 7	Waltham .6	Wymondham 1		104	211
58	Ednol to	Radnor	Presteign .3	Old Radnor .1	Kington .....2		157	45

* EDMONTON. This village gives name to one of the hundreds of the county, and is divided into four wards, viz. Fore-street, Church-street, Bury-street, and South-street. The first of these presents an almost uninterrupted line of buildings, from Shoreditch to the northern extremity of Church-street, Edmonton. The two last are more detached. The whole parish, independent of an allotment in Enfield-chase, is estimated to comprise about 3,660 acres. The manor belongs to the crown. The church of Edmonton is a spacious structure, with a square tower. It has undergone various alterations, which however have added nothing to its beauty. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. At the west end and north side are galleries, over the former of which a good organ has been constructed. Here are several ancient monuments. In the north-east corner is an altar tomb of purbeck marble, richly ornamented, but the inscription and impressions of the brasses are nearly defaced. In the south-east corner of the nave is a monument, evincing marks of great antiquity, on which some faint impressions of armorial bearings and figures may be traced on a slab at the back, but no inscription nor brass is to be seen. There are several memorials of the Huxley and the Middleton families. A chapel formerly adjoined the church, founded by Peter Fonecloun, in the thirteenth century. In this parish are five dissenting meeting-houses, three for Methodists, a Quaker's, and a Presbyterian's. There are two charity-schools, by which fifty-one boys and fifty girls are educated and clothed. Adjoining the church is a neat range of alms-houses. This place, in addition to the "Merry Devil of Edmonton," has produced a witch of considerable notoriety, in allusion to which are these well known lines :

"The town of Edmonton has lent the stage
A Devil and a Witch—both in an age."

The name of this wretched woman was Elizabeth Sawyer, the supposed adventures and transactions of whose life were given to the world in 1621, under the title of "The wonderful discovery of Elizabeth Sawyer, a witch, late of Edmonton: her conviction, condemnation, and death; together with relation of the Divil's accesse to her and their conferences together." A play, from which the above lines are taken, was founded on the adventures of this unhappy victim of superstitious ferocity. The Bell Inn, celebrated by the muse of Cowper, still exists, and the landlord has added to his sign a representation of Gilpin travelling towards Ware, with involuntary speed. Brook Taylor, author of "Linear Prospective," and the friend of Newton, was a native of this place. The seats in this parish and neighbourhood are of an interesting description. Weir, or Wyer-hall, situated about one mile from Fore-street, towards the north-west, is a very ancient

The church.

The devil
and a witch.

Cowper's
Johnny
Gilpin.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
43	Edston, Great. pa & to	N. R. York.	Pickering . . . 6	K. Moor Side 2	Helmsley . . . 5	234	156
43	Edston, Little	N. R. York.	6	3	7	236	13
30	Edwalton	Nottingham	Nottingham 3	Tollerton . . 1	Newark . . . 18	121	130
36	Edwardstone	Suffolk	Boxford . . . 6	Neyland . . . 6	Sudbury . . . 5	60	593
42	Edwin, Loach	Worcester.	Bromyard . .	Kiddermins. 16	Worcester . 13	125	68
17	Edwin Ralph	Hereford	2	Tenbury . . . 9	Leominster 11	127	170
30	Edwinstowe * pa & to	Nottingham	Ollerton . . . 2	Manstield . . 6	Tuxford . . . 9	144	1992
3	Edworth	Bedford	Bigglesworth 3	Shefford . . 5	Baldock . . . 4	41	95
52	Efenechtyd	Denbigh	Ruthin . . . 3	Denbigh . . . 7	Corwin . . . 9	205	242
37	Effingham	Surrey	Leatherhead 4	Guildford . . 8	Dorking . . . 4	18	1646
46	Egbrough	W. R. York	Snaith . . . 5	Selby 7	Thorne 9	172	220
38	Egdean	Sussex	Petworth . . 2	Midhurst . . 7	Chichester . 15	49	88
7	Egerton	Chester	Tarporley . . 8	Malpas . . . 3	Whitchurch . 5	178	114
21	Egerton	Kent	Charing . . . 3	Maidstone . 12	Ashford . . . 7	47	896
11	Egguckland	Devon	Plymouth . . 3	Bere Alstan . 6	Tavistock . 10	216	1117
12	Eggerton North .ham	Dorset	Bridport . . 7	Dorchester . 9	Abbotsbury . 3	129	947
11	Eggesford	Devon	Chumleigh . 2	Hatherleigh . 8	Bow 9	194	168
3	Egginton .ham & chap	Bedford	Leighton Buz 3	Dunstable . . 5	Teddington . 5	41	348
10	Egginton	Derby	Burton on T. 4	Derby 13	Uttoxeter . 13	129	361
13	Egglesstone .to & chap	Durham	Barnard Cas. 5	Teesdale . . . 4	Wolsingham 10	251	623
43	Egglestone	N. R. York.	Greta Bridge 3	Ber. Castle . 3	Bowes 2	242	82
17	Eggleton	Hereford	Hereford . . 9	Bromyard . . 8	Leibury . . . 9	135	155
57	Egham †	Surrey	Staines . . . 2	Windsor . . . 5	Chertsey . . . 4	18	4203

EDMONTON.

Late the
rectory-
house of
Archbishop
Tillotson.

Sir Hugh
Myddleton,
the pro-
jector of the
New River.

mansion of brick. The principal entrance is by a porch, which forms the lower part of a projecting turret. The upper divisions are ornamented with pediments of scroll-work. It is at present occupied as a boarding-school. On the side of the road leading to Bush-hill, and at a short distance from the church, stands the rectory-house, which was formerly the residence of Archbishop Tillotson. Bury-hall, situated in Bury-street, is said to have been the seat of President Bradshaw, and over the chimney-piece of the dining-room, are the arms of this revolutionary leader. On Bush-hill, a pleasing eminence in the north part of the parish, are the following elegant villas:—Bush-hill-park, the seat of William Mellish, Esq., is a commodious brick mansion. The principal front is placed towards the park, which is well wooded and watered by the channel of the New River. Among the embellishments of the interior of this mansion, is a fine piece of carving, representing the stoning of St. Stephen, by Gibbons. The villa of Isaac Currie, Esq., is situated on the most desirable point of this fine swell of land. It occupies the site of a residence of Sir Hugh Middleton, whose name is deservedly celebrated for the services he rendered the metropolis. The Quakers have a meeting-house here, and an extensive cemetery at Winchmore-hill. Here is a charity-school for boys, founded by Edward Latymer, in 1622, rebuilt in 1811; another for girls, erected in 1784, is supported by funds arising from a bequest by George Stanbridge, and other benefactions. An almshouse, for six poor men, and six poor women, was founded and endowed by Thomas Style, in 1679; and adjoining it, is another for three inmates, founded by John Wylde; both were rebuilt in 1754.

Inn, the Angel.

* EDWINSTOWE.—*Fair*, October 24th, for cattle, horses, and pigs.

Magna
Charta.

Denham, the
port.

† EGHAM is a large and flourishing village, situated on the banks of the Thames, in the neighbourhood of a scene, dear to every patriotic bosom, the celebrated Runnymede, where King John reluctantly signed the great charter of English liberty. The church, which is of stone, contains the tomb of Sir John Denham, father of the poet; and among other monuments, one in memory of John de Rutherwick, Abbot of Chertsey. In 1706, a range of alms-houses were founded here, for six poor men, and as many women, who must have been parishioners of Egham for twenty years, without receiving parochial relief; and at the time of their admission, must be sixty years of age. Part of this foundation is a school for the education of twenty poor boys of Egham. Cooper's-hill, made classical by Denham, is situated to the west of Egham. On

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
32	Egleton	pa	Rutland . . .	Oakham . . . 2	Manton . . . 2	Cottismore . . 9	961	137
29	Eglingham	pa & to	Northumb . .	Alnwick . . . 8	N. Bewick . . 3	Wooler 9	315	1633
8	Egloshaile	pa	Cornwall . . .	Wade Bridge 1	Bodmin . . . 4	Padstow . . . 7	239	1335
8	Egloskerry	pa	Cornwall . . .	Launceston . 3	Stratton . . 13	Bodmin . . . 18	214	535
47	Eglwys-Ael	pa	Anglesea . . .	Carnarvon . . 7	Aberffraw . . 2	Newborough 4	255	404
54	Eglwys-Brewis	pa	Glamorgan . .	Cowbridge . .	St. Nicholas . 4	Llantrisant . 9	173	20
49	Eglwys Cymmyrn	pa	Cardiff	Cardigan . . 3	Whitchurch . 2	Newport . . . 6	239	563
57	Eglwys Eirw	pa	Denbigh . . .	Llanrwst . . 6	Aberconway 5	St. Asaph . . 17	231	1108
52	Eglwys Fach	to	Cardiff	Llanboidy . . 3	Newcastle . 12	Cardiff . . . 18	245	257
49	Eglwys Fair Achrig	pa	Cardiff	Narberth . . . 8	Cardiff . . . 14	Llanharne . . 8	249	....
49	Eglwys-Fair, Glan- Taf	pa	Glamorgan . .	Cardiff . . . 11	Capehill . . . 4	Llantrisant . . 6	155	2818
54	Eglwys-Ilan *	pa	Cardiff	Conway . . . 3	Beaumaris . . 11	Llanrwst . . 14	239	568
50	Eglwys-Rhos	pa	Nottingham . .	Tuxford . . . 1	Newark . . . 12	Ollerton . . . 6	137	341
30	Egmanton	pa	Norfolk . . .	Walsingham 3	Wells 5	Burn. Market 6	113	46
27	Egmore	pa	Cumberland . .	Whitehaven . 5	Ravenglass 12	Beckermont . 3	293	1741
9	Egremont †	m t	Cardiff	Narberth . . . 6	Llanvalteg . . 5	St. Claer . . 15	255	139
49	Egremont	pa						

this hill is Kingswood-lodge. A mansion-house, at Perford, was the residence of Sir Francis Wolley, who entertained here, for many years, his friend and kinsman, the celebrated Dr. John Donne. It afterwards became the property of Lord Onslow, who razed the house, and turned the park, which had been well stocked with deer, into farms. In the Thames, and other streams running into it, are many ozier beds, locally termed aits, which produce considerable rents. Adjoining the river is a tract of pasture land, where races are annually held. Near the western extremity of the parish is Camomile-hill, so called from the herb which grows there abundantly, and which was formerly cultivated for sale.

* EGLWYS. In this parish is the Pont-y-Prydd, or New-bridge. The appearance of this elegant structure, which stretches over the river Taff, and rises from its steep banks like a rainbow, is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque from every point of view in which it can be seen. It consists of a single arch, 140 feet in the chord, and 35 feet in height above the level of the river at low water, and forms the section of a circle of 175 feet in diameter. The bridge, on account of the high ground on each side, is not visible from the turnpike road, and many travellers have, in consequence, passed it by unawares, and been disappointed of the pleasure of beholding it. In ascending the vale, it is approached by a road which turns abruptly to the left over the canal, a short distance above the Bridgewater Arms. The architect of this bridge, which formed, at the time of its erection, with very few exceptions, the largest arch in the world, was William Edwards, a self-taught genius, who never received the least assistance or instruction in his craft from a master. This parish includes five hamlets. The land comprises about 12,000 acres. The Taff Well is much esteemed in rheumatic complaints. The coal mines employ the population.

EGHAM.

Dr. John
Donne.William
Edwards, a
self-taught
architect.

† EGREMONT. The origin of this town appears connected with that of the castle, which was erected here about the commencement of the twelfth century, by William, brother of Ranulph de Meschines, who bestowed on the former the whole barony of Copeland, which included all the country between the sea and the rivers Duddon and Derwent. William de Meschines caused the name of the barony to be changed from Copeland to Egremont. The houses are chiefly disposed in one long and spacious street; many of them have a piazza in front, and wear the appearance of considerable antiquity. The castle seems to have been of great strength, but not very extensive; its ruins occupy the summit of an eminence on the west side of the town. The approach and principal entrance were from the south, where a drawbridge secured the passage over a deep moat, which surrounded the fortress, and was originally walled on both sides, having a rampart of earth on the exterior. The

The castle.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
22	Egton	to Lancashire..	Ulverston...3	Hawkeshead10	Dalton	8	273	496
43	Egton	pa N. R. York	Whitby	Gisborough 11	Pickering...14		240	1071
50	Eidda	to Carnarvon ..	Capel Voelas 4	Yspi Evan ..1	Llanrwst ...9		220	378
50	Eirias	to Carnarvon ..	Aberconway 2	Llan Rhos ..2	.....13		237	262
41	Eisley	pa Wilts	Cricklade ..1	Highworth ..6	Purton	5	81	167
15	Elberton	pa Gloucester ..	Thorbury ..2	Chepstow ..7	Sodbury	9	124	199
42	Eldersfield	pa Worcester..	Upton on S ..7	Tewksbury ..6	Stanton	2	111	787
13	Eldon	to Durham	B. Auckland 3	Durham	Staindrop ..9		248	129
51	Elereh	to Cardigan ...	Aberystwyth 2	Talybont ...4	Cheneery...8		208	179
29	Elford	to Northumb.	Belford	Alnwick	Wooler	11	322	149
35	Elford	pa Stafford	Tamworth...4	Barton	Rudgeley ..10		124	483
21	Elham	pa Kent	Folkestone ..6	Ashford	Canterbury 10		66	1302
16	Eling	pa Hants	Southampton 5	Lyndhurst ..5	Lymington ..11		74	4624
30	Elkesley	pa Nottingham	Tuxford	E. Retford ..5	Workshop ..7		140	377
28	Elkington	pa Northampt.	Daventry ...11	Welford	M. Harboro' 9		72	43
24	Elkington, North ..	pa Lincoln	Louth	M. Raisin ..12	Saltfleet	13	119	100
24	Elkington, South...	pa Lincoln	.....2	.....13	.....14		147	271
15	Elkstone	pa Gloucester..	Cirencester ..7	Gloucester 11	Stroud	10	80	299
35	Elkstone	to Stafford	Leek	Longnor ....4	Warstow ....2		158	.....
46	Ella-Kirk	pa E. R. York	Hull	Beverly ....5	S. Cave	6	176	974
46	Ella, West	to E. R. York	.....5	.....6	.....5		175	102
45	Elland	to W. R. York	Halifax	Huddersfield 4	Rochdale ..13		191	5500
35	Ellastone	pa Stafford	Ashborne	Cheadle	Uttoxeter ...7		139	.....
22	Ellel	to Lancaster ..	Lancaster ..4	Gastang	Hornby	11	240	2217
9	Ellenborough	to Cumberland	Cockermouth 6	Mary Port ..1	Ireby	12	306	713
22	Ellenbrook	pa Lancaster ..	Gt. Belton ..	.....	.....		197	.....
35	Ellenhall	to Stafford	Eccleshall ..2	Stafford ....6	Newport ....9		118	286

EGREMONT.

Ancient tower.

Charters.

Fine for seduction.

gateway is vaulted with semicircular arches, and defended by a strong tower, which appears to be the most ancient part of the fabric. The outward wall enclosed an area of a square form, but it is now wholly decayed, and has only a postern on the east side remaining. Westward from the area, is an ascent to three narrow gates, standing in a line, and close together; these appear to have communicated with the outworks, and have each been defended by a portcullis. Beyond the gates is a lofty artificial mount, whereon stood an ancient circular tower, the western side of which was levelled not many years ago: the height of the mount is seventy-eight feet perpendicular above the moat. The construction of some of the walls is singular; they are built with large thin stones, placed in inclining positions; the courses lie different ways, and the whole has been run together with lime, pebbles, &c. In ancient times, Egremont was a borough, and possessed the privilege of returning members to parliament, it was disfranchised on petition of the burghers, who thought the expense of representation exceeded its benefits. The inhabitants were invested with many privileges, under charters granted by the immediate successors of William de Meschines, and were also enjoined the performance of many of the servile duties which distinguished the ages of feudal tyranny. The charter granted by Richard Lucy, who possessed the barony about the reign of King John, is still extant, and displays singular vestiges of the abject state of vassalage in which the people then lived. The burgesses were obliged to find armed men for the defence of the castle forty days at their own charge; they were bound to aids for the redemption of the lord and his heir from captivity, for the knighthood of one of his sons, and the marriage of one of his daughters. They were to find him twelve men for his military array, to hold watch and ward, and were restrained from entering the forest of Ennerdale with bow and arrow. Every burgess who kept a plough was compelled to till the lord's ground one day in the year, and also to find a man to mow and reap in autumn. If a woman belonging to the borough were seduced, the fine to be paid to the lord by the male offender was three shillings; but if a burgess seduced the daughter of a rustic, who was not a burgess, he was excused the penalty, unless it could be proved that he had promised her marriage. The wife of a burgess, guilty of using contumelious language to a neighbour, forfeited fourpence.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, September 4th, for cattle.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
44	Ellerbeck.....to	N. R. York.	Northalerton 5	Stokesly...8	Thirsk...10	230	79
43	Ellerburn.....pa	N. R. York.	Pickering...3	Middleton..4	Scarborough 11	228	192
46	Ellerby.....to	E. R. York.	Hull.....2	Heddon.....5	Beverley.....6	176	64
43	Ellerby.....to	N. R. York.	Whitby...7	Gisborough 10	Hinderwell..2	249	64
46	Ellerker.....to	E. R. York.	S. Cave.....1	Kingston...10	M. Weighton 6	187	278
44	Ellerton Abbey.....to	N. R. York.	Richmond..7	Grinton....3	Askrigg.....4	236	44
44	Ellerton Priory.....pa	E. R. York.	Howden...8	York.....9	Selby.....6	180	305
44	Ellerton-on-Swale...to	N. R. York.	Catterick..1	Scorton....1	Bedale.....7	229	147
5	Ellesborough.....pa	Buckingham	Wendover..4	Aylesbury..4	Thame.....9	35	665
33	Ellesmere.....m t	Salop	Shrewsbury 15	Overton....4	Oswastry...9	178	7057
27	Ellingham.....pa	Norfolk...	Bungay....3	Beccles....4	Loddon....3	109	333
27	Ellingham, Great...pa	Norfolk...	Attleborough 2	Watton....7	Thetford...13	94	852
27	Ellingham, Little...pa	Norfolk...	.....4	.....6	.....14	94	240
29	Ellingham.....pa	Northumb.	Alnwick....6	Belford....6	N. Bewick..9	315	1125
16	Ellingham.....pa	Hants.....	Ringwood..3	Romsey....16	Fordingbridge 4	90	420
44	Ellingstring.....to	N. R. York.	Middleham..5	Ripon.....9	Masham....2	222	228
19	Ellington.....to	Huntingdon	Huntingdon..5	Spaldwick..2	Kimbolton..5	59	376
29	Ellington.....to	Northumb.	Morpeth...6	Widrington..3	Blyth.....8	294	270
44	Ellington, Nether, ham	N. R. York.	Masham....2	Ripon.....10	Middleham..5	221	148
43	Ellington, Over...to	N. R. York.	Bedale.....6	Masham....4	.....4	225	.....
16	Ellisfield.....pa	Hants.....	Basingstoke..4	N. Alresford 8	Odiham.....8	45	245
36	Ellough.....pa	Suffolk...	Beccles....3	Hailsworth..8	Lowestoff...9	109	146
46	Elloughton.....pa	E. R. York.	South Cave..2	Kingston...9	M. Weighton 9	186	355
24	Ellsthorpe.....ham	Lincoln...	Bourne....3	Corby.....6	Folkingham..7	100	58
6	Elm.....pa	Cambridge..	Wisbeach..2	March.....6	Peterboro'..12	88	1410
34	Elm, Great.....pa	Somerset...	Frome.....4	Shep. Mallet 6	Wells.....10	105	427
42	Elmbridge.....chap	Worcester..	Droitwich..4	Bromsgrove..4	Kidderminster 7	114	334
14	Elmdon.....pa	Essex.....	Saff. Walden 6	Linton.....6	Ickleton....3	45	697
39	Elmdon.....pa	Warwick...	Coleshill...5	Birmingham 7	Solihull....3	104	157
21	Elmley Isle.....pa	Kent.....	Queenboro'..4	Sheerness...4	Milton.....7	49	29
43	Elmer.....to	N. R. York.	Boro'bridge 6	Thirsk.....3	Aldborough..7	216	.....
27	Elmham, North...pa	Norfolk...	E. Dereham..5	Foulsham...4	Reepham....7	106	1153
35	Elmhurst.....to	Stafford...	Lichfield...2	Rugeley....5	Tamworth...8	119	37
28	Elminton.....to	Northampt.	Oundle.....1	Elton.....3	Peterboro'..12	80	.....
42	Elmley Castle.....pa	Worcester..	Evesham....4	Peterborough 5	Tewksbury..8	99	332

* ELLESMERE. This town has its name from the great mere or lake that washes it; having the kings of England for its immediate lords, it was often given by them as a marriage portion with their sisters or daughters to the Princes of Wales, though they always reserved the right of resuming possession, because of its importance as a frontier town. This frequently happened till the reign of Henry III., after which period, we hear no more of its being in the hands of the Welsh. The castle was a fortress of some strength, and the history of Ellesmere is most interesting at those periods, when civil war raged in the nation. Governors were appointed by the crown from the time when the Welsh princes were dispossessed of it, till the reign of Edward III., when it was given to Lord Eubale le Strange, in fee, from whom it descended by heirship, or marriage, to the Earls of Derby. One of these, in the reign of Elizabeth, alienated the castle and manor to Richard Spencer, Esq. and Edward Savage, after which we hear no more of the former, and even its ruins have now disappeared; but the site of the castle has been converted into a bowling green, from which a most delightful prospect is obtained into nine different counties, including several highly interesting ruins, and a number of very lofty eminences, forming a charming contrast with the fertile vales, studded with villages, and enriched by pellucid streams. The excellence of the barley in this neighbourhood, induced the inhabitants to turn their attention to the malt trade, which is now the principal support of the town, and finds a ready sale. Commercial intercourse is facilitated by the Ellesmere canal, forming a communication between the Dee at Chester, and the Severn at Shrewsbury, which is carried over the Dee by an aqueduct of several arches. It has branches extending to various parts of Shropshire, and to the interior of Wales, and a rail-way has been made to the collieries of Plas Kynaston. This canal was constructed in pursuance of an act of parliament, passed the 34th of George III.

Marriage portion to the daughters of the Princes of Wales.

Commanding prospect into nine counties.

Markets. Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs,* first Tuesday after February 2d, third Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, August 26th, and November 14th, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
42	Elmley Lovett.....pa	Worcester..	Kidderminster. 5	Bromsgrove. 6	Droitwich...6	121	432
15	Elmore.....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester...6	Newnham...6	Newent...8	104	401
43	Elmsall, North.....to	W. R. York	Pontefract...6	Barnsley...10	Wakefield...11	171	256
46	Elmsall, South.....to	W. R. York	Doncaster...8	Thorne...10		166	494
36	Elmset.....pa	Suffolk.....	Hadleigh...3	Bildeston...5	Ipswich...6	67	437
21	Elmstead.....pa	Kent.....	Ashford...8	Folkestone...10	Dover...12	59	502
14	Elmsted.....pa	Essex.....	Colchester...4	Manningtree. 5	Harwich...14	54	732
23	Elmsthorpe.....pa	Leicester...3	Hinckley...3	Leicester...10	Mk Bosworth 6	102	34
21	Elmstone.....pa	Kent.....	Wingham...2	Monkton...3	Sandwich...5	62	97
15	Elmstone Hardwick, pa	Gloucester..	Cheltenham. 4	Tewksbury...4	Winchcombe 7	102	372
36	Elmswell.....pa	Suffolk.....	Stow Market 5	Ixworth...6	Bury St. Ed. 9	71	694
10	Elmton.....pa	Derby.....	Chesterfield. 9	Dronfield...10	Bolsover...3	148	340
29	Elsdon *.....pa	Northumb...	Morpeth...18	Bellingham 10	Rothbury...10	300	1724
29	Elsdon Ward.....to	Northumb...				300	308
14	Elsenham.....pa	Essex.....	S Montefichet 2	S. Walden...8	B. Stortford. 6	36	483
31	Elsfield.....pa	Oxford.....	Oxford...3	Bicester...10	Witney...12	54	185
24	Elsham.....pa	Lincoln.....	Glandford Br 6	Barton...8	Castor...8	164	471
27	Elsing.....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham. 5	Foulsham...7	Reepham...5	100	437
16	Elsing.....pa	Hants.....	Stockbridge 4	Winchester. 8	Romsey...5	66	....
45	Elslack in Aredale. to	W. R. York	Skipton...5	Colne...5	Keighty...5	216	....
37	Elstead.....pa	Surrey.....	Godalming...5	Farnham...5	Haslemere...6	33	711
38	Elsted.....pa	Sussex.....	Midhurst...5	Petersfield...5		50	174
43	Elsternwick.....to	E. R. York	Kingst.-on-H 8	Heden...3	Pattrington...7	174	153
13	Elstob.....to	Durham.....	Stockt.-on-T. 8	Wickham...6	Newcastle...8	266	28
22	Elston.....to	Lancaster...5	Preston...5	Garstang...6	Clitheroe...13	222	64
30	Elston.....pa	Nottingham.	Newark...4	Southwell...5	Bingham...6	124	552
41	Elston.....ti	Wilts.....	Amesbury...7	E. Lavington 6	Warminster 12	77	....
3	Elstow †.....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford...2	Willington...5	Amphill...6	51	561

Skeletons.**Antique monument.****The giant Ella.****Birth-place of John Bunyan.**

* **ELSDON.** Through which extend the river Reed, and the new Edinburgh road, by the former of which, with its many tributary streams, this parish is well watered. Limestone and ironstone, of inferior qualities, are found here in abundance, and this place, which was formerly a large forest, contains some good seams of coal. The living is a rectory in the arch-deaconry of Northumberland. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a large and ancient cruciform structure, with north and south transepts. In clearing away the earth recumbent against the north transept, a few years since, the bones of upwards of one hundred persons were found, regularly deposited in double rows, the skull of one alternately lying between the thigh bones of another. Behind the chancel was found a tomb-stone, with a cross and a sword carved upon it; the monument of a young man, as appeared by the beautiful freshness of his teeth. The rectory-house is a strong old tower, with a circular staircase at one corner; its lowest story is spanned with one large arch; on its front are the arms of the Hunfraunvilles. The mote-hill, on the north side of the village, has been a place of assembly, on public occasions, in Saxon times. The remains of strong masonry, and two inscriptions found upon it, also prove that it has been used as an exploratory hill by the Romans. Tradition relates that a giant, called Ella, resided here, and committed great ravages. Bereness-chapel, in this parish, had been long in ruins, but was rebuilt by voluntary subscription in 1793. Elsdon-castle, now the rectory-house, was built in the reign of Henry III., by David, King of Scotland; it is a strong tower building, nearly surrounded by a fine shrubbery and plantations. Elsdon is supposed to have been a Roman town, in the time of M. Aurelius Antoninus, and to have been the first chain of forts, between Watling-street and its eastern branch, called the Devil's-causeway. At a short distance from the village, is an eminence called Moat-hill, surrounded by a ditch, which was ten yards deep, but now partly filled up. It is thought, from relics found here, that the Romans used it as a place of sepulture, and for religious ceremonies.

† **ELSTOW.** This village was the birth-place of John Bunyan, in 1628, the author of one of the most popular allegorical tales ever composed in any language. His productions were the fruit of natural talent and self-acquired knowledge, as he was in the early part of his life placed in cir-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
18	Elstree *.....pa	Hertford....	Chip. Barnet 5	Watford.....5	St. Albans...8	12	300
22	Elswick.....to	Lancaster..	Kirkham...4	Garstang...6	Polton.....6	229	327
29	Elswick.....to	Northumb..	Newcastle..1	S. Shields...6	Morpeth....14	274	787

cumstances extremely unfavourable to the cultivation of his mind. He was the son of a tinker, and followed his father's employment; and for some time led that kind of wandering dissipated life, which seems incidental to the occupation. During the civil war, he served as a soldier in the parliament army, and the danger to which he was then exposed probably brought him to reflection, in consequence of which his conduct became reformed, and his mind impressed with a deep sense of the truth and importance of religion. He joined a society of Anabaptists at Bedford, and at length undertook the office of a public teacher among them. Acting in defiance of the severe laws enacted against dissidents from the established church, soon after the restoration, Bunyan incurred the sentence of transportation; which was not executed, as he was detained in prison for more than twelve years, and at last liberated through the charitable interposition of Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln. To this confinement he owes his literary fame; for in the solitude of his cell, his ardent imagination, brooding over the mysteries of Christianity, the miraculous narratives of the sacred Scripture, and the visions of Jewish prophets, gave birth to that admired religious allegory, "The Pilgrim's Progress," a work which, like Robinson Crusoe, has remained unrivalled amidst a host of imitators. Bunyan himself attempted again the same kind of composition, but by no means with equal success. His "Holy War made by Shaddai upon Diabolus," his other religious parables, and his devotional tracts, which are numerous, are now deservedly consigned to oblivion. There is, however, a curious piece of auto-biography of Bunyan extant, entitled "Grace abounding to the chief of Sinners," possessing much of the same kind of interest which attaches to some of the publications of William Huntingdon and other fanatics. On obtaining his liberty, Bunyan resumed his function as a minister at Bedford, and became extremely popular. He died during a visit in London, in 1688. His natural turn for wit and repartee appears in the following story:—Towards the close of his imprisonment, a quaker called on him, probably hoping to make a convert of the author of 'The Pilgrim.' He thus addressed him: "Friend John, I am come to thee with a message from the Lord; and after having searched for thee in half the prisons in England, I am glad that I have found thee at last." "If the Lord had sent you," sarcastically returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows that I have been a prisoner in Bedford gaol for these twelve years past."

Fairs, May 15th and 16th, and November 5th and 6th.

* **ELSTREE.** In the church-yard of this village lies interred the body of William Weare, who was murdered by John Thurtell and his accomplices, Probert and Hunt, in a place called Gill's-hill-lane, in the parish of Aldenham, October 24th, 1823; the interment of whose body took place on the termination of the coroner's inquest, on Saturday night (Nov. 1st), at ten o'clock, followed by his brother, as chief mourner, and the jury-men in succession. The following confession of Hunt is perhaps equal to any thing recorded, for its cool-blooded atrocity. After detailing his accompanying Thurtell to buy a pair of pistols, &c., he proceeds:—"On Friday morning, October 24th, John Thurtell invited me to dine with him, after which he asked me if I knew where I could get a gig. He gave me £1 10s. for the gig. He told me not to say that the gig was going to Hertford, but to Dartford. I returned with the gig to the Coach and Horses about a quarter before five. John Thurtell immediately got into the gig, said he could not wait any longer, as he had a gentleman to meet.

ELSTOW.

Bunyan a wandering tinker.

Sentenced to transportation.

His "Progress."

His death.

Facetious to the last.

Horrid confession.

turned to us in the parlour, and said to Mr. Probert and myself, 'I have thrown the dead man into your fish-pond.' 'Then by —, Sir,' said Mr. Probert, 'I insist upon your immediately going and taking him away off my premises, for such conduct will evidently be my ruin.' Me and Mr. Probert, and John Thurtell went to the pond, where we saw the toes of a man. John Thurtell then got a line, or rope, and threw it round the feet, then dragged it to the centre of the pond. John Thurtell then said to Mr. Probert, 'Don't give yourself a moment's uneasiness, the man shall not remain here long—you well know, Probert, that I would not do any thing that would injure you or your family.' We then went into the parlour; John Thurtell threw himself upon some chairs; Mr. Probert went up to his wife, I believe; I sat in an arm-chair. Next morning, after breakfast, Mr. Probert said, 'you are going to town' (to me and John Thurtell), 'but I shall expect you will return to-morrow (Sunday) to dinner,' which I promised, and did. Mr. Probert said to John Thurtell, 'mind and bring a piece of roast beef with you, or we shall have nothing for dinner.' We then left the cottage, and went to London. I left John Thurtell at Mr. Tetsall's (the Coach and Horses) with his brother Thomas. On Sunday morning we left Mr. Tetsall's in a horse and gig, taking with us a piece of roast beef and two bottles of rum. John Thurtell said to me, when we got as far as Tyburn, 'my brother Tom is a-head, and Thomas Noyes.' (Thomas Noyes is the brother-in-law of Mr. Probert). When we got to the bottom of Maida-hill, we took up Thomas Thurtell, who joined us, for the express purpose of seeing his two children, that had been on a visit to Mr. Probert's. When we had travelled three or four miles from Maida-hill, we met Thomas Noyes. John Thurtell got out of the gig, leaving me and Thomas Thurtell together in it, to make the best of our way to the cottage, in order that Thomas Thurtell might put Mr. Probert's horse into his gig to fetch John Thurtell and Mr. Noyes. When we arrived at the cottage, the horse that we went down with was taken out of the gig, and Mr. Probert's put in. After Thomas Thurtell was gone to fetch Mr. Noyes and John Thurtell, Mr. Probert said to me, 'I have not had a moment's peace since I saw you last, in consequence of that man lying in my pond.' My reply was, 'I am sure you have not had a more restless night than myself.' Shortly after that, Thomas and John Thurtell and Mr. Noyes arrived at the cottage. We then, I mean the whole four of us (Hunt, Thomas and John Thurtell, and Noyes), walked across a ploughed field into a lane, and returned to the cottage. When we arrived at the cottage, there was a gentleman, whose name I do not know, but I believe him to be the gentleman that owns the estate, came in. Noyes, the Thurtells, and myself, walked about the grounds till we were called in by one of Thomas Thurtell's children to dinner. After dinner, we had some rum and water, and sat for the space of three hours, and then had tea. After tea we had some more rum and water, and then we went to the stable to see the horses. We then had supper. John Thurtell, myself, Thomas Noyes, and Mr. Probert, sat up till about half-past one. Mr. Probert and Thomas Thurtell then went to bed, leaving me, John Thurtell, and Noyes up. About half an hour after they were gone to bed, Thomas Noyes followed, leaving John Thurtell and myself in the parlour. I said to John Thurtell, I shall lay down on the sofa. He said he would sit up and smoke. I left him smoking by the fire, with his back towards me, and I laid down, pulling my great coat over me. About half-past six in the morning, the servant came into the room. John Thurtell asked if the boy Jem was up. The servant said, 'No.' During this time, Mr. Probert came down stairs, and the boy followed. He desired the boy to put the horse in his own gig, which was done immediately, and Thomas Thurtell and myself came to town, bringing with us the boy called Jem. When we got as far as the Bald Faced Stag, we breakfasted. From thence we went to Mr. Tetsall's, where Thomas Thurtell was informed, that the

ELSTREE.
The body
deposited.

The mur-
derers re-
turn to
London.

Troubled
consciences
of the mur-
derers.

Breakfast at
the Bald
Faced Stag.

ELSTREE.

Return to
Probert's
cottage.

The body
removed
from the
pond.

Sharing the
booty.

The gam-
blers' fate.

bail he had put in was not accepted. About half-past eleven I called at my mother's, in Cumberland-street, New-road. After I had seen her, going from the New-road towards the Yorkshire Stingo, I met John Thurtell, Thomas Noyes, and Miss Noyes, his sister. John Thurtell asked me if the bail was accepted? I said, 'No.' He then got out of the gig, and Thomas Noyes and his sister drove away. I and John Thurtell walked to Mr. Tetsall's. Thomas Thurtell asked me if I would return on that day, and inform Mr. Probert that his bail had been refused, to which I consented; about half-past four I started; as I was going along, John Thurtell came to the end of the street to me, and said, 'if you are going to Probert's I may as well go with you, and get that man away' (meaning the man that was left in the pond). I said, 'if you are going upon that business, don't expect me to aid or assist in any way.' We came and stopped at this house; and went to Mr. Probert's. I informed Mr. Probert, in the presence of his wife, that Thomas Thurtell had requested me to come down, as that evening, to know whether he could appoint any other person to become bail? Mr. Probert said, it was useless for him to write, for that he would be up in town as early as possible the following morning; we then had part of a cold duck and some ale; John Thurtell then called Mr. Probert out; Mr. Probert was absent about ten minutes, and then returned by himself; shortly after that, John Thurtell asked me and Mr. Probert if we would put his horse in the gig, and take it round to the second gate? We put the horse to, and did so. John Thurtell then came across a small field, with a dead man in a sack, with his legs hanging out; he then asked Mr. Probert to assist him to put the dead body in the chaise, which Mr. Probert refused to do; Mr. Probert immediately ran away, and said, I cannot stop any longer, my wife will think it very strange; he then asked me to assist him; I refused, saying, the sight of a dead man was quite enough, without touching it; John Thurtell then put the corpse in the chaise, and tied the feet to the dashing iron; he asked me if I would get into the gig, but I declined, and told him that I would walk on, and he would overtake me; when I got within a short distance of this house, John Thurtell told me that he had thrown the corpse into that marshy pond I had just passed. I then got into the gig, and left John Thurtell about two o'clock that morning, at the house where he then lodged, and went home myself immediately. That gentlemen, is the whole of the evidence I have to give to-night." Hunt afterwards confessed that he had purchased the sack in which the body was found, and the cord with which it was tied. That he had received six pounds from John Thurtell after the murder, which he said was for his professional services, he having been taken down to Probert's cottage to sing to the company. He likewise saw six pounds given to Probert by Thurtell, but he did not know what for. It appeared also that they had passed quite a convivial evening, though the body of the murdered man was laying within a short distance of them; eaten a hearty supper of pork chops; and he Hunt had entertained them with several songs. On Sunday evening, Hunt, it seems, had dressed himself in a suit of clothes belonging to Weare; and the whole tenor of his examination before the coroner went to prove his thorough identification with the designs of Thurtell, if he were not absolutely aiding and assisting in the deed. During the whole of the above extraordinary detail, Hunt was as cool and collected as possible, he never changed countenance, and while every one shuddered with horror at his dreadful narration, he betrayed not the least emotion. Probert was afterwards admitted as evidence against his accomplices; Hunt was transported for life, and Thurtell was executed at Hertford, on the 9th of January, 1824, dying with a firmness that would have become a better cause. It is worthy of record, as a proof how seldom vengeance fails sooner or later to escape the murderer, that Probert was afterwards hung at Newgate for horse-stealing.

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
21	Eltham * pa & to	Kent	Lewisham .. 3	Dartford..... 8	Bromley..... 4		8	2129
7	Elton to	Chester	Frodsham .. 4	Chester 6	Tarvin 6		191	210
7	Elton to	Chester	Sandbach... 3	Tarporley .. 11	Nantwich... 6		162	430
10	Elton to	Derby	Matlock... 6	Winstar... 1	Bakewell... 5		162	595
13	Elton pa	Durham	Stockt-on-T. 3	Darlington.. 8	Yarm..... 4		246	103
17	Elton pa	Hereford	Ludlow..... 5	Orleton..... 6	Presteign... 10		142	85
19	Elton pa	Huntingdon	Stilton..... 5	Wandsford... 4	Chesterton... 4		75	780
22	Elton to	Lancaster	Bury..... 3	Bolton..... 3	Manchester 10		192	4054
30	Elton pa	Nottingham	Nottingham 13	Bingham..... 4	Newark..... 11		125	91
29	Eltringham to	Northumb.	Newcastle.. 11	Corbridge... 9	Hexham..... 7		271	50
10	Elvaston pa	Derby	Derby..... 4	Nottingham 12	Kegworth... 7		122	522
36	Elvedon pa	Suffolk	Thetford... 3	Mildenhall... 8	Brandon..... 6		77	248
16	Elvetham pa	Hants	Hartford B. 3	Odiham..... 5	Basingstoke 10		37	481
46	Elvington pa	E. R. York.	York..... 6	Pocklington 6	Seiby..... 10		198	391
57	Elvis. St. pa	Pembroke	Haverford... 11	St. David's... 4	Marthec..... 8		277	44
12	Elwell ham	Dorset	Dorchester... 4	Upway..... 3	Abbotsbury... 5		123	232
13	Elwick to	Durham	Stockt. on T. 8	Hartlepool... 5	Sheraton..... 3		254	....
45	Elwenthorpe ham	York	Gisburn..... 1	Skipton..... 9	Clitheroe... 10		227	....
29	Elwick to	Northumb.	Belford..... 2	Berwick..... 13	Coldstream 17		324	79
13	Elwick Hall pa	Durham	Stockt. on T. 8	Hartlepool... 5	Sheraton..... 3		254	169
12	Elworth, East ham	Dorset	Abbotsbury... 2	Wareham..... 22	Weymouth... 7		124	....
34	Elworthy pa	Somerset	Wiveliscomb 5	Watchet..... 6	Taunton..... 11		152	210
6	Ely †	Cambridge..	Cambridge.. 16	Mildenhall 10	March..... 13		67	47152

* **ELTHAM.** Here are the remains of a royal palace which was for several centuries a favourite retreat for the English sovereigns; the time of its erection is unknown, but it must have been prior to 1270, when Henry III. kept a grand public Christmas here, accompanied by his queen, and all the great men of the realm. This edifice, the abode of sovereigns, and the birth-place of princes, was gradually deserted on the rise of Greenwich, and the change it has since undergone is exceedingly striking: it is now a farm, and the beautiful great hall, where parliaments were held, and entertainments given in all the pomp of feudal grandeur, is now used as a barn. This hall, a most noble remain, is 100 feet long, 56 broad, and about 60 high: its windows were extremely elegant, but are now bricked up; and the roof, which is of timber, is curiously wrought in the manner of that of Westminster-hall. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a western tower, and a lofty spire. Among the remarkable persons buried here, are John Philipott, Somerset Herald, John Lilbourn, one of the grand republicans and levellers of the seventeenth century; Thomas Doggett, the celebrated actor (contemporary with Colley Cibber), whose annual coat and badge continues to be contested for on the 1st of August, complimentary to the House of Hanover's accession to the throne; Dr. James Sherard, the botanist; Dr. George Horne, Bishop of Norwich. At the north east extremity of the parish is Shooter's-hill, formerly the haunt of highwaymen, and fixed on by Shakspeare as the scene of some of the exploits of Falstaff. On the summit of the hill is a triangular tower, forty-five feet high, called Severndroog-castle, from a fortress of that name, taken by Sir W. James, from Angria, a piratical Indian chief, in 1756.

Royal feastings at Christmas.

Doggett's coat and badge.

Haunt of highwaymen.

† **ELY** (The Isle of), comprehending the northern part of Cambridgeshire, is a considerable portion of that extensive tract of fen or low country, which stretches from the east of Huntingdonshire to the west of Norfolk, and northwards, through the south-eastern division of Lincolnshire. The Cambridgeshire fens, strictly speaking, are not confined to the Isle of Ely, but spread with the beds of the Ouse and Cam to a small distance from Cambridge. The isle, however, is emphatically the fenny part, and is chiefly separated from the rest of the county by the old channel of the Ouse, which river flows from the Huntingdonshire to the Norfolk border, and washes the city of Ely in its course. The Isle of Ely, strictly speaking, is that large tract of high land, encompassed with fens that were formerly overflowed with water, of which Ely is the principal place, and gives name to the whole, in which are included also the villages of

The fens of Cambridgeshire.

ISLE OF ELY

Originally
distinct
islands.

Water
raised by
windmills.

Immense
flocks of
starlings.

The steeples
of churches
land marks.

Stretham and Thetford, Wilburton, Hadenham, Sutton, Mepal Wenham, Wentford, Whichford, Downham, and Chetisham, making collectively but one island. Littleport, Coveney, and Stretney, though sometimes reckoned part of it, were, in their original state, disjoined by small intervals of fenny ground, and therefore were distinct islands of themselves. This tract is about seven miles in length, and four in breadth. But the whole district, now called the isle of Ely, extends from the bridge at Tyd, on the north, to Upwere, on the south, twenty-eight miles in length; and from Abbot's or Bishop's Delf, on the east, to the river Nene, near Peterborough, on the west, twenty-five miles in breadth. This district, besides the places above-mentioned, includes several considerable towns, and villages, as Wisbeach, Whittelsey, Doddington, March, Leverington, Newton, Chatteris, &c. "The face of the country," observes a contemporary writer, "is one vast plain, stretching beyond the reach of sight; interrupted on the southern side by one or two ridges of comparatively high land, but in all its northern portion presenting only some small elevations, which just lift the villages seated upon them above the general level. This whole tract is naturally a marsh, subject to be laid under water in rainy seasons by the rivers which creep through it to the sea, and rendered habitable and cultivable only by means of immense labour expended in cutting drains across it in various directions. Into these the water is raised by means of windmills, which pump it up from the ditches that every where intersect the low grounds, and it is kept in by high banks which confine it on a level higher than that of the adjacent country. Among the objects presented by nature, the botanist will find a large variety of aquatic plants in great luxuriance; and the ornithologist will be entertained with a number of birds, not indeed equal to that of some of the unreclaimed fens of Lincolnshire, but sufficient to excite his attention. The heron is frequent by the sides of the drains, or in the watery splashes, and by his tall stature, and wide spread of wings, makes a principal figure among the feathered tribe. These places are also the resort of various kinds of gulls, with the tern, or sea-swallow. The pewit, or lap-wing, fills the moors with its clamour. Stares, or starlings, abound throughout the fens, and often collect in such flocks as to form black clouds hovering over the ground, and amusing the spectator by their continual change of form and appearance. The common birds of prey are kites and buzzards. In winter a great variety of the duck kind, and other water-fowl, come up in the washes, and offer a valuable capture to the fowler. Of the fish, pikes and eels are the most abundant; and in the spring season, smelts run up the Bedford river in great shoals. It has been remarked, that where the energies of man are excited by circumstances of hardship and necessity, they generally proceed so far as to render his situation more abundant in conveniences than where indolence is favoured by the bounty of nature. This is the case with Holland, compared to the rest of Europe; and it appears to be that of the fens of Ely, compared to some of the more desirable counties of England. The villages in this tract are for the most part well built, and have an air of comfort not usual in the common agricultural districts. That of Earith is even provided with a flagged foot-pavement for its whole length, a valuable accommodation in a low site, which cannot fail of being very wet and miry in the winter. The pale brick and tile manufactured in these parts give a very neat appearance to the houses, and the reed thatches of the barns and cottages is extraordinarily warm and durable. Many of the churches are handsome, and have tall steeples, visible at a great distance—the landmarks of this naked tract. The cathedral of Ely, one of the largest and most remarkable edifices of the kind, is a conspicuous object to a wide circumjacent country. The inhabitants of the fens are chiefly engaged in farming, and many of the farmers are opulent. They feed numbers of cattle, and the sheep of the upland districts are frequently

Dist.	Popu- lation.	Number of Miles from	County.	Names of Places.	Dist.
6	Ely* city	.....	.....	.....	6189

sent hither in the winter to fatten on the cole seed. The brewing trade is considerable in several of the towns and villages; for the people are a thirsty tribe, and avail themselves of the excuse of a moist air and bad water, to counteract the former and correct the latter, by potations of as much strong beer as they can procure. In particular, those labourers who are employed in the important task of keeping the banks in repair (provincially termed bankers) are as mighty to drink as to work. The natives in general are a stout broad set race, many of them with black hair and dark complexions. The population is scanty in proportion to the space of ground, and much of the harvest work is done by Irish labourers. Few gentlemen of large estates reside in the fens, as the country is unfit for sporting, and certainly does not abound in rural beauty. The magistrates are principally the clergy, several of whom enjoy ample livings. Although trees are now scarce in the fens, and almost confined to willows and other aquatics, yet the bodies of oaks of large dimensions, still frequently dug up in the lowest and wettest tracts, prove that the country at some remote period was well wooded, and probably in great part a forest. As it is certain that before the drainage, a century and a half ago, it was much more a morass than at present, conjecture is puzzled to determine at what remote era the soil could be capable of bearing timber-trees, where even now no one would think of planting them. Some of the trunks dug up are still serviceable wood. In the same parts very black turf or peat is cut, which is the common fuel. The oziars are an article of profit to the planter from their sale to the basket makers. The peeling of them, after steeping in pits, is one of the occupations of the poor. Such are the most prominent features of a portion of this island, which, from its strongly-marked character and peculiar circumstances, is well worthy of being visited by all who travel for knowledge or amusement, though a long residence, or a repetition of visits, is more than can be claimed for it, except from those who are particularly interested in the objects it presents. To the sentimental surveyor, it will afford a pleasure of a higher class than that which is merely taken in by the eye—the gratifying reflection, that the powers bestowed upon man are adequate to procure him a comfortable existence, even where nature appears to have multiplied her difficulties and discouragements.”

ISLE OF ELY

Great quantities of beer brewed.

Bodies of oaks dug up.

The poor occupied in peeling oziars.

The city named from an eel.

Introduction of Christianity

* ELY (The City of), denominated *Suth Gureva* by the Saxons, is situated on a considerable eminence, fifteen miles and a half north by east from Cambridge, and sixty-six miles and a half north by east from London. The etymology of its present name has been variously explained. Those who derive it from *Helig*, signifying willows, in the British language, or from the Saxon *Æl*, an eel, are amongst the most plausible. The venerable Bede, who lived in the eighth century, adopts the latter derivation; and it appears by the Norman Survey, that the number of eels to which the several lords of manors in the island were annually entitled, amounted to upwards of 100,000. Wisbech alone paid 28,000, and Stuntney 27,250. The first settlement in this island appears to have been about a mile from the present city, and was called Cratendune, now Cratendonfield. Soon after the introduction of Christianity into the kingdom of East Anglia, Ethelbert, the principal Saxon king, founded a church there, but the ministers whom he had appointed to perform the divine ordinances being driven away by Penda, king of Mercia, the place was reduced to a desert. A church was afterwards established by Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, and Hereswitha, his queen. The history of this princess, who was born about the year 630, is somewhat curious. At

CITY OF
ELY.Etheldreda,
a Christian
virgin.

a very early period of life, she formed the determination of devoting herself to the service of God, by retaining her virginity; a sacrifice which, in that age, was considered as essential to Christian perfection. She appears to have accomplished her intention, under many difficulties, for she was twice married; first by the authority of her parents, and a second time through the influence of her uncle, Ethelwold, King of East Anglia. "Tonbert, her first husband," says Gough, in his additions to Camden, "was a principal nobleman among the East Angles, being one of those eoldermen, or princes, afterwards called eorles and comites, who in the Saxon times held one or more districts hereditarily, and in fee, or by royal grant; and with the bishops composed the supreme council of the nation." Having prevailed on him to refrain from the consummation of the marriage rites, they lived together three years, when Tonbert died, and Etheldreda came into full possession of the Isle of Ely, which had been settled on her in dower. The temporal jurisdiction which the Bishop of Ely now possesses, is understood to be partly the same as Tonbert was invested with, and which, on his death, descended to his virgin widow. Etheldreda intrusted its management to Ovin, "the upper eolderman of her household," and went into retirement, intending to pass the remainder of her days in acts of devotion, accompanied by a few selected friends. She had continued a considerable time in solitude, when her hand was again solicited by Prince Egfrid, son of Oswy, King of Northumberland, whom she at length married; but, according to the narrations of Bede, and other historians, lived with him twelve years, without conceding her virginity, which she is supposed to have guarded by a private agreement made with the prince before marriage. On the death of Oswy, in 670, Egfrid succeeded to the throne; but Etheldreda's idea of religious duties continuing the same, she requested her husband's permission to leave the court, and to retire to some monastery, where she might have more leisure to attend her pious duties. At length, wearied with her importunity, he consented, and she entered and received the sacred veil in the monastery of Coldingham; but Egfrid's esteem for her increasing, he resolved, as persuasions were ineffectual, to remove her by force. Etheldreda obtaining a knowledge of this design, left her retirement, and fled to the Isle of Ely. The king pursued, and according to the monkish legends, overtook her near a rocky eminence, whither the queen sought refuge, and was suddenly surrounded by water, which continued to encompass her for several days. Egfrid believing this to be an interposition of heaven in her favour, retired to York, and permitted her to pursue her journey to Ely. Etheldreda at first designed to repair the old church of Ethelbert's foundation, and erect a monastery near it; but the spot on which the city now stands being closer to the river, and more pleasant, she altered her determination, and commenced the buildings near the site of the present cathedral, about the year 673. In a little time she assembled a numerous congregation of religious persons. Her establishment was not of any particular order; but the strictness of their manner of life may be estimated from the conduct of Etheldreda, when she became abbess, which Bede thus describes: "From her first entrance on her office, she never wore any linen, but only woollen garments. She usually ate only twice a day, except on the greater festivals, or in times of sickness; and if her health permitted, she never returned to bed after matins, which were held at midnight, but continued her prayers in the church till break of day." The high opinion entertained of her sanctity, induced several dignified persons to become her converts, and live under her direction, particularly her eldest sister, Sexburga, Queen of Kent; Ermenilda, her daughter, Queen of Mercia; and Ermenilda's daughter, the Princess Werburga; who all successively held the government of the monastery, and with Etheldreda, were for many centuries regarded as saints. The society was maintained by the profits arising from the government of the isle, which had been settled on the

Married to
prince
Egfrid.Takes the
veil in the
monastery
of Colding-
ham.Rescued by
a miracle.Became an
abbess.

monastery by the royal foundress, and confirmed with all its immunities and privileges by the pope. On the death of Etheldreda, who died of an epidemic disorder, in the year 678, she was placed in a wooden coffin, and by her express order, buried in the common cemetery of the nuns. Her body, however, was removed seventeen years afterwards into the church, and deposited in an elegant marble coffin, which the monks had found near the walls of the ruined city of Grantaceaster. This removal took place on the 17th of October, 695, a day that was afterwards deemed a festival, and still retains a place in our calendar. When the body was removed, say the monks, the flesh was sound, and free from corruption. Various miracles were attributed to her wooden coffin, and the clothes in which she had been interred; and a spring famous for its healing qualities, was asserted to have burst forth from the spot where she had first been interred. The last abbess, whose name has descended to us, though the monastery continued under the order and discipline established by St. Etheldreda for 197 years, was Wurburga. Its inmates remained in peace and security till about the year 870, when it was discovered by the Danes, who invaded the isle. They were at first repulsed by the bravery of the inhabitants; but returning in great numbers, they overcame every defensive effort, marched immediately to the monastery, put the religious to the sword, set fire to the church and other buildings, and departed, loaded with the spoil, not only of the town and monastery, but also of all the neighbouring places, whose inhabitants had, for security, deposited their valuables at Ely. Beorhed, King of Mercia, who had levied an army to pursue the Danes, annexed the jurisdiction of the isle, and the revenues of the monastery, to the crown, by which they were retained till the reign of Edgar, who intimated an intention of restoring the ancient monastery to Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester. That prelate having provided monks, and ejected some seculars who had repaired the aisles of the church, and recommenced divine worship, agreed with the king for the surrender of the whole district of the Isle of Ely. The charter which was granted by Edgar, at Wlfamere, in the year 970, provides for the surrender of the isle, with all its appurtenances, privileges, power to try causes, &c., in consideration of sixty hides of land, and £100 in money, and a crucifix of gold, to be given to the king. The first abbot of the restored monastery was Brithnoth, who was appointed by Edgar. He exerted himself to complete the repairs of the church, which, when finished, was dedicated, by the celebrated Archbishop Dunstan, to St. Peter and the Virgin Mary. The abbot was assisted in the business of his office by Leo, a monk, who greatly contributed to the security of the possessions of the monastery, by procuring a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the isle and the adjoining counties, in which the rights of the society were ascertained, and the boundaries of their estates discussed, and settled to the satisfaction of the whole assembly. On this occasion, a deep ditch was made through the fens, and called Abbot's, or Bishop's Delf, as a boundary of the respective possessions. The property of the church was much augmented by several large purchases of land, which were made by the abbot, who is said to have been slain by the orders of Queen Elfrida; her servants heating sharp-pointed irons in the fire, and thrusting them into his body beneath his arm-pits. This murder was not discovered, till the contrition of Elfrida for the assassination of Edward, her son-in-law, induced her to confess it. Henceforward, till the time of the conquest, the abbey continued to flourish; its possessions being increased by the gifts of many benefactors, but particularly by those of Leofwin, a Saxon nobleman, who rebuilt and enlarged the south side of the church; and Duke Brithnoth, who was killed by the Danes at Malden, in Essex, and buried in the choir at Ely. The privileges of the monastery were confirmed by King Canute, and also by Edward the confessor, who received the early part of his education here. The latter monarch granted the

CITY OF
ELY.Death and
burial of
Etheldreda.Miracles
attributed
to her coffinCharter
granted by
Edgar.Murder of
the abbot.

CITY OF
ELY.Edgar real
heir to the
crown.Causeway
formed of
straw,
wood, &c.The maga-
zines fired.Ancient
record.Submission
to the Con-
queror.

abbot a new charter, enumerating all the possessions, rights, and privilege of the church, which was confirmed by Pope Victor II. At the time of the Norman invasion, the abbey was deprived of many estates; and Thurstan, the seventh abbot, fearful that its whole possessions would be seized by the Conqueror, resolved to support the interest of Edgar Etheling, whom he considered as the real heir to the crown, and gave assistance and shelter to several English lords, who were determined to defend their country from the domination of one whom they regarded as an usurper. The natural strength of the Isle of Ely was thought to be capable of resisting the progress of William's army; and among other noblemen, Edwin, Earl of Chester; Morcar, Earl of Northumberland; and Hereward, son of Leofric, Lord of Brunne, in Lincolnshire, sought refuge in it, while insurrections were raising in different quarters of the kingdom. Hereward was elected general, and exerted his military talents in the necessary measures to defend the isle from the expected attack of the Normans, who invested it in the summer of 1069. William commanded the assailants in person, and attempted to force a passage on the western side, by forming a causeway over the fens, of straw, wood, and bags of earth; but the work was obstructed by Hereward in several successful sallies. Some disturbances in the north of England broke out about the same period, and the king was obliged to raise the siege, to which, however, he returned in the spring of the year 1070, and encamped on a spot opposite to Aldrey, where a neck of firm land, stretching into the fen, rendered the passage into the isle narrower than any other part. From this spot he carried on the work; but the water having by its weight destroyed a dam, which he had formed across the river, he retired to Brandon, on the eastern side of the isle, where, in a council of war, it was resolved to renew the attack from the same point. Hereward, who had attended the council in disguise, returned in the habit of a fisherman, and set fire to the magazines of straw and timber which William's troops had collected, and taking advantage of the confusion, made a successful sally with his boats, and destroyed the forts which his enemies had erected. The camp, which was occupied by the Conqueror's army when he besieged the Isle of Ely, is still visible at the south end of Aldrey-Causey, within the manor of Wivelingham, and is corruptly called Belsars-hills. "That this camp received its name from Belasius, or Belasis, one of the Conqueror's generals in this expedition," says Mr. Bentham, "is evident from a manuscript now in the British Museum, intituled, 'Story found in the Isle of Ely,' in which are these words: 'We endured the violent threats of the Normans seven years together, untill such tyme as Belasyus, generall of the kyng's army in thys service, of whom certain hylls, which at the south end of Aldreth Causey were built for the safety of the armyes, took their names, which we now by corrupt speech call Belsars-hilles, &c.'" Inflamed with resentment at his repeated disasters, William proceeded to Cambridge, where he alienated all the estates and manors of the monastery, situated without the isle, to his Norman followers. This was the most certain mode of extorting the submission of the monks; but as the English officers fed at their tables, with their arms in constant readiness for use, they dared not offer to make terms with the king, till they were in some distress for provisions: even then their persuasions were ineffectual; for their guests could not be prevailed on to agree to their wishes. Anxious, however, to make their own peace with the sovereign, the abbot, with several of the monks, left Ely privately, and went to William, at Warwick, where they implored his pardon. In a secret interview, the abbot informed the king of the best measures for reducing the isle, and promised to use his greatest exertions to compel its defenders to obedience. He then returned with his followers to Ely. In the following year, the islanders received reinforcements from their friends in Scotland, and the north of England; but William, resolved to crush their rising

CITY OF
ELY.Victory declared for
the Conqueror.Magnificent
conventual
church.Grant of a
fair

hopes, marched a large army to recommence the siege, and gave orders for the completion of the causeway, which, after several months' severe labour, was accomplished, and strengthened by forts and military engines. The soldiers were now ordered to proceed; but they soon found their march impeded by some deep waters, which lay between them and the firm land, and were obliged to drag a number of boats through the fens, in order to make a floating-bridge, to enable them to continue their march. The besieged renewed their exertions, and disputed the passage with much firmness; but the superior skill of the Norman soldiers in the use of their military engines, overpowered resistance, and victory declared for William. Great numbers of the English were slain in the battle; and many of those who were made prisoners were cruelly mutilated; some having their eyes put out, and others their hands and feet cut off, that they might remain as living monuments of the Conqueror's vengeance, and become a terror to such as presumed to dispute his sway. He had no sooner become master of the isle, than he took possession of the monastery; but, through the intercession of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and the promise of payment of 700 marks, which, on a slight pretence, was increased to 1,000, he pardoned the monks. Many of the Norman officers were now quartered on the monastery, and the most valuable furniture of the church seized by the king; but through the firmness of Theodwin, the monk of Jumiage, in Normandy, whom the Conqueror had appointed to succeed the Abbot Thurston, the gold, silver, and jewels were afterwards returned. On the death of Theodwin, in 1075, the administration of the affairs of the abbey was bestowed on a monk name Godfrey, who retained its entire management for several years, and had sufficient influence with the king, to obtain his permission that the rights and liberties of the monastery should be inquired into, in a great assembly, convened for the purpose at Kentford, in Suffolk. The proceedings of this meeting being certified to the king by his barons, he issued a precept, in conformity with its decision, to the sheriffs of the several counties interested, directing them to put the church of Ely in possession of all the rights, customs, and privileges it enjoyed at King Edward's death. In the year 1081, Godfrey was removed to Malmsbury, and Simeon, brother to Wolkolin, Bishop of Winchester, was appointed to the abbacy of Ely. This prelate, soon after his promotion, laid the foundation of the magnificent conventual church, which has been justly characterized as one of the most curious monuments of ecclesiastical antiquity in the kingdom. It remained unfinished at the time of his decease, which happened in 1093, when he had completed his 100th year; but Richard, his successor, prosecuted the building with diligence; and the eastern side being finished in the year 1106, the bodies and shrines of the Saints Etheldreda, Sexburga, Ermenilda, and Werburga, were removed from the old church, and deposited in the new structure before the altar. About this period, the revenues of the abbey amounted to £1400 a year. Richard, who was the last abbot, solicited Henry I. to establish a bishopric here; but this was not effected till after his death, in 1107. Hervey, Bishop of Bangor, was the first appointed to the new see, which was partly taken from the diocese of Lincoln, whose bishop had the manor of Spaldwick, Huntingdonshire, in exchange. Hervey procured many gifts and privileges for his bishopric: and also the grant of a fair, to commence at Ely on the third day preceding the 20th of June, which was the anniversary of the death of Etheldreda, and to continue for seven days. The conduct of this bishop appears in some particulars not to have been consistent with justice; for having obtained the king's mandate to make an equal division of the abbey estates, between the bishopric and the monks, he contrived to retain two thirds of the possessions himself. When the possessions of the bishopric and monastery were thus separated, the management of the latter devolved on the prior, who was at first chosen by the bishop, but afterwards elected by the

CITY OF
ELY.Nigellus
taken pri-
soner.Destruction
of images
and shrines.The bishop
sovereign
within the
isle.The ca-
thedral a
magnificent
structure.

monks. The prior had apartments for himself and family, distinct from those of the society, and was usually styled Lord Prior. From the year 1413 till the dissolution, the abbey was considered as a mitred one. Nigellus, the successor of Hervey, with a view to assist the Empress Matilda, during her contest with King Stephen, erected a castle at Ely, and another at Aldrey; but he was dispossessed of all his estates and revenues by the king, who suddenly passed the river with his horse, and made himself master of the isle. Nigellus, however, being soon afterwards taken prisoner at Lincoln, profited by the opportunity, and, with the aid of some forces sent him by the empress, recovered the isle, and was reinstated in his bishopric, which, with a short intermission, he retained till his death in 1164. Henry VIII., after the surrender of the monastery, by letters patent, dated September the 10th, 1541, granted a charter to convert the conventual church into a cathedral, by title of the cathedral church of the Undivided Trinity; the establishment for the performance of divine service to consist of a dean, a priest, and eight prebendaries, with other ministers: the dean and prebendaries to form a body corporate. Thomas Gooderich, the thirty-second bishop, who at that time held the see, was a zealous promoter of the reformation: and his injunctions to demolish images, shrines, relics, and other superstitious emblems, were executed with so much punctuality, that no trace of them remains within his diocese; though before that period it contained many objects of religious attention. An act was passed, in the first parliament of Elizabeth, which empowered her majesty to retain any lands belonging to whatever see might become vacant, and to give tenths, and impropriate rectories, instead of them. This was a great disadvantage to the bishopric of Ely, which, under this act, was deprived of manors whose revenues amounted to upwards of £1,132 yearly. The bishop possesses all the rights of a county palatine, and is sovereign within the isle, where all causes are heard and determined by a judge of his appointing, who holds assizes, gaol delivery, and quarter sessions; and has proper officers under him to preserve the peace, and execute his decisions. The see of Ely is valued in the king's books at £2,134 18s. 5d. The clergy's tenth amounting to £384 14s. 9½d. The bishopric is supposed to be worth £4,000 per annum. The city of Ely, the only city in England not represented in parliament, is not incorporated, nor has it any jurisdiction distinct from that of the island. It contains two parishes—that of the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary's—and is divided into three wards, each of which has its separate constable. The spring assizes for the isle, and the Easter and Michaelmas quarter sessions, are holden here. The city consists principally of one long street, well paved, and containing several good houses; many of them are of stone, and some have a very ancient appearance. The inferior streets are irregular, and are neither paved, nor lighted. Ely is so encompassed with garden ground, that it sends great quantities of strawberries, cherries, greens, asparagus, &c. to Cambridge and London. Excepting some potteries of coarse ware, there are no manufactures either in or near the city. Of the first Saxon church, which was built here, in 673, there are very considerable remains, now converted into prebendal houses, and the area of the nave left clear between them. It was 169 feet long, by 40 broad. The east end was lengthened in the year 1102. The present cathedral is the workmanship of various periods, and displays a singular admixture of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles of architecture; yet, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of its parts, when considered as a whole, it must unquestionably be regarded as a very magnificent structure. The north and south transepts, which are the oldest parts of the cathedral, were erected in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. The arches are circular here, as well as in the nave, which was begun about the middle of the reign of Henry I., and completed before the year 1174. Between 1174 and 1189, Bishop Rydel erected the great west

tower, which was anciently flanked on the north side by a building of the same kind as that on the south; but it either fell, or was taken down, and another building was begun in its place, but never carried higher than twelve or fourteen feet. The interior view of this tower, which is decorated with small columns and arches running round in several stories, and lighted by twenty-seven windows, is extremely beautiful. The lower part was repaired, and new cased with stone, in the middle of the fifteenth century; but the beauty of the tower was destroyed in a considerable degree, by the insertion of a belfry-floor, and various beams irregularly disposed to direct the course of the bell-ropes. This belfry, with other cumbrous obstructions, was removed a few years ago, through the munificence and taste of the right Rev. James Yorke, the bishop, who also enabled the dean and chapter to repair the mutilated decorations of the tower, and restore the whole to its original splendour. The handsome vestibule at the entrance, formerly called the Gallilee, which was built about the year 1200, by Bishop Eustachius, has also been repaired; and the ground in front so much lowered, that, instead of a descent of three or four steps at the entrance, as formerly, there is now an ascent into it of one step. In the year 1234, Hugh Northwold, the eighth bishop, laid the foundation of the elegant structure which now forms the choir, but which was originally the presbytery; it was finished in 1250. The three most western arches were destroyed by the fall of the lofty stone tower in the night of the 12th of February, 1322. This tower stood in the centre of the building, on four arches, which gave way, and precipitated it to the ground. To prevent any similar accident, Alan de Walsingham, sub-prior of the convent, and sacrist of the church, designed and erected the present magnificent octagonal tower, which is supported on eight pillars, surmounted by a dome, and terminated by an elegant lantern. The capitals of the pillars are ornamented with rude historical carvings, intended to represent the principal events in the life of Etheldreda. The stone-work of this octagonal tower, which is probably unequalled by any other of the kind, was completed in six years, and the wood-work raised, and covered with lead, in about fifteen. The whole was completed in the year 1342, at the expense of £2,406 4s. 11d. About the same period, the three arches eastward of the octagon were rebuilt by Bishop Hotham, and are very highly embellished. The vaulting is divided into regular compartments by various ribs, which spring from the capitals of the pillars, and are ornamented at the intersections with flowers and elegant foliage, very skilfully executed. The arches of the second arcade, and the windows above them, are decorated with graceful and delicate tracery work. The wood work of the dome and lantern, with part of the roof, was repaired between the years 1757 and 1762, by Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge; and the choir, which was then under the lantern, was also removed to its present situation. This was an important improvement, contributing greatly to the beauty of the cathedral. The stalls in the new choir were originally constructed by Alan de Walsingham. The east window is embellished with a good painting of St. Peter. The altar-piece, which is a fine old painting, representing St. Peter delivered from prison by the angel, was purchased in Italy by the late Earl of Grantham, and presented to the dean and chapter of Ely, by Dr. Yorke. At the east end of the north aisle is a sumptuous chapel, erected by Bishop Alcock, who died at his castle at Wisbech, in the year 1500. His tomb, with his effigies lying thereon, but much defaced, is placed under an arch of stone on the north side. In the south aisle, and in some respects corresponding with the former, but much superior in its embellishments, is another chapel, erected by Bishop West, about the year 1530, and highly enriched with delicate Gothic ornaments and carving. The bones of Wolstan, Archbishop of York; of Brithnoth, Duke of Northumberland; and of the Bishops Alwin, Elfgar, Athelstan, and Ednoth, are deposited in this

CITY OF
ELY.Extremely
beautiful
tower.Fall of the
lofty stone
tower.A fine altar-
piece in the
cathedral.

CITY OF
ELY.Curious
tomb to the
memory of
the Earl of
Worcester.Sculpture
defaced by
the soldiers
of the com-
monwealth.Grammar-
school
founded by
Henry VIII.

chapel, and small cells, similar to those in which they were immured in the walls of the old choir. These chapels were greatly dilapidated by the fanatical reformers of the civil wars, who seem to have had an invincible antipathy to every elegant or tasteful religious edifice. In the aisles are the remains of several ancient monuments, which appear to have been of good workmanship, but are much damaged, and all the fine interstices of the carving are filled up by a thick coat of glaring whitewash. Among the monuments are those of the Bishops Northwold, Kilkenny, De Luda, Hotham, Barnet, Grey, Redman, Standley, and many modern bishops; and also a curious tomb to the memory of the famous John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and his two wives, of the time of Richard III. The font, which is of very elegantly wrought marble, adorned with several small statues, was given to the church by Dean Spencer. The outward extent of the cathedral, from east to west, is 535 feet; but the interior length is only 517. The length of the transept is 190 feet, the height of the lantern over the dome 170, the extreme height of the western tower 270, the two towers on the south wing of the latter 120, the length of the nave 203, the height of the roof over it 104, and the height of the eastern front to the top of the cross 112. On the north side, near the east end of the cathedral, is St. Mary's-chapel, now Trinity-church; it having been assigned to the use of the inhabitants of that parish soon after the restoration, by the dean and chapter. This elegant structure, which was commenced in the reign of Edward II., is one of the most perfect buildings of the age. Its shape is oblong; the interior length about 200 feet, the breadth 46, and the height of the vaulted roof 60. This building has neither pillars nor side aisles, but is supported by strong spring buttresses, surmounted with pinnacles. Formerly the spaces over the east and west windows were decorated with statues, and a variety of other well executed sculpture. The interior was also embellished with niches, highly carved, and enriched with statues, ornamental foliage, and flower-work; but the fanatical soldiers of the commonwealth defaced the beauty of the sculpture, and what escaped their hands has been so miserably clogged and obscured by white-wash, that none of the finer parts of the carving are distinct. This edifice was built at the charge of the convent by John de Wisbech, one of the monks, and Alan de Walsingham. The first stone was laid by the latter on Lady-day, 1321. This chapel has undergone a complete repair. The bishop's palace, a very neat brick structure, was built by the Bishops Alcock and Gooderich, and much improved by the late Bishop Keene, partly at his own expense, and partly with the large sums recovered from the executors of his predecessor, Bishop Mawson, to whose philanthropy and public spirit the inhabitants of Ely were greatly indebted. There are two manors in Ely, called Ely-Barton, and Ely-Porta: the former belongs to the bishop, the latter to the dean and chapter. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., appendant to the cathedral, in which provision is made by the statutes for the education of twenty-four boys, commonly called king's scholars; and a charity-school for twenty-four boys, who are educated and clothed by the income of an estate bequeathed by Mrs. Needham, in the year 1740. In 1675, Bishop Laney left lands, which produce upwards of £250 a year, for apprenticing poor children of Ely and Soham. The premiums are limited to £10 each. Several small estates, amounting altogether to upwards of £270 a year, are vested in "the governors of the lands and possessions of the poor of the city or town of Ely," who were incorporated by that name, in the reign of Charles I. These governors consist of the bishop, dean, archdeacon, and nine of the principal inhabitants. They distribute the rent to the poor, in sums not exceeding eight shillings each; every poor inhabitant having also the privilege of cutting 5,000 turves for fuel, from a tract of land appropriated to that purpose.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Ascension-day, for horses; and October 29th, for horses, cheese and hops.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
36	Ely Brent * pa	Suffolk . . .	Bildeston . . . 3	Clare 12	Sudbury 8	62	1299	
34	Ely-Green ham	Somerset . . .	Bridgewater 7	Watchet . . . 8	Wivelscombe 9	149	...	
29	Elyhaugh to	Northumb. . .	Alnwick . . . 9	Rothbury . . . 6	Morpeth . . . 10	298	16	
36	Ely-Monks pa	Suffolk . . .	Bildeston . . . 2	Hadleigh . . . 7	Sudbury . . . 9	63	713	
5	Emberton pa	Buckingham . .	Olney 2	N. Pagnel . . . 3	S. Stratford . . 9	53	599	
5	Embleton to	Cumberland . .	Cockermouth 3	Keswick . . . 7	Market Ireby 8	303	442	
13	Embleton . . . to & chap	Durham . . .	Stockton on T 8	Sedgefield . . 4	Sheraton . . . 4	253	102	
29	Embleton † pa	Northumb. . .	Alnwick . . . 7	Belford . . . 10	Wooler . . . 16	314	1923	
16	Embley ti	Hants.	Romsey . . . 2	Salisbury . . 14	Southampt. . 10	75	...	
34	Emborrow pa	Somerset . . .	Wells 6	Frome 11	Pensford . . . 8	114	207	
45	Embsay to	W. R. York . .	Skipton . . . 2	Addingham 5	Broughton . . 7	220	891	
13	Emley pa & to	W. R. York . .	Huddersfield 5	Barnsley . . . 7	Wakefield . . 7	178	1445	
31	Emmington pa	Oxford	Thame 3	Watlington 6	Oxford . . . 16	42	80	
31	Emmotland ham	York	Gt. Driffield 6	Bridlington 10	Rudstone . . 10	194	...	
27	Enneth pa	Norfolk . . .	Wisbeach . . 2	D. Market . . 9	Lynn Regis 12	88	995	
32	Empingham † pa	Rutland . . .	Oakham . . . 6	Stamford . . 6	Cottismore . . 5	95	913	
16	Empshot pa	Hants	Petersfield . 5	Haslemere . 11	Alton 7	53	149	
39	Emscote ham	Warwick . . .	Warwick . . . 1	Kenilworth 4	Southam . . 10	91	...	
43	Emswell to	E. R. York . .	Gt. Driffield 2	York 21	Rudstone . . 9	194	102	
16	Emsworth § . . . ti & chap	Hants.	Havant . . . 2	Chichester . . 8	Portsmouth 9	67	...	
5	Enborne ‖ pa	Berks	Newbury . . 2	Hungerford 7	Lambourne . 11	58	420	
12	Encombe ¶ ham	Dorset	Kingston . . 1	Wim Minster 5	Poole 6	104	...	

* ELY BRENT, or Brent Ileigh, now a village, was once a market-town, and long the seat of the Colman family, one of whom built, and furnished with books, a parochial library, and another endowed a neat alms-house for six persons.

Seat of the Colman family.

† EMBLETON is an irregular village, the property of the Earl of Tankerville. There is a public school here, built by subscription, in 1825.

‡ EMPINGHAM. It is said by tradition that this place, now little better than a village, once contained seven parishes. The church is ancient, with a curious and elegant Gothic tower. There are several public charities, one especially, called the house of protection, founded by Sir William Heathcote, in 1793. This parish also shares in the benefits of the bequest of Mr. Henry Foster, for the education of poor children.

Curious and elegant Gothic tower.

§ EMSWORTH, a tithing and chapelry in the parish of Warblington and hundred of Bosmere, is pleasantly situated on an inlet of the sea, opposite to Thorney Isle. Ship building, rope making, &c., are the principal occupations of the inhabitants, and there are many small vessels employed in the trade of the port. Emsworth is also noted for the fine flavoured oysters taken on the coast.

‖ ENBORNE. There was formerly a curious custom of the manor in this parish, which is humorously described in one of the papers of the "Spectator," that when a copyhold tenant died, his widow should have her free bench in all her customary lands; but if she should be detected in incontinency, she should forfeit her estate, unless she would come into the court of the manor, riding backwards on a black ram, and repeat certain not very decorous doggrel verses, when the steward was bound to re-admit her into possession. A pecuniary consideration is now substituted for this custom.

A humorous custom.

¶ ENCOMBE is a hamlet, situated in a deep vale, opening to the British Channel, and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Eldon. It was on the rocks near this place, that the disastrous wreck of the Halsewell East Indiaman took place, in January, 1786. This vessel, one of the finest in the service of the East India Company, was commanded by Captain Pierce, an officer of distinguished ability and exemplary character, sailed from the Downs on the 1st of January; and after being driven about by contrary winds for some days, at length struck on the rocks, at a part of the shore where the cliff is of vast height, and rises almost perpendicularly from its base. At the particular spot where the unfortunate Halsewell was driven, the foot of the cliff is excavated into a cavern of ten

Wreck of the Halsewell East Indiaman.

<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>
8	Endellion, St. pa	Cornwall ...	Wadebridge 4	Camelford . 8	Bodmin 9	236	1218
23	Enderby pa	Leicester ...	Leicester . 4	Lutterworth 10	Hinckley 8	99	1141
24	Enderby Bag pa	Lincoln ...	Spilsby 4	Tattershall 11	Horncastle . 7	136	114
24	Enderby Mavis pa	Lincoln ...	..... 4	..... 10	..... 8	135	189
24	Enderby Wood pa	Lincoln ...	Horncastle 4	..... 5	Spilsby 10	133	283
7	Enderton ham	Cheshire ...	Gt. Neston . 1	Chester 9	Eastham 3	192	.....
41	Enford pa	Wilts	Ludgershall . 9	Devizes 8	Marlborough 8	81	961
40	Endmoor ham	Westmoreld	Kendale 5	Milthorpe . 4	Burton 6	257	.....
35	Endon to & chap	Stafford	Leek 5	Newcastle .. 7	Cheadle 8	153	487

ENCOMBE. or twelve yards in depth; and of breadth, equal to the length of a large ship. The sides of this cavern are so nearly upright, as to render it extremely difficult of access, and the bottom is strewn with sharp and uneven rocks. The Halsewell lay with her broadside opposite to the mouth of the cavern, her whole length stretching from side to side of it. Besides the officers and crew of this ill-fated vessel, there were on board a body of soldiers and number of passengers, among whom were Captain Pierce's two daughters, his niece, and several other ladies of great beauty and accomplishments, who had been sent to England to be educated, and were now on their return to their parents in India. Among these, Captain Pierce, when no hope remained of saving the vessel, sat down in the round-house, calm and collected; but vainly striving to suppress the tear of parental anguish at the poignant sufferings of those so dear to him. The crew, who it appears had been very remiss in their efforts, now quitted the vessel in great numbers, some of them reached points of the projecting rocks, from which they afterwards fell, being unable to keep their footing, while many were at once dashed to pieces against the sides of the cavern. Twenty-seven persons, among whom was Mr. Meriton, the second mate, succeeded in scrambling beyond the reach of the returning tide. There was now only one hope, that the vessel would remain entire till daybreak, when there would be a possibility of rescuing the hapless females from their impending fate. But every sea that broke, encreased the apprehensions of those who had gained security on the rock for their unhappy fellow sufferers. Alas! their apprehensions were too fatally realized, and within a very few minutes of the time that Mr. Rogers, the third mate, reached the rock, an universal shriek, in which the voice of female distress was lamentably distinct, announced the fatal catastrophe. In a few moments all was hushed, except the roaring of the winds and waves, the wreck was buried in the deep, and not an atom remained to mark the scene of this dreadful event. After three hours dreadful suffering, the break of day showed to the unhappy survivors their wretched situation, in its utmost horrors. The only prospect of saving themselves was to creep along the side of the cavern to its utmost extremity, and on a ledge, scarcely as broad as a man's hand, to turn the corner, and endeavour to scramble up a precipice almost perpendicular, and nearly 200 feet from the bottom. Some few made the attempt, and succeeded, while others, unnerved by fear, and exhausted by their preceding sufferings, lost their footing, and were dashed to pieces on the rocks beneath. The two first persons who gained the summit, hastened to the nearest habitation, and made known the condition of those who still remained in the cavern, and Mr. Garland, the steward to the Purbeck Quarries, immediately collected his workmen, and hastened with ropes to their relief. Even this, however, though the most skilful and zealous exertions were made for the relief of the survivors, proved a task of great difficulty, as the rocks projected over the mouth of the cavern so much, that many persons in attempting to catch the rope, missed it, and fell forward, and perished. Out of the whole number that sailed on board the Halsewell from the Downs, which amounted to more than 240, 74 only were saved, and mustered at the house of Mr. Garland. An instance

Captain Pierce's resignation and fortitude.

Twenty-seven persons reached the rock.

Tremendous precipice.

Numbers perished within sight of safety.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
25	Enfield *..... pa & to	Middlesex ..	Tottenham... 4	Chip. Barnet 6	Edmonton... 3	10	8812
4	Englefield	Berks	Reading	Newbury... 6	Wallingford 12	44	411
4	Englewood	Berks	Hungerford .1	..... 8	Lambourne .8	63	
34	English Combe ... pa	Somerset	Bath	Frome	Pensford	110	398
16	Enham Knights ... pa	Hants	Andover	Luggershall .7	Whitchurch .7	63	123
16	Enham Kings ... ham	Hants .....	..... 5	Whitchurch .8	Kingsclere .8	64	
34	Enmore	Somerset	Bridgewater .4	N. Stowey .4	Taunton ... .8	143	294

of private charity must not here be omitted, though our record unfortunately has not preserved the name of the worthy individual. The master of the Crown-inn, at Blandford, sent for all the distressed seamen to his house, where he supplied them most liberally with refreshments, and presented each with half a crown at his departure.

* ENFIELD, a parish and town in the hundred of Edmonton. Edward I., in 1304, granted a charter for a weekly market, and two fairs; but the market has long been disused. The parish is divided into three districts: Town quarter, Green-street quarter, and Bull-cross quarter, each having a separate church-warden and overseer. The church is a handsome and venerable edifice, in the Gothic style, and contains many monuments to distinguished persons, both of ancient and modern date. The manor-house at Enfield was a royal residence in the sixteenth century; Edward VI. having kept his court there shortly after his accession to the throne. It was also the abode of the Princess Elizabeth, before she became queen. Enfield-chase is chiefly the property of the crown, as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1777, an act of parliament was passed for enclosing this waste with a view to cultivation. This place became, about the middle of the last century, the object of much curiosity and interest, as the scene of an alleged outrage, committed upon Elizabeth Canning, a servant girl, who swore that at an early hour of the evening, she was met in Moorfields by two men, and compelled by threats and force to accompany them to a lone house at Enfield, kept by Susannah Wells, who, together with Mary Squires, a gipsy, stripped her nearly naked, and then forced her into an adjoining loft, or lumber-room, where she remained a prisoner, with scarcely any clothing, except an old bed-gown, which she found in the loft, and no nourishment, but some dry crusts of bread, and some water, and a tart, which she had in her pocket, for more than three weeks, without seeing a human face. That at the end of that time, she escaped by pulling down some boards that had been nailed up against a window, and getting upon a shed, from which she jumped down, in a most deplorable state made her way home to London. This was corroborated by her ragged and emaciated appearance, and in part by the testimony of Virtue Hall, another gipsy, who swore to seeing Elizabeth Canning there on the night she mentioned, with many other particulars. The house, it was proved, was a notorious resort for bad characters, and the public indignation was at its height at such a barbarous outrage. Mary Squires and Susannah Wells were tried, and the former being convicted by the positive oath of Canning, who with violence took her gown, stays, &c., from her, was condemned to death; but it appearing to the learned and discerning judge, Sir Crisp Gascoyne, who presided, that there were many glaring discrepancies in the evidence of Canning, and Squires persisting in her innocence, and that she could bring witnesses to prove that she was in a distant part of the kingdom, if time were allowed her, she was reprieved, and a lengthened investigation instituted into all the circumstances of the case. The whole town was in a ferment, and the daily papers were filled with the controversy between the partizans of Canning and those who considered her as an impostor, of which every day brought forward fresh proofs, until at length Mary Squires received a free pardon; and Elizabeth Canning being tried for perjury, was convicted on

ENCOMBE.

Benevolence in a humble individual.

Abode of Princess Elizabeth.

Pretended robbery of Elizabeth Canning.

Mary Squires condemned to death.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
9	Ennerdale . . . to & chap	Cumberland	Egremont . . . 5	Whitehaven. 6	Keswick . . . 13	297	192
9	Ennerdale, Hig End. . .	Cumberland	Penrith . . . 3	Penrith . . . 16	Eskdale . . . 9	290	419
8	Enoder, St. pa	Cornwall . . .	St. Michael. 3	St. C. Major 5	Truro . . . 10	248	1124
8	Enodock chap	Cornwall . . .	Padstow . . . 2	Camelford . 13	Bodmin . . . 12	242	
31	Ensham* pa	Oxford	Witney 4	Oxford 6	Woodstock . 6	57	1858
35	Enson to	Stafford	Stafford 4	Stone 4	Eccleshall . . 7	144	
31	Enstone, Neat ham	Oxford	Ch. Enston . . 1	Chip. Norton 5	Deddington . 8	72	742
22	Entwistle to	Lancaster . . .	Gt. Bolton . . 6	Haslingden . 4	Bury 4	203	701
35	Enville pa	Stafford	Stourbridge . 4	Hales Owen 10	Dudley 9	126	766
30	Epperston † pa	Nottingham . .	Southwell . . 5	Mansfield . . 11	Nottingham . 8	132	518
14	Epping † m t	Essex	Chip. Ongar . 6	Bis Stortford 13	Brentwood . 10	17	2313
4	Epping Upland pa	Essex	Epping 2	Chip. Ongar . 6	. . . . . 12	19	427

ENFIELD.

Canning
convicted of
perjury.

the clearest evidence, and sentenced to transportation for life. A great number, however, of those whom she had duped into a belief of her innocence, and the truth of her statement, still espoused her cause, and it was even said that after her conviction, one of her benefactors secured to her a handsome annuity in the new world to which she was banished. In this chase rises the stream called Enfield-wash, which falls into the river Lea. The new river also takes a circuitous route through the parish of Enfield.

Fairs, September 23d, for hiring servants; St. Andrew's Day, and November 3d, for horses, cattle, and cheese.

Handsome
stone bridge
across the
Isis.

* ENSHAM, or Eynsham, is a parish in the hundred of Wootton. It is of great antiquity, having formed a royal villa in the reign of King Ethelred, and is situated in a most delightful part of the country. The approach to it on the Oxford side is over two stone bridges, the first of which, across the Isis, is a very handsome structure, built by the Earl of Abingdon. There was a curious ancient custom of the royalty of Eynsham, where it was formerly allowed to the towns-people on Whit-Monday to cut down, and bring away, wherever the churchwardens pleased to mark it out, by giving the first chop to as much timber as could be drawn by men's hands into the abbey yard, whence if they could draw it out again, notwithstanding all the impediments which could be given by the servants of the abbey (and since that by the family of the lord), it was then their own, and went in part at least to the reparation of the church. After the dissolution, the abbey site became the property of the earls of Derby. The only remains of the building are two windows, now used as doorways, one of which is in the vicarage garden, and is adorned with a coat of arms, and the date 1300. The monks of Eynsham had a market, allowed by King Stephen to be held on "every Lord's day."

A market
held on Sun-
day.

† EPPERSTON.—Bankers, Hardy and Co., draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.

A royal
chase.

‡ EPPING is a market-town, pleasantly situated on rising ground, in the direct road from London to Newmarket, and in the middle of a forest, which bears the same name. Epping-forest is a royal chase, extending from the town of Epping to the vicinity of the metropolis, and was formerly so extensive as to include a great part of the county of Essex. To the south-east of this is situated Hainault-forest. Both districts display great rural beauty, and are thickly studded with gentlemen's seats, villas, and plantations. The forest was anciently the favourite resort of the citizens of London, to enjoy the pleasures of archery, shooting with the cross bow, &c.; and it is still the scene of an annual festival on Easter Monday, when a royal stag is turned out, to be hunted by the civic sportsmen. The town of Epping and the surrounding district, which is fertilized by the river Rodden, is famous for the richness of their cream and butter, the latter of which is nearly all consumed in London. Epping sausages are also a considerable article of consumption in London. In Hainault-forest formerly stood the famous oak, called the Fairlop oak, which, after having for nine or ten centuries withstood the assaults of time

Easter hunt.





E P S O M

Mp.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
43	Eppleby to	N. R. York.	Richmond . . . 9	H. Conclif . . 1	Darlington . . 3	243	206
13	Eppleton, Great . . to	Durham . . .	Durham . . . 7	Newcastle . . 8	Sunderland . . 7	269	47
13	Eppleton, Little . . to	Durham . . .	Richmond . . . 7	H. Conclif . . 1	Darlington . . 3	268	17
37	Epsom * pa	Surrey . . .	Ewel 2	Kingston . . . 6	Dorking . . . 8	14	3231
31	Epwell ham	Oxford . . .	Banbury . . . 7	Bloxham . . . 6	Chip Norton . 10	79	367
24	Epworth † to	Lincoln . . .	Gainsboro' . . 9	Burton . . . 11	Glan. Bridge . 12	160	1825
52	Erbistock pa	Denbigh . . .	Ellesmere . . 5	Wrexham . . . 6	Chirk 5	183	396
33	Ercall Magna pa	Salop	Wellington . . 5	Wem 9	Shrewsbury . . 8	149	2048
39	Erdbury pri	Warwick . . .	Nuneaton . . 1	Hinkley . . . 6	Coventry . . . 7	103	...
39	Erdington J. pa	Warwick . . .	Birmingham . 5	Coldfield . . . 3	Coleshill . . . 7	120	...

and weather, was a few years since condemned, as being in a dangerous state, and cut down, and part of the timber converted into a pulpit, &c. for the new church of St. Pancras, Euston-square. Around this tree was held the annual assemblage called Fairlop fair, which originated in a social meeting, commenced by Daniel Day a block-maker, at Wapping, who used to entertain his friends with beans and bacon under the shade of this venerable tree, and at his death left an annual sum to perpetuate the custom. In compliment to the founder, large parties annually proceed to the spot in boats, placed on wheels, and accompanied by bands of music, banners, &c., and rendezvous in different spots in the romantic glades and alleys of the forest. Up to the middle of the last century, Epping-forest was a noted resort for gipsies; but the rapid increase of buildings and traffic has long broken up their haunts.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Whit-Tuesday, and November 30th, for horses, cows, and sheep.

* **EPSOM.** This place, anciently called Ebbishan, is delightfully situated in the vicinity of Banstead-downs, on the road from London to Dorking and Guildford. It appears to have been an insignificant village, previously to the discovery of a medicinal spring, in 1618, which issues from a hillock to the south-east of the town, near Ashted. Its properties are aperient, and the sulphate of magnesia still retains the appellation of Epsom salts, from having been at one time to a great extent prepared from the waters of this spring. Epsom was long noted after the discovery of the spa as a watering-place; but like other places of fashionable resort, it gradually became neglected and deserted, and the public rooms having fallen to ruin, were pulled down in 1804. Epsom, however, still possesses a considerable fund of emolument and attraction in the races, which are annually held on the neighbouring downs, and which never fail to be numerous and fashionably attended. For the accommodation of the company, a new grand stand was erected on the race-course at a great expense. The market, formerly held here, has been long disused. In the church, among other monuments, is one by Flaxman, to the memory of the Rev. John Parkhurst, author of a Greek and Hebrew lexicon, and in the church-yard is this whimsical inscription for another of that family:

"Here lieth the carcass,
Of honest Charles Parkhurst,
Who ne'er could dance or sing,
But always was true to
His Sovereign Lord the King—
Charles the First.

Ob. Dec. XX., MDCCIV. Ætat LXXXVI."

Fair, August 5th.

† **EPWORTH.** This was the living of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, father of John Wesley, the founder of the society of Methodists, who was born here, 17th June, 1703, and who, in his memoirs, relates a wonderful escape he had when the parsonage-house was burnt down, having been left in his cradle, and forgotten when all the rest of the family had escaped; but was afterwards rescued at the moment the roof fell in.

‡ **ERDINGTON.** This place, of itself insignificant, became the scene of much public interest in 1817. Mary Ashford, a very beautiful young

EPHING.

The origin of
Fairlop fair

Epsom races
and grand
stand.

Escape of
John Wesley
from fire.

ERDING-
TON.

Murder of
Mary Ash-
ford.

Appeal to
trial by
battle.

Form of
oath.

The oath
against
witchcraft
and sorcery.

Penalty if
appellant is
defeated.

woman, the daughter of a cottager at Erdington, left her home to attend a dance at a neighbouring village. She was accompanied part of the way back by some female companions, who at a short distance from her father's cottage, turned off to their respective homes, leaving her in company with Abraham Thornton, a bricklayer, then living in the neighbourhood. On the following morning, this unfortunate young woman was found dead in a well and to all appearances, murdered with circumstances of great atrocity. Thornton being the last person seen in her company, was apprehended, and tried at Warwick for the murder; and after a trial which lasted twelve hours and a half, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. So strong, however, was the presumption of his guilt in the minds of the unfortunate girl's relatives, as well as the public in general, that this verdict was received with the greatest dissatisfaction; and William Ashford, the elder brother and heir of the deceased, under the influence and advice of some persons of high consideration, had recourse to an ancient statute, by which he *appealed* Thornton of the murder of his sister. To this charge, Thornton pleaded that he was not guilty, and that he was ready to defend the same by his body, and then threw down his glove in open court, according to the ancient form as a gage of battle. Most intense interest was of course excited as to whether the judges would allow of this barbarous mode of trial by battle, and the following curious document was published at the time, as the form in which such trial must be conducted. "If the appellant accepts the challenge of the defendant, and takes up his glove, the parties must be put to their oaths. And first the defendant laying his right hand on the Gospels, and taking hold of the appellant's right hand with his left, will swear to this effect:—'Hear this, O man, whom I hold by the hand, who callest thyself William, by the name of baptism, that I who call myself Abraham, by the name of baptism, did not feloniously murder thy sister, Mary by name, nor in any way guilty of the said felony, so help me God (and then he shall kiss the book, and say), and this I will defend against thee by my body, as this court shall award.' Then the appellant laying his right hand on the book, and taking the defendant's right with his left, will swear to this effect:—'Hear this, O man, whom I hold by the hand, who callest thyself Abraham, by the name of baptism, that thou art perjured, and therefore because thou feloniously didst murder my sister Mary, by name, so help me God (and then he shall kiss the book, and say), and this I will prove against thee by my body, as this court shall award.' The court must then appoint a day and place for the combat, and the lists must be prepared by inclosing a piece of ground, sixty feet square, the sides to be due north, south-east, and west. Places just without side the lists to be provided for the judges, and also for the bar. On the day fixed, the court is at sun-rise to proceed to the spot from Westminster-hall, the judges being in their full robes; and when they are seated, proclamation is made for the combatants, who appear with bare heads, arms, and legs, each led by a person carrying his baton, of an ell long, tipped with iron, and preceded by another, carrying his target, made of double leather, and square. Each, on entering the lists, make *congrés* to the several persons present, and before they engage, they respectively take an oath against witchcraft and sorcery to this effect: 'Hear this, ye justices, that I (Abraham Thornton, or William Ashford) have this day neither eat nor drunk, nor have upon me bone, stone, or grass, nor have done any thing nor any others for me, whereby the law of God may be depressed, and the law of the devil be exalted, so help me God.' And then after proclamation of silence, under pain of imprisonment for a year and a day, the combat is to begin, and to continue until the stars appear in the evening, if it so need. If the appellant is defeated, he is subject to a year's imprisonment, and a fine, and must besides make restitution in damages; but if he turns *craven*, that is, gives up the battle from cowardice, he becomes infamous and loses the

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>
36	Eriswell.....pa	Suffolk.....	Mildenhall..3	Brandon.....7	Elvedon.....8	76	403
21	Erith *.....pa	Kent.....	Crayford...2	Dartford...4	Woolwich...5	11	1533
8	Erme, St.....pa	Cornwall...3	Truro.....3	St. Michael..3	Gram-pound..6	255	586
11	Ermington.....hun	Devon.....					10524
11	Ermington.....pa	Devon.....	Modbury...2	Plym. Earls..5	Ashburton..12	209	1471
27	Ernesford.....ham	Norfolk.....	Swaffham...5	Stoke Ferry..11	Watton.....3	93	
39	Ernesford.....lib	Warwick.....	Coventry...3	Binley.....1	Rugby.....9	89	
	Erney, St.....chap	Cornwall...2	St. Germans..2	Callington..7	Liskard.....9	221	
27	Erpingham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylsham...3	Holt.....10	Worsted.....9	121	434
27	Erpingham, North, hun	Norfolk.....					10160
27	Erpingham, South, hun	Norfolk.....					14898
45	Erringden.....to	W. R. York	Halifax.....7	Burnley.....8	Colne.....9	203	1933
8	Erth, St.....pa	Cornwall...4	Marazion...4	Camborne...7	Penzance...6	278	1922
8	Ervan, St.....pa	Cornwall...4	Padstow...4	St. C. Major 5	Bodmin.....12	246	453
36	Erwarton.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich.....7	Harwich.....5	Stretton...2	63	179
52	Erwrys.....to	Denbigh.....	Ruthin.....5	Corwen.....11	Mold.....7	201	
44	Eryholme.....to	N. R. York	Darlington..4	Yarm.....9	Gt. Smeaton 3	237	172
52	Esclusham.....to	Denbigh.....	Wrexham...2	Llangollen..9	Trevor.....6	192	919
13	Escombe.....chap	Durham.....	Bis Auckland 2	Walsingham 8	Staindrop...9	220	282
46	Escrick †.....pa & to	E. R. York	York.....7	Pocklington 4	Mk Weighton 9	195	1613
13	Esh, or Ash.....to	Durham.....	Durham.....5	Walsingham 10	B. Auckland 10	257	486
36	Esham.....ham	Suffolk.....	Harleston...3	Scote.....4	Debenham..12	96	
37	Esher †.....pa	Surrey.....	Kingston...4	Epsom.....6	Ewell.....6	16	1215

privileges of a freeman. On the other hand, if the defendant is defeated, he is to be executed instantly, nor can the king pardon him; but if he is victorious, or can maintain the fight till the evening, he is to be honourably acquitted." The proceedings in this case, however, after having long occupied the public mind, and excited the most intense curiosity and expectation, were dropped, and the appeal of murder, and trial by battle, was soon after, by our legislators, rescinded from the statutes of England. It remains only to be said, that Thornton, pursued by universal obloquy and suspicion, quitted England, and, it is said, died a few years since in America.

* ERITH is a parish seated on the banks of the Thames, and open to the upper part of Long-reach. The East India shipping, in coming up the river, often stop here to discharge a part of their cargo, which occasions the place to be much frequented.

† ESCRICK. Near this place is situated Escrick-hall, which was formerly possessed by Sir Thomas Knivet, gentleman of the privy chamber to James I. He was sent to examine the vaults under the parliament house, and there discovered the barrels of gunpowder, with Guy Fawkes, who was to have fired the train. For this service, Sir Thomas was afterwards created Baron of Escrick.

‡ ESHER. Claremont, sadly celebrated as a favourite residence of a princess, in whom death deprived the nation of its fondest, most promising hope, and domestic life of its brightest ornament, is situated in the parish of Esher. A mansion-house was first built here by Sir John Vanburgh, who sold it to the Earl of Clare, afterwards Duke of Newcastle. That nobleman added a magnificent apartment, and enlarged the grounds by enclosing the adjoining heath, which he adorned with plantations. He also erected a castle on a mount in the park, and called it, after his own name, Claremount. At his death it was purchased by Lord Clive, the conqueror of India, who, on leaving England, for the last time, gave directions to Browne, well known for his taste in laying out pleasure grounds, to build him a magnificent residence, without regarding the expense. Browne performed the allotted task in a masterly manner. The form is oblong, forty-four yards by thirty-four; the ground-floor contains eight spacious rooms, besides the hall of entrance, and the great staircase. The principal entrance is by a flight of thirteen steps, under a pediment, supported by Corinthian columns. The site was well chosen, and commands beautiful views on all sides. It was worthy to be the abode of royalty, and the scene of connubial happiness. After the death of Lord

ERDING-
TON.

Appeal of
murder
rescinded
from the
statutes.

The dis-
cover of
the gun-
powder plot

Erected by
Sir John
Vanburgh.

Improved by
Capability
Brown.

	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
5	Esholt .....to	W. R. York	Otley .....4	Addingham..7	Bradford....3	199	40.
9	Eshott .....to	Northumb.	Morpeth ....8	Rothbury...6	Alnwick....11	297	132
6	Eshton .....to	W. R. York	Skipton ....5	Broughton...4	Catheroe...14	223	82
9	Eskdale .....ward	Cumberland	Egremont...1	Whitehaven 4	Keswick....18	293	2399
9	Eskdale .....to	Cumberland	Ravenglass..6	Egremont...12	Wythburn..13	290	...
3	Eskdaleside.....to	N. R. York.	Whitby ....6	Gisborough..12	Pickering...13	239	277
6	Eske .....to	E. R. York.	Beverley...3	Leaven.....3	Hornsea....8	186	17
9	Espershields*...to	Northumb.	Bywell .....8	Hexham.....5	Corbridge...7	280	195
3	Esp Green.....ham	Durham	Durham ....7	Burnhope...5	Newcastle..10	266	...
2	Essendine.....pa	Rutland	Stamford...4	Pickworth...4	Greetham...9	93	156
8	Essendon.....pa	Hertford...	Hatfield....3	Hertford....5	Welwyn....7	19	672
1	Essex f.....co					...	317233

ESHER.

Chosen residence of the Princess Charlotte.

Gothic mausoleum commenced by the princess.

A wood burnt down by the proprietor.

Clive, in 1774, it was purchased by Viscount Galway, who disposed of it to the Earl of Tyrconnel; and he again sold it to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. of whom it was purchased as a fit residence for the presumptive heiress of the British empire, and her august consort. Her history, her beauty, and her virtues, live in the recollection of all, and her unfortunate death is, and ever will be, deeply regretted. Under the tasteful superintendence of the august pair, Claremont assumed new beauties. The hall contains a handsome billiard table. The first room on the right of the entrance, is a parlour, in which are many cabinets; portraits of our lamented princess and her husband; and her royal highness's harp and piano-forte. Adjoining this is the dining-room, of which the furniture is plain, and the chimney-piece adorned with a portrait of his majesty. The library contains some busts, among which is one of the princess. Another withdrawing-room is hung with bright yellow, and embellished with some fine portraits. The other rooms on this floor are the bed-room in which her royal highness breathed her last, on the 6th of November, 1817; her dressing-room; that of the prince; and a breakfast-room. A lawn behind the house terminates with a rural cottage, near which is a pond stocked with aquatic birds. The view from the hill, on which stands the building called Claremont, is very fine, and extends over a great part of Surrey. A small Gothic mausoleum, begun by the princess, and finished by her husband, is an interesting object. From this spot, a path leads through a grove of evergreens to an extensive lake, in the middle of which is an island, so thickly covered with matted foliage, as hardly to admit the rays of the sun. Near this lake is a cottage, after a design of the princess, and inhabited by one of the objects of her extensive beneficence. In the parish of Esher was formerly a manor belonging to the bishops of Winchester, one of whom built a stately house on the banks of the Mole, to which Wolsey made large additions, and retired hither after his disgrace. It was afterwards alienated, and often in the hands of the sovereign, till it was sold in parcels by Lord Sondes, in 1805. On one of these, a new mansion has been erected by John Spicer, Esq. On the site of Sandon-farm, was formerly a priory, which was well endowed by different persons in the reigns of Henry II. and III., but having become reduced, it was united, in 1436, to the hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark.

* **ESPERSHIELDS.** A short distance from this township is Winnis-hill, where the Society of Friends built a meeting-house in 1775, the land being given by Sir Thomas Clavering, subject to a yearly rent of one shilling. A wood anciently extended from this township to Newbiggin, Durham, which is said to have been burnt down by the owner, known by the appellation of mad Maddeson. He was afterwards hanged at Durham.

† **ESSEX.** The maritime county of Essex is bounded by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, by Hertfordshire and Middlesex on the west, by the Thames on the south, and by the German ocean on the east. The coast is lined by extensive salt marshes, the greater part of which are embanked. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, and the hundreds of Essex,



Author of the History of Marine Architecture, was born at Chirsgford

CAMBRIDGE SHIRE

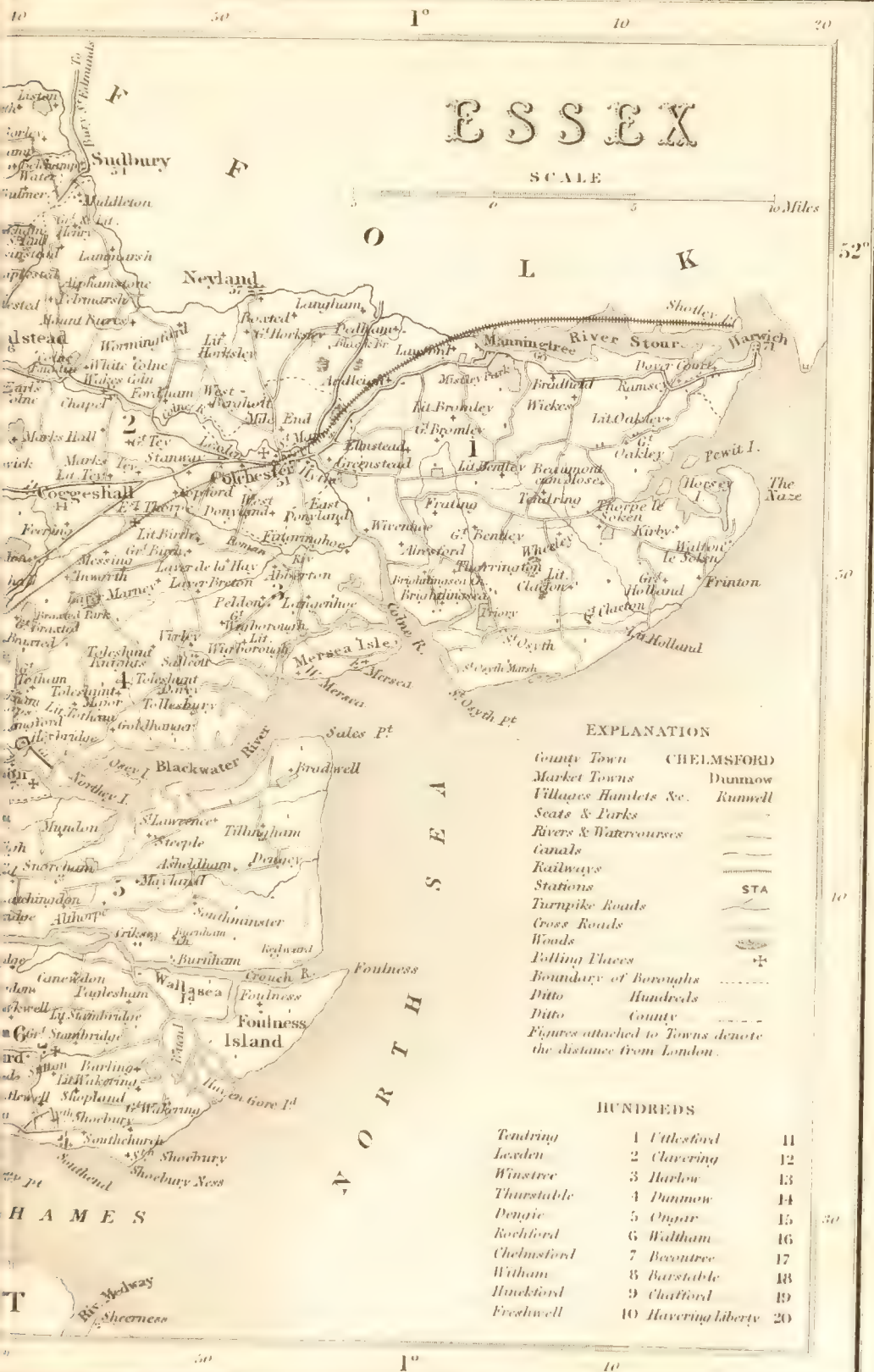
HERTFORDSHIRE



O Meridian of Greenwich 10

20

30



Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
35	Essington	lib	Stafford	Wolverhampton 4	Brewood 4	Cannock 4	126 598
33	Estaston	ham	Shropshire ..	Wem 2	Whitchurch 7	Ellesmere .. 8	174 ...
28	Estcote	ham	Northampt.	Towcester . 4	Northampton 6	Daventry ... 11	60 ...
55	Estimamer	hun	Merioneth ..				4631
43	Eston	to	N. R. York.	Gisborough . 5	Whitby 21	Wilton 2	255 334
9	Eston	ham	Cumberland	Stamford ... 2	Mkt Deeping 9	Peterboro' .. 15	87
29	Etal	to	Northumb.	Wooler 9	Coldstream . 5	Berwick 8	335
7	Etchells	to	Cheshire ..	Stockport ... 4	Altringham 4	Knutsford .. 8	176 1443
41	Etchilhampton ..	pa	Wilts	Devizes 3	E. Lavington 5	Melksham .. 10	86 270
38	Etchingham	pa	Sussex	Wadhurst ... 5	Mayfield 4	Hailsham .. 13	45 631
15	Etloe	ti	Gloucester..	Newnham ... 6	Coleford 9	Dursley 5	116
5	Eton *	to	Bucks	Windsor ... 1	Maidenhead 6	C Inbrook ... 4	22 3232

which are on the south coast, are proverbially unhealthy, from their being exposed to the easterly winds and sea fogs, which, together with the unwholesome exhalations from the marshes, and the constant dampness, give rise to intermittent fevers, and other diseases. The extent of the county, from east to west, is estimated at 60 miles, and from north to south about 50. Its circumference is computed at 225 miles, and contains 980,480 acres. Agricultural improvements have been very extensively carried on in this county, and by means of draining, embanking, &c., many lands have been reclaimed and rendered productive. Essex derives many commercial advantages from its maritime situation, for though Harwich is the only sea-port of any importance in the county, Colchester and Maldon communicate with the sea by means of the rivers, of which the most considerable are the Coln, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, and the Rodden; the latter of which is a small river, at the mouth of which are creeks and pits, producing the celebrated Walfleet and Burnham oysters. There are fourteen territorial divisions, which are called the hundreds of Essex, viz.: Barnstable, Chafford, Chelmsford, Dengy, Dunmow, Hinckford, Lexden, Ongar, Rochford, Tendring, Thurstable, Uttlesford, Winstree, and Witham; and five are called half hundreds, viz.: Beacontree, Clavering, Freshwell, Harlow, and Waltham, to which is added the royal liberty of Havering. The borough and market-towns are Colchester, which is the county town, Harwich, Maldon, Barking, Billericay, Braintree, Brentwood, Chipping-Ongar, Chelmsford, Coggeshall, Dunmow, Epping, Grays-Thurrock, Halsted, Hatfield, Broad-oak, Ingatestone, Manningtree, Rayleigh, Rochford, Romford, Thaxted, Walden, Waltham-abbey, and Witham, besides Bradfield, Dedham, and Horndon, the markets of which are now disused. There are two members returned for North Essex, and two for South Essex, two for Colchester, two for Harwich, and two for Maldon. This county gives the title of earl to the family of Capel Coningsby. Four members are returned for this county.

Essex.

Extensive
agricultural
improve-
ments.Celebrated
for oysters.

* ETON. This town is situated on the north side of the Thames, with which it is connected by a neat iron bridge, and owes all its importance to its school, which was founded in 1440, by Henry VI., under the title of "The Kyng's-college of our Ladye, at Etone, by syde Windsore." In the centre of the first court is a statue of the royal founder, erected by Dr. Godolphin, provost of Eton. The inner court contains the noble college library. This establishment, though deprived of some of the revenues granted by its royal founder, is still in a flourishing state, and maintains a provost, vice-provost, and six fellows, with seventy scholars, besides two masters, who have each four assistants, two conducts or priests, an organist, eight lay clerks, two choristers, with subordinate officers. Besides those scholars who are on the foundation, there are always a great number of the sons of persons of rank and fortune, who board with the masters, and receive instruction as stipendiary pupils. The ceremony called the Eton montem takes place triennially on Whit Tuesday, when all the scholars march in procession, headed by their captain, and attired in fanciful dresses, with flags and music, to the village of Salt-hill. A

A statue of
the royal
founder.The mon-
tem.

ETON.

Contribution of salt-money.

Restriction on house-keepers.

Expensive publication.

Plot against King James of Scotland.

collection is made, which is called salt money, from all who are met, whether casual travellers, or persons drawn together by curiosity, or other motives. The collectors are called salt-bearers, and in return for the contributions they levy, they deliver to the donors a small ticket, on which is printed a Latin motto, which is considered a security from farther importunity. This custom is often sanctioned by the presence of the royal family, and great numbers of the nobility, and as much as £800 has been known to be collected, which is appropriated to the maintenance of the captain, or senior scholar, at King's-college, Cambridge. The power of the provost of Eton is very extensive, for by an act of parliament, passed in the 25th year of Henry VI., no person is allowed to take a lodger within the place without leave of the provost, and any person either letting or engaging lodgings without such sanction, is liable to a fine of £10. There was formerly a market here, which has been long disused. In the chapel of Eton-college lies buried the remains of two celebrated individuals, Sir Henry Savile, and Sir Henry Wotton, who were both provosts of the college. Sir Henry Savile, who was knighted by James I., in 1604, was one of the most profound and elegant scholars of the age in which he lived. He was of an ancient family, long settled in Yorkshire, and in his twenty-ninth year was appointed tutor in Greek and mathematics to Queen Elizabeth, who held his abilities in great estimation. Seven years after, the wardenship of Merton-college, Oxford, of which he was a fellow, becoming vacant, he was elected to fill that situation, which he held for six and thirty years, the provostship of Eton being added to it in 1596. On the accession of James to the throne, several dignified offices were offered to his acceptance; but the loss of an only son made him indifferent to promotion of any kind, and he appears from that moment to have devoted his time and fortune solely to the advancement of literature. He was the author of several learned works; but that by which he is principally known, is his celebrated edition of the writings of St. Chrysostom, in eight folio volumes, which, including the sums paid by him for the collation of different manuscripts, both in England, and on the Continent, was not produced at a less expense than £8,000. Sir Henry Savile was the intimate friend and correspondent of Isaac Causabon, J. Scaliger, Meibomius, and most of the learned men of his time. Sir Henry Wotton was the youngest son of Sir Robert Wotton, of Bocton, or Boughton-hall, Kent; and on his return from his travels on the Continent, was appointed secretary to the Earl of Essex, whom he accompanied in his expedition against the Spaniards, and afterwards to Ireland. On the fall of Essex, though not implicated in his treason, Wotton thought proper to quit England, and reside at Florence, where he wrote a treatise, entitled the "State of Christendom." While thus employed, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, having intercepted some letters, disclosing a plot to take away the life of James, King of Scotland, he engaged Wotton to carry intelligence of it to that prince, which service he dexterously performed, in the disguise of an Italian, and returned to Florence. On James's accession to the English throne, he sent for Wotton home, knighted him, and in 1604, employed him as an ambassador to the republic of Venice. As he passed through Augsburg, he was requested by a literary character to write something in his album, and being a man of humour, he wrote in Latin, that "an ambassador is a good man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." This innocent sally of wit was, by the malice of one of his contemporaries, published as a state maxim, sanctioned by the religion professed by the King of England; and James, who thought neither king-craft or state-craft fit subjects to be sported with, was in consequence so highly displeased, that Sir Henry Wotton, after his return, remained five years unemployed. However, he subsequently regained the king's favour, and was employed on various embassies, until the death of James closed his diplomatic labours. He afterwards took deacon's orders, was made

May	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
35	Etruria*.....ham	Stafford	Newcas-un-L1	Stone .....10	Burslem ....2	151	....
9	Etterby.....to	Cumberland,	Carlisle .....1	Longtown...9	Wigton .....9	302	....
35	Ettingshall.....ham	Stafford	Wolverhamp 3	Dudley .....3	Stourbridge .6	129	....

provost of Eton-college, as a reward for his various services, and spent the remainder of his life in literary leisure, the first fruits of which were his "Elements of Architecture," considered the best work of the kind which had then appeared. Sir Henry Wotton was a person of sound understanding, a lively fancy, and great accomplishments. In addition to the works already mentioned, there is a collection of miscellanies, which were published after his death, entitled "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ." It consists of lives, characters, letters, and poems. Of the latter, one entitled "A Hymn to God in a Night of my latter Sickness," is much admired. He died, December, 1689, in the seventy-second year of his age. The oldest printed account of the Eton montem is in the "Public Advertiser," of 1778, which we transcribe. It appears the ceremony was then biennial. "On Tuesday, being Whit Tuesday, the gentlemen of Eton-school went as usual in military procession to Salt-hill. This custom of walking to the hill returns every second year, and generally collects together a great deal of company of all ranks. The king and queen, in their phaeton, met the procession on Arbour-hill, in Slough-road. When they halted, the flag was flourished by the ensign. The boys went, according to custom, round the hill, &c. The parson and clerk were then called, and these temporary ecclesiastics went through the usual Latin service, which was not interrupted, though delayed some time by the antiquated appearance of the clerk, who had dressed himself according to the ton of 1745, and acted his part with as minute consistency as he had dressed the character: the procession began at half-past twelve from Eton. The collection was an extraordinarily good one, as each of their majesties gave fifty guineas." It was anciently a custom for the butcher of the college to give on the election Saturday, a ram, to be hunted by the scholars, but the long runs being considered injurious to the health of the students, the ram was hamstrung and knocked on the head with large clubs in the stable-yard. This barbarous custom was at length discontinued, and the ram, killed by the butcher, is now served up in pasties. In "The Gentleman's Magazine," for August 1731, is the following notice of the usage:—"Monday, August 2d, was the election at Eton-college, when the scholars, according to custom, hunted a ram, by which the provost and fellows hold a manor."

ETON.

The oldest printed account of the montem.

An ancient custom of hunting a ram.

Fair, Ash-Wednesday, for horses and cattle.

* ETRURIA is a hamlet, situated in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, and is celebrated as the seat of Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., the introducer of several considerable improvements in the manufacture of Staffordshire ware, and the original inventor of the beautiful description of ware which bears his name. The village itself obtains its name of Etruria, from Mr. Wedgwood's beautiful imitations of Etruscan vases. To the same ingenious gentleman's experiments, we are indebted for the invention of several other species of earthenware and porcelain, adapted to various purposes of ornament and use. These, with the queen's ware, expanded by the industry and ingenuity of the different manufacturers, into an infinity of forms for ornament and use, variously painted and embellished, constitute nearly the whole of the present fine English earthenwares and porcelain, which are the source of a very extensive trade, and which, considered as objects of national art, industry, and commerce, may be ranked among the most important manufactures of the united kingdom. The evidence given by Mr. Wedgwood to the committee of the privy council, and at the bar of the two houses of parliament, when a commercial arrangement with

The original inventor of Wedgwood ware.

Extensive trade.

ETRURIA.

Orders in
council.Number of
vessels em-
ployed.Ingenious
invention of
a thermo-
meter.

Ireland was in agitation in 1785, will give some idea of the extent of the manufacture, and of its value to our maritime and landed, as well as commercial interests; and the evidence of the present Mr. Wedgwood, to the committee of the House of Commons, on the celebrated orders in council, passed a few years ago, shews the ruinous effects which any restrictions on the American trade has upon this manufacture. Mr. Wedgwood was of opinion, that through the manufacturing part alone in the potteries and their vicinity, they gave bread to 15 or 20,000 people, including the wives and children of those who were employed in it; yet that this was a small object, when compared with the many others which depend on it: namely, 1, The immense quantity of inland carriage it creates throughout the kingdom, both for its raw materials, and its finished goods: 2, The great number of people employed in the extensive collieries for its use: 3, The still greater number employed in raising and preparing its raw materials, in several distant parts of England, from near the Land's-end, in Cornwall, one way, along different parts of the coast, to Falmouth, Teignmouth, Exeter, Pool, Gravesend, and the Norfolk coast; the other way, to Biddeford, Wales, and the Irish coast: 4, The coasting vessels, which, after being employed at the proper season in the Newfoundland fishery, carry these materials coast-wise to Liverpool and Hull, to the amount of more than 20,000 tons yearly, at times when they would otherwise be laid up idle in harbour: 5, The further conveyance of them from those ports, by river and canal navigation, to the potteries situated at one of the most inland parts of this kingdom: and 6, The re-conveyance of the finished goods to the different parts of this island, where they are shipped for every foreign market that is open to the earthenwares of England. Mr. Wedgwood further observed, that this manufacture was attended with some advantageous circumstances, almost peculiar to itself: viz. that the value of manufactured goods consisted almost wholly in labour, that one ton of raw materials produced several tons of finished goods for shipping, the freight being then charged, not by the weight but by the bulk: that scarcely a vessel left any of our ports, without more or less of these cheap, bulky, and therefore valuable articles to this maritime country; and, above all, that not less than five parts in six, of the whole produce of the potteries, were exported to foreign markets. Mr. Wedgwood was born near Bradley, the eastern extremity of the potteries. By the united efforts of himself and his partner, Mr. Bentley, the pottery art has been carried to a greater degree of excellence, both as to utility and ornament, than any works of the kind, either ancient or modern, ever experienced. Mr. Wedgwood's communications to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, shew a mind enlightened by science, and contributed to procure him the esteem of scientific men at home, and throughout Europe. His invention of a thermometer, for measuring the higher degrees of heat employed in the various arts, is of the utmost importance to their promotion. Mr. Wedgwood was the younger son of a potter, but derived little or no property from his father, whose possessions consisted chiefly of a small entailed estate, which descended to the eldest son. At an early period of his life, seeing the impossibility of extending considerably the manufacture he was engaged in, without the advantages of inland navigation, he was the proposer of the Grand Trunk canal, and the chief agent in obtaining the act of parliament for making it, against the prejudices of the landed interest. Having acquired a large fortune, his purse was always open to the cause of charity and to the support of every institution for the public good. To his relations, friends, and neighbours, he was endeared by many private virtues; and his country will long remember him, as the steady patron of every valuable interest of society. He died at his beautiful villa, Etruria, aged sixty-four. The business of the pottery has since been carried on by his son, the present Josiah Wedgwood, Esq. member of parliament for Stoke-upon-Trent.

Stap.	Names of Places.		County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation	
46	Etton	pa	E. R. York.	Beverley	4	M. Weighton 5	South Cave	9	187	407
28	Etton	pa	Northampt.	Mkt. Deeping 3		Croyland	7	Peterborough 6	87	118
10	Etwald	pa	Derby	Derby	6	Uttoxeter	12	Burton	6	131
10	Etwall	to	Derby	Derby	5	Uttoxeter	13	Burton	6	130
45	Eurely	ham	York	Skipton	6	Clitheroe	8	Colne	5	223
36	Euston	pa	Suffolk	Thetford	3	Ixworth	7	Bottesdale	11	77
22	Euxton	chap	Lancashire	Chorley	2	Blackburn	9	Preston	6	210
8	Eval, St.	pa	Cornwall	St. Columb M 5		Padstow	6	Bodmin	13	246
24	Evedon	pa	Lincoln	Sleaford	2	Grantham	15	Swinehead	10	117
58	Evenjobb	to	Radnor	Rhayader	3	Builth	10	Lantyre	3	178
28	Evenley	pa	Northampt.	Brackley	1	Banbury	10	Towcester	11	62
42	Evenload	pa	Worcester	Moreton in M 4		Shipston	4	Tidmington	5	81
13	Evenwood	to	Durham	Bis Auckland 5		Staindrop	4	Barnard Cas 10		244
34	Evercreech	pa	Somerset	Shep. Mallet 4		Bruton	4	Castle Cary	4	113
28	Everdon	pa	Northampt.	Daventry	4	Northampt. 12		Towcester	9	68
28	Everdon, Little	ham	Northampt.	Daventry	3	Northampt. 11		Towcester	9	69
46	Everingham †	pa	E. R. York.	M. Weighton 5		York	14	Pocklington	4	198
4	Everington	ham	Berks	East Ilsley	6	Reading	10	Newbury	7	48
41	Everley I.	pa	Wilts	Ludgershall	4	Amesbury	8	Marlboro'	10	74

* EUSTON is a pleasant village, situated on the river Ouse, and contains the mansion of the Duke of Grafton, called Euston-hall. This residence is constructed of red brick, in the ancient style of building, and is surrounded by the most delightful scenery. A banqueting-house, called the temple, in the Grecian style of architecture, was erected by the celebrated Kent, on an eminence in the park, and is the most attractive object on the demesne.

A Grecian temple.

† EVERINGHAM. At Everingham-park, the seat of W. C. Maxwell, Esq., art has created a scene which nature has denied to the level character of the soil. The mansion is lofty, built of brick, with three fronts; the gardens are well laid out, and decorated with some very fine trees and rare plants and shrubs. There is a fine canal, with an artificial island of considerable extent, and the demesne is adorned with some rare specimens of antiquity. In the picture gallery is a fine portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke, valued at 1,000 guineas.

Valuable portrait of Charles I.

‡ EVERLEY. East Everley, which, with Elstub, gives name to the hundred in which it is situated, was, according to tradition and some unauthorized records, the residence of Ina, a West-Saxon king. The manor-house, now the property of Francis Astley, Esq. contains a picture similar to one described in our account of Arbury-hall, Warwickshire; representing several events in the life of Sir John de Astley. In the month of October, 1814, the new parish church of Everley, raised at the sole cost of Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq., the munificent patron of the living, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. It is a beautiful Gothic fabric of Bath stone, built crosswise on the venerable model of the old parish church, furnished with tower, chancel, and vestry; the inner roof of vaulted oak, and the whole interior completed in a style of unusual taste and elegance. His lordship expressed his admiration of the zealous industry of the founder, and the skill of Mr. Morlidge, the architect; when he recollected that he had granted the faculty for raising this beautiful church for the short space of eighteen months. Adjoining to the church, the liberality of Mr. Astley had still further exerted itself in raising a commodious parsonage-house, thus completing an example of co-operation with the legislature, which, it were to be wished, all lay patrons would follow. In further addition to his liberality, Mr. Astley has also presented to the church a complete peal of six bells. These bells, a peal from which was opened on the 1st of November, 1815, by the Milton ringers, are considered by those who have heard them, the finest and best peal of six in England. Several eminences in the neighbourhood, as Godsbury, Milton-hill, and Comb-hill, are crowned with vestiges of earth-works, and scattered with barrows. One of them, called Lidbury, measures 330 yards in circumference, and is defended by a vallum, 40 feet in height.

Liberality of F. D. Astley, Esq.

Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
43	Everley to	N. R. York.	Scarborough 15	Whitby 3	Lythe 3	242	...
41	Everley, West . . . ham	Wilts	Ludgershall . 6	Amesbury . . 6	E. Lavington 11	76	...
5	Eversau ham	Bucks	Buckingham . 5	Brackley . . . 3	S. Stratford 11	60	...
6	Eversden, Great . . . pa	Cambridge..	Caxton 7	Cambridge . . 5	Royston . . . 9	46	314
6	Eversden, Little . . . pa	Cambridge..	.. . . . . . 5	.. . . . . . 6	.. . . . . 10	45	194
3	Eversholt pa	Bedford . .	Woburn 3	Leighton Buz 4	Toddington . 3	45	901
12	Evershot * pa	Dorset . . .	Crewkerne . 10	Sherborn . . 10	Beaminster . 7	127	564
16	Eversley pa	Hants . . .	Hartford Br. 3	Odiham . . . 7	Basingstoke 11	35	755
4	Eversley ham	Berks . . .	Oakingham . 5	Bagshot . . . 9	Reading . . . 9	36	...
46	Everthorpe to	E. R. York .	South Cave . 1	M. Weighton 7	Kingston . . 10	188	...
3	Everton, or Everdon, pa	Bedford . .	Biggleswade 5	Tempsford . 3	Potton 2	51	213
22	Everton † pa	Lancaster .	Liverpool . . 1	Preston . . . 7	Ormskirk . . 11	206	2104
30	Everton pa	Nottingham	Bawtry 8	Gainsborough 5	E. Retford . . 5	149	786
17	Evesbatch pa	Hereford .	Bromyard . .	Leadbury . . 8	Hereford . . 13	122	84
42	Evesham † bo	Worcester .	Alcester . . 10	Worcester . 14	Tewksbury . 12	100	3994

The church, an ancient edifice.

* **EVERSHOT.** This parish, situated near the head of the Frome, on the borders of Somersetshire, was formerly a market-town. The church, dedicated to St. Osmond, is a very ancient edifice, with a high tower. There are many elegant seats in this parish, the principal of which is Melbury-hall, belonging to the Earl of Ilchester. It is an ancient building, partly in the Gothic, and partly in the Grecian style of architecture, and is surrounded by a large park, in which is situated a fine Gothic chapel.

Fair, May 12th, for bullocks and toys.

Mansion built from the proceeds of a French prize.

† **EVERTON.** The village of Everton is one mile from Liverpool, and very pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect of the mouth of the Mersey, opening into the estuary of Bootle's-bay and of the Irish channel, as well as the opposite coast of Chester and northern part of Wales; whence also may be seen the road of Hayle-lake, remarkable for being the rendezvous of the army and fleet under King William, for the conquest of Ireland, in 1689. Everton is of greater antiquity than Liverpool, but its present consequence is of recent date. From its contiguity to this great commercial town, it has become the favourite residence of the Liverpool merchants, and numerous elegant villas have been built along the western declivity of the hill. One of these, a spacious mansion, called St. Domingo, is built on an estate purchased with the proceeds of a French prize-ship, from the island of that name. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a modern and elegant Gothic structure, with a roof and window frames of cast-iron.

The battle of Evesham.

† **EVESHAM** is situated on a spot almost surrounded by the Avon. The object which, in its history and its existing features, claims the greatest share of our attention, is the abbey. This noble edifice, founded, according to Leland, by St. Egwin, Bishop of the Wicci, and by him dedicated to the Virgin, is stated, on the authority of Browne Willis, to have possessed at one time twenty-two towns, to have maintained seventy-five religious, and sixty-five servants; and to have enjoyed a revenue, at the dissolution, of £1,200. Perhaps the most interesting event in the history of Evesham and its monastic institution, was the battle, by which the most glorious of our sovereigns freed the monarchy and the nation from the ambition of an insolent subject. In the turbulent reign of Henry III., when Simon Montford stood at that stage of successful treason, at which it is dangerous to arrive or to rest, Prince Edward having, by the assistance of Mortimer, eluded the vigilance of the spies every where stationed around him, and having struck the blow at Kenilworth, which, by the defeat of the younger Montford, gave hope to the people and confidence to his followers, advanced to measure his youthful forces with those of the traitor who detained his sovereign a captive. Montford lay at the abbey; and was at first re-assured by the appearance of the banners, which Edward had taken from his son, and which he caused to be carried in front of his army; but, informed of the reality, he lost the guilty confidence which till then animated him, and

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
15	Evington .....ham	Gloucester .	Gloucester .. 6	Tewksbury .. 4	Winchcombe 9	101	....
23	Evington .....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester... 3	Thurmaston . 5	Billesden.... 6	93	260
50	Evionydd .....hun	Carnarvon ..					6146
29	Ewart .....to	Northumber	Wooler 5	Coldstream 10	N. Bewick .. 9	325	173
8	Ewe, St. ....pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony 4	St. Austle ... 3	Grampound . 3	248	1699
21	Ewell .....pa	Kent Kent	Dover 3	Canterbury 12	Folkestone .. 6	69	425

exclaimed, "May God receive our souls; our bodies are in the hands of our enemies!" He placed the captive Henry in front of his own line, in armour resembling his own: thus creating a peril to his royal person, which, but for the promptitude and efficient valour of the prince, would have proved fatal. The battle was fought in a contracted field; and no quarter was given. Leicester, with a surviving son, and a few desperate followers, fought bravely on foot; but a long summer's evening closed upon his defeat, and the slaughter of 3,000 persons, among whom he was numbered. The little remnant of his forces fled towards the Avon; but the bridge being destroyed by their enemies, they were cut off to a man. Evesham, however, suffered little by the civil contests which agitated the neighbourhood; the first blow was given to its prosperity, by the dissolution of its opulent religious establishment. This event took place under rather unusual circumstances. Clement Lychfield had expended considerable sums in adorning and repairing the edifice, and resolved to resist its surrender for profane uses; but, by the machinations of Thomas Cromwell, he was overpersuaded to resign his staff into the hands of a young monk, named Hawford, or Ballard, who soon called in the commissioners, and was rewarded with a considerable pension, and the deanery of Worcester, whilst Lychfield himself lingered out the remainder of his existence in obscurity. Leland, who wrote soon after this occurrence, observes, that "in the towne is no hospitall, or other famous foundation, but the late abbey," and "two parish churches, whither the people of the towne resort;" and that even the profit of these, "savinge the vicarage of one church, was appropriated to the abbey." On the 26th of May, 1644, Evesham was taken by Massey, at the head of the parliamentary army, with the loss of only twenty men killed, and a few wounded; at which time its small garrison of only 300 men was commanded by Colonel Legge, ancestor of the present family of Dartmouth. Clarendon relates, that Charles, hearing of the ready reception of Waller by the inhabitants of Evesham, marched thither with all haste; and, breaking down the bridge, raised a contribution of £200 with a 1,000 pair of shoes for the use of his men. Of the abbey church, we have this brief notice; that it was a magnificent building of more than ordinary length; that on its south side were cloisters, with a spacious and curious walk, which communicated with the church of St. Lawrence; and that both the church and cloisters were of the most superb Gothic workmanship, adorned with no less than one hundred and sixty-four pillars, and fifteen altars, besides the high altar. The stately tower, which still remains proudly aspiring over the humble edifices around it, is that which is described as founded by Clement Lychfield. This only ornament of the town would have fallen amid the ruins of the edifices which it was raised to embellish, had not Hawford and the inhabitants purchased it for their own use. The most curious remain of the abbey is the ancient gateway, happily preserved in the wall of a garden, planted on the very pavement of the abbey church. Near the abbey gardens and the majestic tower, are the venerable ruins of the church of St. Lawrence, which, judging from the remains, must have been a building of great beauty. Above all, its eastern window deserves admiration for its florid Gothic tracery; Clement Lychfield's chapel for its finished elegance; and some Gothic pillars, which still rear their heads amid the rank weeds of desolation, for their pointed arches, and richly clustered capitals. The parish church of Evesham has nothing

EVESHAM.

Treachery of
a monk.Contribu-
tion of a
thousand
pair of shoe.Garden
planted on
the pave-
ment of the
abbey
church.

<i>Miles from</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>		<i>County</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>					<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>	
37	Ewell *	pa	Surrey	Gatton	8	Kingston	5	Epsom	2	13	1851
31	Ewelme	hun	Oxford								6225
31	Ewelme	pa	Oxford	Wallingford	3	Watlington	3	Abingdon	10	49	619
41	Ewen	ti	Wilts	Malmesbury	7	Cricklade	4	W. Basset	4	88	

EVESHAM.

An injunction to pray for the soul of the founder.

Ten children born in Newgate.

A physician promoted to a cardinalship and poisoned.

to render it interesting but its antiquity. There are four conventicles, for as many sects of dissenters; and of two free schools within the limits of the borough, one in Bengeworth, the other in Evesham, the latter claims Lychfield for its founder; an injunction to pray for whose soul is still seen over the door of the building, which is of wooden frame-work. The bridge appears to have been partly rebuilt, since it was broken down by the royal army, in 1644; and the town-hall, supported by arches, is a handsome apartment, used for public meetings, as a sessions house, and also as an assembly room. Much of the trade of Evesham results from the cultivation of extensive gardens, the produce of which is sent as far as Bath, and even into Yorkshire. Other sources of commerce are a manufacture of stockings, smitheries for the making of drills, &c., and several mills, by one of which oil is expressed. Evesham has had the honour of producing three or four persons who have distinguished themselves on the theatre of life. Of these was Bernardi, notorious for his implication in the plot to assassinate William III. He was the son of Francis Bernardi, who had been consul for the republic of Genoa, but who, giving up that office, settled with a handsome property at Evesham. John, being of a restless temper, ran away from home, and enlisted as a common soldier in the service of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. In this situation, having displayed considerable talents, he gradually gained a captain's commission: but, on the recal of the regiments in the Dutch service by James II., he would not sign the association proposed by the prince, and consequently lost his favour. Having no other alternative, he followed the abdicated James into Ireland, by whom he was employed on a mission in Scotland; which being rendered nugatory by the ruin of that insatuated king, he once more returned to Holland. Venturing, however, to appear in London in 1695, he was committed to Newgate on suspicion of being the abettor of the plot to assassinate King William; and as sufficient evidence could not be brought of the fact, he was continued in prison by the express decree of six successive parliaments, under four sovereigns, for a period of forty years; a case without precedent. This extraordinary captive married during his confinement, and had ten children born to him while in Newgate. Bernardi was a little, brisk, and active man, of extraordinary vivacity and fortitude. Hugh de Evesham, so called from this his native town, was a physician of the thirteenth century, promoted by Martin IV. to a cardinalship, and said to have been poisoned in Italy. William Hopkins, born here, August 28th, 1647, was prebendary of Worcester. This gentleman possessed a profound knowledge of the ancient classical, oriental, and northern languages, and not only assisted Dr. Hicks in his Septentrional grammar, but was himself the author of several learned, though anonymous tracts. His antiquarian knowledge, and patient perseverance in research, were very remarkable, as well as the laborious diligence with which he toiled through the barren fields of barbarian literature. After having been twice married, he died in 1700, leaving no issue by either of his wives. John Watson, Bishop of Winchester, in 1580, was promoted to that dignity for the singular humility with which he declined it; having offered £200 to be excused. Evesham returns two members to parliament.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Candlemas-day, Monday after Easter week, Whit-Monday, and September 21st, for cattle and horses.—Bankers, Hartland and Co., draw on Williams and Co.

* EWELL. This was formerly a market-town, but having fallen into



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
54	Ewenny * pa	Glamorgan .	Cowbridge . . 4	Bridgend . . . 3	Llantrisant . . 7		178	239
24	Ewerby pa	Lincoln . . .	Sleaford . . . 4	Tattershall . . 9	Swinehead . . 9		116	345
29	Ewesley to	Northumber	Morpeth . . . 11	Rothbury . . . 2	Alnwick 303		22	
16	Ewhurst pa	Hants	Basingstoke . 6	Kingsclere . . 3	Whitchurch . 9		54	28
37	Ewhurst pa	Surrey	Dorking . . . 8	Guildford . . . 9	Alford 6		31	828
38	Ewhurst pa	Sussex	Robert's Brid 4	Battle 7	Winchelsea 10		53	1200
53	Ewloe and Ewloe. } Wood to }	Flint	Hawarden . . 2	Northop 3	Mold 4		191	1328
22	Ewood ham	Lancaster . .	Blackburn . . 2	Clitheroe . . 12	Haslingden . 10		214	....
16	Ewshott ti	Hants	Odiham 4	Basingstoke 12	Farnham . . . 4		38	526
17	Ewyas Lacy hun	Hereford . . .						3435
17	Ewyas Harrold . . . pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . 12	Hay 14	Ross 14		143	344
11	Exbourne pa	Devon	Hatherleigh . 4	Chumleigh . . 9	Oakhampton 5		199	509
16	Exbury with Leap. pa	Hants	Lymington . . 8	Titchfield . . 10	Southampton 9		81	325
11	Exe Bridge ham	Devon	Bampton . . . 3	Dulverton . . 2	S. Moulton . 13		164	....
43	Exelly, Leening and } Newton to }	N. R. York . .	Bedale 2	Northallerton 6	Masham 6		221	633
11	Exeter † city	Devon	Sidmouth . . . 8	Topsham . . . 5	Exeter 10		173	28201

disuse, the market-house was removed some years ago in order to widen the roads. At the spot where the London and Kingston-roads intersect each other, rises a beautiful spring of clear water, which forms a stream called Hog's-mill river, and in its way to the Thames gives motion to several corn and gunpowder mills. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice built of flints and chalk, in which there are monuments to eminent persons, among these are Sir Richard Bulkeley and his lady, Sir William Lewer, Lord-mayor of London, in 1717, Sir Richard Glyn, who held the same high office in 1758, and his lady and son. Ewell was the birth-place of Richard Corbet, an English poet and divine of the seventeenth century, he was chaplain to James I. and afterwards raised to the bishopric of Norwich. His poems, which were published under the title of "*Poetica Stromata*," are amusing compositions, such as might be expected from a man of learning and genius, possessed of a superabundance of constitutional hilarity. The latter seems to have drawn him into some excesses not very consistent with the gravity of his profession. After he was a doctor of divinity, he is said to have sung ballads at the high cross at Abingdon. The occasion was this : being at a tavern in that town, a ballad-singer came into the house, complaining that he could not dispose of his stock ; the doctor in a frolic took off his gown, and assuming the ballad-singer's leather jacket, went out into the street, and soon drew around him a crowd of admiring purchasers. After he was a bishop, he would shut himself up in his well-stored cellar with his jolly chaplain, Dr. Lushington, and taking off his gown, exclaim, "Here goes the doctor ;" then throwing off his episcopal hood, "There goes the bishop ;" after which the night was devoted to Bacchus. It is also told of him, that riding out one day with a Dr. Stubbins, who was extremely fat, the coach was overturned and both fell into a ditch. The bishop, in giving an account of the accident, observed, that Dr. Stubbins was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Dr. Stubbins.

EWELL.

Birth-place
of Corbet,
the poet.The merry
bishop.

Fairs, May 12th and October 29th, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys.—*Inn*, the Bull's Head.

* EWENNY. Here are the extensive remains of a beautiful monastery, erected about the year 1141, by Morris de Loundres, whose monument remains in the chancel of the church. A fine mansion, erected in a spacious level park, stands close to the ruins of the monastery, and at the opposite side of the road, is rather a singular object of taste, being the ruins of a modern mansion intentionally dilapidated.

Ruins of a
monastery.

† EXETER is situated on the river Exe, about nine miles from the English channel, and is the capital of Devonshire, but under a separate jurisdiction, as forming a county of itself, it is evidently a city of great antiquity, and though its origin cannot be distinctly ascertained, there can be no doubt that it was a settlement of the Britons long previous to the

Map.	Names of Places. County.			Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.			
34	Exford	pa	Somerset	Dulverton	8	Portlock	5	Dunster	10	170	447
39	Exhall	pa	Warwick	Alcester	2	Stratford	7	Henley	9	101	241
39	Exhall	pa	Warwick	Coventry	4	Nuneaton	5	Coleshill	10	95	840

EXETER.

Roman invasion. By Geoffrey of Monmouth, it is called *Caer Penhuelgoit*, which, in the language of the Britons, signifies the prosperous chief city in the wood : and it was sometimes also called *Caer-Isc*, and *Caer-prydh*, or the red city ; the former from its situation on the Isc, (now Exe), and the latter from the colour of the soil round the castle. It afterwards became the Roman station, *Isca Damnoniorum*. From the numerous religious establishments it contained, Exeter was called by the Saxons Monkton ; and Athelstan in 914, having expelled the Cornish Britons, erected new buildings and raised fortifications, and changed the name to Exoncestre. It has been the fate of this city to sustain several severe sieges, but the greatest calamities it ever experienced, were inflicted by the Danes, who, in the reign of Alfred, in 876, in violation of a solemn treaty, surprised and routed the king's horsemen, and mounting their steeds, rode to Exeter, where they remained in possession for the winter. Alfred afterwards invested the city by sea and land, and having defeated the Danish fleet which was coming to the assistance of their countrymen in Exeter, the latter were compelled to evacuate the city. After the Norman conquest, it was the seat of an insurrection against the authority of William I., who besieged and took the city, and it was subsequently exposed to hostilities in the reigns of Stephen and Edward IV. In the time of Henry VII. Perkin Warbeck, the real or pretended son of Edward IV. landed in Cornwall, assembled an army of 3,000 men, and with this force laid siege to Exeter ; but the citizens, headed by the Earl of Devonshire and his son, and other noblemen and gentlemen, gallantly defended the city, and obliged him to retreat. The conduct of the citizens during this siege so conciliated the favour of King Henry, that he, on his visit to the city shortly after, bestowed on them great commendations, and gave them a cup of maintenance and his own sword, which he then wore, to be borne in state before the mayor on all public occasions. The last siege sustained by this city, was in the reign of Edward VI., when the proposed changes in religious worship occasioned an alarming insurrection of the inhabitants of Cornwall and Devonshire. The insurgents encompassed the city for five and thirty days, and the inhabitants were reduced to great extremity, being obliged to feed on horseflesh, and other loathsome viands. Their loyalty and bravery on this occasion, caused the king to make a grant to the city of the entire manor of Exe-island. The ancient walls of the city included a space of ground four furlongs in length, and three in breadth ; the area intersected by four principal streets, which meet near the centre, and diverging at right angles, connect the city with the suburbs. In 1769 the walls were standing, but many parts of them have since been taken down, there were also four gates named from the cardinal points, but the last remaining of these, the south gate, was taken down in 1818. In the highest part of the city, towards the north, are the remains of Rougemont-castle, anciently the seat of the Anglo-Saxon kings, and afterwards of the Dukes of Exeter, the ruins of the exterior walls are alone left to attest its former grandeur, and from the ramparts may be obtained a delightful view of the neighbouring country. In the year 1413, the city being visited by Richard III., he was during his stay nobly entertained by the corporation ; on seeing the castle, he commended it highly, both for its strength and the beauty of its situation ; but hearing it was named Rougemont, which from the similarity of the sound he mistook for Richmond, he suddenly grew sad, saying that "the end of his days approached, a prophecy having declared that he should not long survive the sight of Richmond." In the year 1588, at the lent assizes held here, an

Severe
calamities
inflicted by
the Danes.

Loyalty and
bravery of
the citizens
of Exeter.

Richard III.
a fatalist.

infectious disease, brought by some Portuguese prisoners of war confined in the castle, destroyed Sir John Chichester, the judge, eight justices, eleven out of the twelve empaneled jurors, and numerous other persons assembled in the court on this occasion. Within the area of the castle, on the north-west side, a sessions-house was erected several years ago, and below the castle hill is the county gaol, a large and well built edifice of modern construction; near it are the barracks for cavalry. In the Guild-hall, a respectable building in the high street, are preserved several valuable portraits of illustrious persons, among them are those of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., and her daughter Henrietta, who was born here during the civil war, when Exeter was the head quarters of the royalists. The venerable and magnificent cathedral is the greatest ornament of the city of Exeter, it was founded as a conventual church by King Athelstan, and having been erected at different periods, exhibits several varieties of the Norman and pointed styles of architecture. It consists of a nave with two side aisles, two short transepts, a chapter-house, a choir with side aisles, and ten chapels or oratories, with a room called the consistory court. The nave presents a magnificent and grand appearance on entering it from the western door, though much of its grandeur is destroyed by the seats and pews in this part of the fabric. The whole cathedral measures 408 feet from east to west, including the walls, the height of the roof is 69 feet, and of the Norman towers to the top of the battlements 130 feet. The windows of the cathedral are very large, and contain many fine specimens of painted glass, they are all of the same shape, yet the architect has ornamented each with a studied variety of tracery, by which plan there are not two windows exactly similar on either side of the building, though the windows which are opposite to each other correspond in almost every instance. In the north tower is a curious astronomical clock, said to have been the gift of Bishop Courtenay. The episcopal throne in the choir, of carved wood in the Gothic style, is a noble ornament, and the screen between the nave and choir is adorned with curious ancient paintings of subjects from the scripture history; this screen now supports a large organ, reckoned one of the finest instruments of the kind in England. The south tower contains eleven bells, ten of which are rung in peal, and in the other tower is the famous great bell of Exeter, which weighs 12,500 pounds; in addition to the cathedral, Exeter has fifteen churches within the walls, and four in the suburbs, but most of them are small, and present nothing worthy of notice; it has also several chapels for different Christian denominations, and a Jew's synagogue. The streets and houses have in general the appearance of antiquity, though various handsome buildings have been erected of late years. In different parts of the city are alms-houses for aged and decayed persons, and there are a great number of charitable institutions, among which are the Devon and Exeter hospital for the sick, a lunatic asylum, penitentiary for destitute females, lying-in charity, &c. &c. The establishments for the amusement or convenience of the public, include the theatre, the Devon and Exeter subscription-rooms for concerts, balls, &c., and the warm baths on Southern-hay. The trade of Exeter is extensive, yet would probably have been much more so, but for an unfortunate quarrel between the inhabitants and Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, which deprived the city of the use of its river for navigable purposes for several centuries. The dispute is recorded to have been occasioned by some pots of fish, which, being exposed for sale in the market-place, were seen nearly at the same moment by the caterers of the earl and of the Bishop of Exeter, both of whom wanted the whole. The mayor, to whom the difference was referred, adjudged one pot to the earl, another to the bishop, and the third to be kept for the general use of the market. This decision, and a subsequent determination of the mayor and council, that no freeman of Exeter should wear any "foreigner's livery, badge, or cognizance without the mayor's licence," offended the earl, who imme-

EXETER.

Magnificent interior of the cathedral.

A curious astronomical clock.

Numerous charitable institutions.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
	Exminster	Devon					18232
11	Exminster *	Devon	Exeter	4	Topsham	3	1113
					Chudleigh	8	174

EXETER.

The river
purposely
impeded by
the Earl of
Devon.

Tremendous
inundation.

A house
completely
over-
whelmed at
midnight.

diately impeded the navigation of the river, "stopping, filling, and quirting the same," says Hooker, "with great trees, timber, and stones, in such sort, that no vessel or vessels could pass or repasse." Previously to this occurrence, the tides flowed beyond the city, but they now only reach a place called Topsham, a town between three or four miles nearer, the advantage of which was probably the earl's chief motive, as that was part of his estate, and became exceedingly flourishing in consequence. Many attempts were made to restore navigation, but little was accomplished till the year 1675, when a canal was cut from Topsham to the city, and about twenty years afterwards, the present haven was constructed, and by means of sluices and floodgates, vessels of 150 tons burthen are admitted to a good quay, formed near the city walls. A bridge over the Exe was erected about fifty-five years ago: it is a handsome fabric of stone, and is said to have cost between £18,000 and £20,000. The situation of Exeter, though commanding and pleasant, exposes it to the mischief of inundation. This evil occurred to a serious extent in the year 1800, and again in 1809. In the latter instance, the waters of the Exe rose to a tremendous height. At Exeter, the parish of St. Thomas, the Exe-island, and the lands adjoining, were completely inundated. The streets of St. Thomas exhibited a most melancholy appearance, the shops were shut, being full of water, and the inhabitants obliged to betake themselves to their upper rooms. Trees, field-gates, wrecks of various descriptions, and a number of sheep were borne away by the rapidity of the current. The tenter-racks in the Bonhay and Shilley were completely covered by the water, and many of them carried away with the pieces in them. The great losses sustained by different individuals were truly distressing. Mr. Baker, farmer at Exmouth, lost forty sheep. In the town of Thorverton, a brook of water rose in a manner unprecedented, and threw down a cob-wall: the obstruction caused so great a swell, that the house of Mr. Anthony, a surgeon, was completely overwhelmed; the family were got out of the window at midnight. The injury sustained in this part of the country was estimated at £30,000. Exeter has the honour of being the birth-place of many eminent and distinguished characters; among others, the poet Josephus Iscanus, John Hooker, the antiquary, Sir William Petre, secretary of state to Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford, Sir Thomas Peter King, Lord Chancellor of England in 1669; and in more modern times, Jackson, the celebrated composer, whose talents were not confined to music only, having a real genius for landscape in painting, and a refined and elegant taste for literature, which he enriched by many ingenious productions in prose and verse. The brave Sir Thomas Louis, also the friend and associate in glory of the immortal Nelson, was a native of Exeter. This city returns two members to parliament. There is a court established for recovery of debts not exceeding forty shillings; any person may sue; attorneys cannot practice in this court; gaming debts are not recoverable.

Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, August 1st and December 6th, for horned cattle.—*Mail* arrives 2.28 afternoon, departs 11.48 morning; ditto arrives 6.15 afternoon, departs 8.15 morning.—*Bankers*, Saunders and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.; Cole and Co., on Curries and Co.; Milford and Co., on Roberts and Co.; Sparker and Co., on Banbury and Co.—*Inns*, Hotel, New London, Old London, and Half Moon.

* EXMINSTER is described by Leland as "a pretty townlet," pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Exe, four miles from Exeter; there was here formerly a seat of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, in which William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the fourteenth century

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu. Nation.
34	Exmoor.....ex pa	Somerset...	Portlock...5	Dunster....8	Dulverton...10	171	52
11	Exmouth*.....to	Devon.....2	Star Cross...2	Dawlish....4	Teignmouth...7	168	2841
36	Exming.....pa	Suffolk.....	Newmarket...2	Mildenhall...9	Bury St. Ed.16	63	97
32	Exton.....pa	Rutland.....	Oakham....5	Stamford....8	Cottismore...2	97	751
34	Exton.....pa	Somerset.....	Dulverton...4	Dunster....7	Minehead....9	167	347
16	Exton.....pa	Hants.....	Bis Waltham...5	Hambledon...5	Petersfield...10	61	283
11	Exton.....ham	Devon.....	Topsham....1	Exeter.....7	Sidmouth....7	171	....
22	Extwestle.....to	Lancaster..	Burnley....3	Colne.....4	Clitheroe....8	214	....
10	Eyam.....pa	Derby.....	S. Middleton 2	Sheffield...12	Dronfield...10	157	1372
10	Eyam.....to	Derby.....	Bakewell...4	Tideswell...4	Hathersage...4	166	911
28	Eydon.....pa	Northampt..	Daventry....8	Banbury....8	Brackley....10	73	630
17	Eye.....pa	Hereford...	Leominster...3	Ludlow....8	Tenbury....8	140	720
28	Eye.....pa	Northampt..	Peterborough 4	Croyland...5	Mkt Deeping 8	85	11422
36	Eye†.....bo & pa	Suffolk.....	Harlestone...9	Bottesdale...8	Debenham...9	92	2313

was born. This arrogant prelate was the fourth son of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, by Margaret, granddaughter of Edward I.; in his twenty-eighth year he was made Bishop of Hereford, and a few years after was translated to the see of London. Pope Gregory II. having excommunicated the Florentines, directed his bull to be sent to all parts, giving orders for the seizure of their property, this buil Courtenay had the presumption to publish at Paul's-cross, without the permission or even knowledge of the king, and gave leave to the mob to enter and strip the houses of all Florentines residing in the City of London; for this he was cited to appear in the Court of Chancery, but was merely required to recal his words. In 1381, he was appointed lord high chancellor, and soon afterwards translated to the see of Canterbury. He distinguished himself greatly by his intolerant persecution of the followers of Wickliffe, many of whom he imprisoned, and compelled by harsh means to recant. The tyrannical disposition of this haughty prelate is sufficiently shewn in the following circumstance: after having excommunicated one Richard Ismonger, who, in the exercise of his lay authority, had trespassed on the rights claimed by the ecclesiastical court, he refused to grant him absolution, except on condition of his submitting to be beaten with a cudgel naked three successive market-days, in the market-place of West Malling, and again at Maidstone and Canterbury. He also passed sentence of excommunication on some of the servants of the Earl of Arundel for robbing one of his fish ponds, styling them sacrilegious persons, and violators of the church of Canterbury. He died at Maidstone, in 1396.

* EXMOUTH. This place, a little more than a century ago, was but a small fishing hamlet, but is now a well-frequented bathing place, many new and good houses having been built for the accommodation of visitors, hot and cold baths, and also a large assembly-room have been erected, with every convenience and attraction. The town, which derives its name from the river Exe, on which it is situated, is well sheltered from the north-east and south-east winds, by some high hills rising close behind it. On a plain at the summit of one of these rise several springs, which supply the place with excellent water. The walks are delightfully pleasant, and from a hill called Castle-hill, the eye takes in a line of coast extending from Exeter to the Berry-head, a distance of twenty miles. This delightful prospect is still further increased by the noble edifices of Mamhead and Powderham-castle, with their extensive plantations.

† EYE. This town takes its name from being nearly surrounded by a rivulet; the word Eye, in this case, signifying an island. The streets are narrow, and the houses, in general, of mean appearance. The principal manufacture is in Bone-lace. It was incorporated by King John, and is governed by two bailiffs, ten principal burgesses, twenty-four common councilmen, with a recorder and town clerk. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large handsome building, near which are the remains of a Benedictine monastery, founded by Robert Malet, whose

EXMINSTER

A tyrannical archbishop.

A man doing penance.

Extensive prospect.

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
31	Eye and Dunsden...lib	Oxford	Henley-on-T. 5	Caversham .. 2	Wallingford 12	40	897	
17	Eye, Moreton and...}	Hereford ...	Leominster .. 4	Kington 13	Bromyard .. 13	140	290	
28	Ashton .....to }							
28	Eyebury .....ham	Northampton	Peterborough 3	Croyland 5	Mkt. Deeping 9	84	....
3	Eyeworth .....pa	Bedford	Biggleswade 4	Potton 4	Sheffield 8	43	129	
15	Eyford .....ex pa	Gloucester .	Stow-on-Wold 3	Winchcombe 2	Northleach... 7	88	55	
10	Eyham *.....	Derby	S. Middleton 2	Sheffield 12	Dronfield ... 10	157	1372	
36	Eyke .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge 4	Framlington 9	Orford 8	79	485	
19	Eynesbury .....pa	Huntingdon.	St. Neots 1	Tempsford ... 4	Kimbolton ... 8	57	957	
27	Eynesford .....hun	Norfolk .....				....	10957
21	Eynesford †.....pa	Kent	Foots Cray ... 2	Dartford 2	Eltham 6	13	1277	
12	Eyep, or Est Yepe, ham	Dorset	Bridport	Lyme Regis... 6	Beaminster ... 7	136	422	
21	Eythorne †.....pa	Kent	Dover 5	Canterbury... 10	Deal 7	65	....
52	Eyton .....to	Denbigh....	Wrexham 5	Llangollen ... 10	Holt 7	181	303	
17	Eyton .....pa	Hereford ...	Leominster ... 2	Ludlow 10	Kington 11	139	177	
33	Eyton upon Severn, co	Salop	M. Wenlock	Wellington ... 4	Shrewsbury ... 8	146	....
33	Eyton upon the Wild } Moors .....pa }	Salop.....	Wellington ..	Newport 6	Shifnal 7	144	350	

EYE.

Coins and medals of pure gold found.

father came over with William the Conqueror, on whom that monarch conferred the lordship of Eye, with all its appendages. In 1781, a leaden box was discovered in a field near the town, containing several hundred Roman coins and medals of the purest gold, in high preservation, chiefly of the Emperors Arcadius and Honorius, and each about the value of eleven shillings. Eye returns one member to parliament.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys.—Bankers, Gurney and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—Inn, the White Lion.

Singular and dreadful occurrence.

* **EYHAM, or Eyam.** This village is situated in the district of the high Peak. A singular and dreadful circumstance is recorded to have happened here during the great plague of London. A box of materials for his trade having been sent from London to a tailor residing here, the servant on opening them observed the goods were damp; and being desired to dry them by the fire, was seized with the plague, of which she and the whole family, except one person, died. The distemper then spread through the parish, and destroyed 259 persons. The terrible earthquake, which destroyed Lisbon in 1755, was distinctly heard by the men working in the lead mines at Eyham Edge; fragments fell from the fissures of the rock, and explosions as of a cannon were heard. In a drift 120 yards in depth, and about 50 yards in length, several shocks were felt, and a loud rumbling noise was heard; apparently about four or five minutes elapsed between each shock.

† **EYNESFORD.** Near the borders of the Darent stand the ruins of Eynesford-castle, supposed to have been founded in the Norman era, by the family of Eynesford, or Ainsford. The outward walls, including about three quarters of an acre, appear to have been built of squared flint, and are nearly four feet thick. In the centre is a strong keep, or dungeon; the surrounding moat, formerly supplied with water from the Darent, has been filled up, and converted into garden ground. The church contains several ancient monuments, and some fine specimens of Norman architecture.

The gallant Captain Harvey.

‡ **EYTHORNE.** This place is pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and of the sea. It was the birth-place of the gallant Captain John Harvey, who commanded the Brunswick, seventy-four guns, in the engagement between the English and French fleets, on the 1st of June, 1794. *Le Vengeur*, a ship of superior force to his own, was sunk by his prowess, and *L'Achille*, which had borne down to her assistance, was rendered a complete wreck. A third ship also shared the same fate. Captain Harvey's arm was shattered before the battle was decided; yet he would not quit the deck until he had given orders, that in no event should his flag be struck while his ship floated. He died of his wounds at Portsmouth, and was buried in Eastry church, on the 5th of July following.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Eamont	Westmorlnd	Eden.	Erwash	Derby	Trent, near Sawley.
* East Swale ...	Kent	Sea, near Isle Shep.	|| Eske	Cumberland	Solway Firth.
Ebwy	Monmouth..		Eske of Allerdale	Cumberland	
Ecclesburn			Eske	York	German Ocean.
† Eden	Westmorlnd	Solway Firth.	Ethrow	Derby	
‡ Eiron	Cardigan ...		Evenlode	Worcester..	Thames, Oxford.
Eltbrook	Salop		¶ Exe	Somerset ...	British Channel.
Ellen, or Elne ..	Cumberland	Irish Channel.	Exe	Hants	Sea, below Exbury.
§ Elwy	Denbigh....	Clwyd, St. Asaph.	** Eye	Leicester ...	Soar, near M. Sorel
Ennme	Berks.		Eyne	Norfolk ...	
Enborne	Berks	Kennet.	Eymot	Westmorlnd	Eden.
Enn					

* EAST SWALE. This river, which is a branch of the Medway, separates the island of Sheppey from the main land of the county, in its progress to the sea.

† EDEN (The). The Eden has its source in the very wildest part of Westmoreland, not far from the borders of Yorkshire, and amidst the most romantic and picturesque scenery. After passing the town of Appleby, it runs on to the north-west into Cumberland, being joined in its progress by several streamlets from the north-eastern part of the county called Stanmore; and at the north-eastern extremity of the county joins the river Eymot.

‡ EIRON. This, like most of the rivers in this county, during the summer, is a mere shallow brook, but in the rainy season is swelled by the waters which rush from the mountains, until it becomes a furious torrent, bearing down every obstacle, and sweeping through the vallies with a force that tears up the soil, and often overwhelms the most fertile spots with stones and gravel.

§ ELWY. A stream much admired for its rapidity and romantic windings, having joined the Clwyd, falls into the Irish sea about three miles below Rhyddlan-castle, and with several minor streams, furnishes water for the demands of numerous mills, situated on its banks. It also affords a plentiful supply of delicious fresh-water fish.

|| ESKE. The little river Eske rises in the centre of the eastern moorlands, and flowing through the town of Whitby, divides it into two nearly equal parts, which are connected by a drawbridge. It then falls into the German ocean. The spring tides rise at this place from fourteen to twenty feet, and the neap tides from nine to twelve. On the 17th of July, 1761, the tide rose and fell here four times in less than thirty minutes.

¶ EXE (The), rises in a barren boggy tract of land, called Exmoor, situate in the western corner of Somersetshire, and enters Devonshire at Exebridge. Its general course is nearly south, and it is about sixty miles in length. It flows past Bampton, Exeter, Tiverton, and Topsham, where it becomes a grand estuary, capable of receiving vessels of considerable burthen, and finally falls into the British channel. Formerly the Exe was navigable all the way to the city of Exeter, but it was designedly choked up by one of the Earls of Devon, and rendered useless till many years afterwards. A canal was cut to the city, and by means of sluices and flood-gates, vessels of 150 tons burthen are now anchored at the quay near the city walls.

** EYE. This river is made navigable from its junction with the Wreak at Fairwater-meadow to Melton Mowbray, by several new cuts and deviations, where necessary.

Romantic and picturesque scenery.

A brook swelled by the rains into a torrent.

Falls into the British channel.

F.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
16	Faccombe pa	Hants	Andover . . . 11	Kingsclere . . 5	Whitchurch 9	59	290
14	Faceby to & chap	N. R. York. . .	Stokesley . . . 4	Northallerton 9	Yarm 8	238	143
7	Faddiley to	Chester	Nantwich . . . 5	Tarporley . . 7	Malpas 7	174	316
43	Fadmoor to	N. R. York. . .	Helmsley . . . 6	Middleton . . 4	N. Malton . . 10	228	158
18	Faenor * pa	Brecknock . .	Brecon 12	Ystradavelly 8	Crickhowell 15	172	2010
54	Fagan, St. pa	Glamorgan . .	Cardiff 4	Llantrisant . 7	Cowbridge . . 9	163	446
22	Faillinge ham	Lancaster . . .	Rochdale . . . 1	Manchester 11	Haslingden . 9	193	....
22	Faithsworth . . . to	Lancaster . . .	Manchester . . 4	Ashton 2	Stockport . . 7	185	3667
45	Fairburn to	W. R. York . .	Ferry Bridge 2	Tadcaster . . 7	Leeds 10	183	465
4	Faircross † hun	Berks . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	11957
10	Fairfield to & chap	Derby	Buxton 1	Longnor . . . 6	Tideswell . . 5	164	482
21	Fairfield pa	Kent	New Romney 6	Tenterden . . 8	Rye 5	65	89
22	Fairfield † ham	Lancaster . . .	Manchester . . 4	Ashton 2	Stockport . . 6	185	....
34	Fairfield ham	Somerset . . .	Bridgewater . 7	Watchet . . . 10	N. Stowey . . 5	146	....
35	Fairfield Head . . . to	Stafford	Ashborne . . . 5	Warstow . . . 4	Longnor . . . 9	144	1017
15	Fairford § m t	Gloucester . .	Lechlade . . . 4	Cricklade . . 6	Cirencester . 9	81	1574

Celebrated
for natural
curiosities.

* FAENOR or Vainor or Faenor Wen. This parish, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the iron-works of Merthyr Tydvil, is distinguished for many curiosities. The various Carneddau, the Wooden-bridge called Pont Sarn, the cave of the Dry Ford, Ogof Rhyd Sych, and the Craig Vawr, and Pen Mael Alt rocks. There is a mineral spring here upon a farm called Nant Gwyn.

† FAIRCROSS. In the hundred of Naircross, at a place called Brimpton, six miles and a half from Newbury, the Knights Templars are said to have had a preceptory. At the time of the Norman survey, there were two churches in this parish; and about a mile from the present church, there are the remains of an ancient ecclesiastical building, adjoining a farm-house.

Settlement
of the
Moravians.

‡ FAIRFIELD. In this hamlet the cotton trade is carried on to a very great extent. It is also a place of particular note, as being a large settlement of the religious sect called Moravians. These people first congregated here about the year 1775, and have built a chapel, with an organ, and a great number of houses, with broad paved streets, bearing the appearance of a respectable town. This sect of harmless people lead a very moral and industrious life. Their whole congregation is divided into classes, and persons are appointed, under the inspection of the elders, to the especial care of each. All matrimonial contracts are subject to the approbation and direction of the elders, and their religious worship is directed almost exclusively to Jesus Christ. The mass of these people are very industrious, and are chiefly engaged in manufactures.

Ancient
residence of
the Earls of
Warwick.

§ FAIRFORD. This is a neat and regularly built town, situated at the foot of the Coteswold-hills, near the river Colne, over which it has two neat stone bridges. The ancient baronial residence, originally erected by the Earls of Warwick, and called Beauchamp and Warwick court, stood near the church. It was pulled down by Andrew Barker, Esq., who, with the materials, erected the present manor-house, a few furlongs distant towards the north. In sinking the foundations of the latter, urns and Roman coins are recorded to have been found. The house is a spacious and convenient building. The pleasure-grounds were originally laid out in the formal style that was introduced from Holland soon after the revolution; but they have since been greatly improved. The Colne flows on the west side, and its channel having been widened, and its extremities artificially concealed, the views are very beautiful. It appears to be from the beauty of its church, the architecture of which is very fine,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
29	Fairhaugh .....to	Northum...	Rothbury ..13	N. Bewick ..3	Wooler .....5	315	8	
16	Fairlie .....ham	Hants	Newport ....3	Portsmouth 10	Brading .....4	91	....
38	Fairlight, or Fairleigh }pa }	Sussex	Hastings ....3	Winchelsea .5	Battle .....7	64	533	
11	Fairmile .....vil	Devon	Ottery St. M. 2	Collumpton .9	Topsham ....8	160	....
14	Fairstead .....pa	Essex	Witham ....4	Braintree ....3	Coggleshall .4	44	258	
16	Faith, St. ....pa	Hants	Winchester .1	Romsey .....9	Stockbridge .9	63	394	
36	Fakenham, Great .pa	Suffolk	Thetford ....5	Elvedon .....6	Ixworth .....6	76	204	
36	Fakenham, Little, ham	Suffolk .....	.....5	.....6	.....5	75	...
27	Fakenham Lancas- } ter* .....mt & pa }	Norfolk	Burn. Mark. 10	N. Walsingh.5	Foulsham ...9	109	2085	
28	Falcutt .....ham	Northamp ..	Brackley ....4	Towcester ..6	Banbury ....11	67	....
24	Faldingworth .....pa	Lincoln	Market Rasen 4	Wragby .....6	Lincoln ....10	143	296	

and highly embellished—with the exquisitely painted glass, of which it is the depository, that Fairford derives its chief celebrity. The history is curious—John Tame, a merchant of a respectable family, settled in London, where several of them had served the office of sheriff, had the good fortune to take a vessel, bound for Rome, laden with painted glass, which he brought into England. Having determined to erect a building to receive this glass, he made choice of Fairford, where he had resided some time, for the purpose, and having purchased the manor of Henry VII., he commenced the church, in 1493; but, dying soon afterwards, it was completed by his son, Sir Edmund Tame, Knt. The glass was disposed in twenty-eight windows, with four or more compartments in each; but, in several of them, the figures are now mutilated, or displaced. By whom these paintings were executed is unknown. Their imperfections most probably originated in the civil wars, when they were obliged to be removed. Though mutilated in various parts, they are still unrivalled, excepting by the windows in the chapel at King's-college: to secure them from further injury, a lattice of wire was fitted to each window in the year 1725, at the expense of £200, given by the Hon. Elizabeth Fermor, daughter of William Lord Lempster, and granddaughter to Andrew Barker, Esq. Here are various monuments and sepulchral inscriptions. In the north aisle is a table-tomb, of Italian marble, to the memory of John Tame, the beneficent founder of this edifice, and Alice, his wife. Inserted on the slab on the top are brasses, displaying their effigies; the former is represented in armour, the latter in the dress of the times: beneath is the following legend:

*For Thus lobe pray for me
With a Vater Poster et an Abc*

*I may not pray—nowe pray ye
That my paynyes Relessed may be.*

FAIRFORD.

A vessel
laden with
painted
glass.

Curious
legend.

At the corner of the slab are four escutcheons of arms, and round the verge is an inscription, recording the respective dates of the deaths of the said John and Alice, &c. On a blue marble slab, in the same aisle, are brasses of Sir Edmund Tame, Knt., son of the above; and of his two wives.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 14th and November 12th, for cattle and sheep.

* **FAKENHAM LANCASTER.** This is a town pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, near the river Yar. There is a very ancient market-cross here, and the market is one of the largest in the county for corn, being attended by the merchants from Wells and other contiguous parts. It is remarkable that there were formerly salt pits here, though it is seven miles distant from the sea; but they are no longer worked. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome building, with a tower containing a fine peal of eight bells.

Salt pits
seven miles
from the
sea.

Markets, Tuesday for provisions, and Thursday for corn and cattle.—Fair, Whit—Tuesday. —Mail arrives 1 30 afternoon, departs 2 0 afternoon.—Bankers, Gurney and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—Inns, Red Lion, and Crown.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
15	Falfield.....ti & chap	Gloucester..	Thornbury .. 4	Dursley .....5	Berkeley ....4		114	.....
36	Falkenham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich.....8	Harwich.....5	Woodbridge 7		72	297
24	Falkingham, or Folkingham * m t & pa	Lincoln	Donnington ..8	Sleaford.....9	Bourn.....9		106	744
41	Fallersdown or Faulston.....ham}	Wilts.....	Wilton.....4	Salisbury...6	Shaftesbury 12		89	.....
29	Fallowdon.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick.....7	Belford.....8	N. Bewick ..8		316	105
29	Fallowfield.....to	Northumb..	Hexham.....3	Corbridge...6	Bellingham 13		288	70
29	Fallowlees.....to	Northumb..	Rothbury...5	Morpeth.....7	Elsdon.....7		300	8
7	Fallybroom.....to	Chester....	Macclesfield 3	Knutsford...14	Stockport...9		171	25
38	Falmer.....pa	Sussex.....	Lewes.....4	Brighton...6	Seaford.....9		54	432
8	Falmouth ↑.....m t	Cornwall...	Helston.....10	Penryn.....2	Tregony.....10		270	7284

Castle
destroyed
by Oliver
Cromwell.

* FALKINGHAM, or Folkingham, This is a small market town, pleasantly situated on the side, and near the summit of a hill, on the road from London to Lincoln, and commanding extensive views over the fens. The castle, supposed to have been built by Henry de Bellemonte, was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. In the neighbourhood, are the remains of the monastery of Sempringham and of the ancient house of Lord Clinton, Queen Elizabeth's admiral, where he lived in the greatest splendour.

Market. Thursday.—*Fairs.* Ash-Wednesday and Palm-Monday, for horses and sheep; May 13th, for ditto and tradesmen's goods; June 16th, for horses and horned cattle; July 3d and 4th, for hemp, hardware, and besoms; Thursday after Old Michaelmas, Nov. 10th and 22d, for horses, horned cattle, and tradesmen's goods.—*Mail* arrives 7.57 morning, departs 6.28 afternoon.—*Bankers,* Hardy, Turner, and Co., draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—*Inn,* the Greyhound.

Capacious
harbour.

↑ FALMOUTH. Falmouth harbour is unquestionably the finest in the kingdom. It is defended by two castles; that towards the east is called St. Mawes, and stands on a point of land three miles across the harbour; that to the west, distant from St. Mawes about a mile and a half, is called Pendennis. The harbour, called by Ptolemy, *Cenionis Ostium*, is capable of bringing up vessels of the largest burthen even with the quay; and it has so many commodious creeks, that the whole of the royal navy might be sheltered during the wind. Near the middle of the entrance is a large rock, called the Black Rock, supposed to have been once an island where the Phœnicians used to hold a traffic with the natives for tin; the water at that time being so shallow from hence to Pendennis, that the tin was conveyed across at low water by wheel carriages, but it is now eight or ten fathoms deep. Leland, who visited Cornwall in the reign of Henry VIII., mentions Falmouth as "a havyn very notable and famose, and in a manner the most principale of al Britayne." The origin of Falmouth, as a town, though so recent, is somewhat involved in obscurity; and, instead of indubitable historical fact, we are, in a great measure, compelled to receive traditional fable and anecdotes. The town is not mentioned by Camden, even in his edition of 1607; though he particularly notices the harbour, and actually names Penryn, St. Maw's-castle, Pendennis-castle, and even Arwennack, now at the end of the town. A certain person building a little house, a female servant of one Mr. Pendaris, or Pendarvis, of Pendarvis, about ten or eleven miles from Falmouth, came and dwelt in it; upon which that gentleman bid her brew a little ale, and on such a day he promised to come with some gentlemen, and help her to some money by drinking it up. The servant observed her master's orders; but in the mean time, a Dutch vessel came into the harbour; the crew calling at the house kept by Mr. Pendarvis's servant, drank out the ale. Mr. Pendarvis came with his friends at the day appointed; and calling for some drink, his servant told him she had none. Her master expostulating with her, she told him what had passed; and said, "truly, master, the penny come so quick, I could not deny them." The country people round about used to call Falmouth, "Penny Come Quick," and to tell this story of the occasion. This story is still told popularly at Falmouth, and is considered still as the

Traditionary
account
of the origin
of Falmouth

Penny
Come
Quick."

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
43	Falgrave .....to	N. R. York.	Scarborough .1	Hunmanby .7	Cayton .....2	216	....
29	Falstone .....pa	Northumb.	Bellingham .9	Rothbury .17	Alnwickton 10	309	4561
14	Fambridge, North .pa	Essex	Billericay .11	Chelmsford .11	Malden .....7	34	148
14	Fambridge, South .pa	Essex ....	.....11	.....12	.....8	34	258
46	Fangfoss .....pa & to	E. R. York.	Pocklington .4	York .....7	Selby .....14	197	155
19	Farceft .....ham & chap	Huntingdon	Peterborough 3	Ramsey .....7	Huntingdon .14	78	....
16	Farham .....hun	Hants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Farham *t & pa	Hants.....	Hambledon .7	Gosport .....5	Southamp...12	73	4402
35	Farwell, or Fairwell }pa & to }	Stafford...	Lichfield...1	Rugeley....5	Cannock....7	119	200
24	Farforth .....pa	Lincoln....	Louth .....6	Alford.....9	Horncastle...6	142	91
12	Faringdon .....pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury .5	Bland. Forum7	Stalbridge...7	105	....
16	Faringdon .....pa	Hants.....	Alton .....3	Farnham .10	Haslemere .11	49	504

narrative of the town's origin. Even the house itself, which was the scene of this transaction, and is marked by it for the earliest house in the town, is to this day shown at the northern end, under the appellation of Penny Come Quick. It still remains upon what was once the land of Pendarvis, now that of Lord de Dunstanville. It has a small walled court before it, facing the sea; is still thatched in one half of its roof; is still an alehouse, and still retains a fading remembrance of the name, which within memory it bore familiarly on its head, that of Penny Come Quick. It stands near the New Quay, opposite to Flushing, and a little on the right of the long flight of stone steps, by which persons ascend from the passage boat that plies between Flushing and Falmouth; having the mark of an ancient door, as well as of an ancient window, in the wall, by which it turns its back upon the land. The town of Falmouth is situated at the bottom of an eminence which commands the harbour. The houses are principally disposed in one street, nearly a mile in length, running by the side of the beach. Some years ago, the following inscription appeared on a window at one of the inns:—"I have seen the specious vain Frenchman; the trucking scrub Dutchman; the tame low Dane; the sturdy self-righting Swede; the barbarous Russ; the turbulent Pole; the honest dull German; the pay-fighting Swiss; the subtle splendid Italian; the salacious Turk; the ever lounging warring Maltese; the practical Moor; the proud cruel Spaniard; the bigoted base Portuguese; with their countries: and hail again Old England, my native land! Reader! if Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman, rejoice in the freedom that is the felicity of thy own country, and maintain it sacred to posterity." The custom-house and salt-office, for most of the Cornish towns, are established at Falmouth. There are several charitable institutions in Falmouth, especially the Merchant's-hospital, established 1750, for the relief and support of maimed seamen, and the widows and children of such as should be killed or drowned in the merchant-service. A *misericordia* or benevolent society, a humane society, several schools for the education of the poor, a dispensary, alms-houses, &c. &c. The town gives title to an earldom; and it is related, that John Lord Robartes, was, in 1679, created Earl of Falmouth, but retained the title only six days, in consequence of Lord Mohun having in jest complimented the earl's lady on her acquisition of the title of Penny Come Quick.

FALMOUTH

The first house still standing.

Curious inscription on a window.

Lady Penny Come Quick.

Markets. Tuesday and Thursday.—*Fairs*, August 7th and October 10th, for cattle.—*Mail* arrives 6 50 morning, departs 7 0 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Carne, Lake, and Co., draw on Williams and Co.; Praed and Co., on Praed and Co.—*Inns*, the Hotel, and King's Arms.

* **FAREHAM.** This was formerly only a small fishing village, but is now a maritime town of considerable importance, there being large manufactories here of ropes and sackings for shipping, which are sent to Portsmouth. Farcham has also an extensive manufacture of pottery, and a considerable trade in coals; and vessels of large burthen are built here. During the summer months it is much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, June 29th, for corn, cheese, hops, and toys.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
4	Faringdon	hun Berks . . . . .					...	3631
4	Faringdon, Great *	Berks	Highworth . . . 5	Lechlade . . . 5	Bampton . . . 6		68	2784
4	... m t, pa, & to }							
4	Faringdon, Little . . .	ti Berks	Lechlade . . . 2	Highworth . . . 6	Longtown . . . 5		70	140
9	Farlam, East . . . pa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle . . . 12	Brampton . . . 9	Kendal . . . 14		314	491
9	Farlam, West . . . pa	Cumberland					313	172
3	Farle, or Farleigh . . pri	Bedford	Luton . . . 1	Dunstable . . 4	Toddington . . 6		31	...
40	Farlee	to Westmorlnd	K. Lonsdale . . 6	Milthorpe . . 3	Kendal . . . 6		258	90
21	Farleigh, East . . . pa	Kent	Maidstone . . 2	Rochester . . 9	Tunbridge . . 9		37	1461
34	Farleigh Hungerford, pa	Somerset	Frome . . . 6	Pensford . . 14	Bath . . . 6		105	168
16	Farleigh Wallop . . . pa	Hants	Basingstoke . 4	Winchester . 10	Whitechurch . 9		47	108
21	Farleigh, West . . . pa	Kent	Maidstone . . 3	Rochester . . 9	Tunbridge . . 8		38	392
24	Farlesthorne	pa Lincoln	Alford . . . 1	Burgh . . . 6	Spilsby . . . 7		140	...
22	Farleton	to Lancaster	Lancaster . . 8	K. Lonsdale . 9	Hornby . . . 4		248	90
35	Farley	to Stafford	Cheadle . . . 4	Ellaston . . 2	Leek . . . 9		146	450
37	Farley	pa Surrey	Croydon . . . 5	Westerham . 7	Ewell . . . 10		14	83
41	Farley	ti & chap Wilts.	Salisbury . . 5	Downton . . 6	Old Sarum . . 6		76	254
16	Farley Chamberlayne, p	Hants	Winchester . 5	Stockbridge . 7	Romsey . . . 5		67	165
34	Farley Hungerford, or } Montford	pa Somerset	Bath 7	Frome 5	Wells 17		99	...
16	Farlington	pa Hants	Havant . . . 2	Hambleton . 7	Fareham . . . 7		68	778
43	Farlington . . . to & chap	N. R. York.	Easingwold . 7	New Malton . 10	York 10		210	152
4	Farlow	ti Berks	Wantage . . . 5	Highworth . . 8	Faringdon . . 6		65	...
24	Farlsthorp	pa Lincoln	Louth . . . 10	Burgh . . . 7	Spilsby . . . 7		141	94
17	Farlow	pa Hereford	Ludlow . . . 10	Tenbury . . . 8	Leominster . 17		144	345
43	Farmanby	to N. R. York.	Pickering . . 3	New Malton . 6	Middleton . . 5		223	431
4	Farmborough	pa Somerset	Pensford . . . 4	Bath 7	Bristol . . . 10		115	924
15	Farmcote . . . ham & chap	Gloucester	Winchcombe . 2	Evesham . . . 10	Stow 10		97	...
15	Farmington	pa Gloucester	N. Leach . . 2	Stow 8	Burford . . . 8		80	311
13	Farn Islands †	Durham	Holy Island . 7	Berwick . . . 7	Coldstream . 11		330	13

Number of
hogs
slaughtered
in a year.

* FARINGDON (Great), is a market-town noted for its trade in bacon and hogs; of the latter, as many as 4,000 have been slaughtered in the course of a year. The town is delightfully situated, and commands extensive views over the neighbouring counties.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, February 13th and Whit-Tuesday, for horses and fat cattle: Tuesday before and Tuesday after Old Michaelmas a statute for hiring servants; and October 29th for horses, fat cattle, and pigs.—*Mail* arrives 4.19 morning, departs 10.40 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Barnes, Medley, and Co., draw on Spooner and Co.—*Inns*, the Crown, Bell, Swan, Red Lion, and Bell and Dragon.

Extraordi-
nary vision.

† FARN-ISLANDS, sometimes called Lindisfarne, Holy-island, and Islandshire, &c. &c., are seventeen in number, but at low water the points of several others are distinguishable. Their produce is kelp, wild fowls, feathers, and a few seals, which the tenant who rents the islands shoots for the sake of the oil and skins. The House-island is the principal one of the Farn-islands. The remains of a Benedictine priory, and a stone coffin, in which the body of St. Cuthbert was first interred are to be seen. Here we are told, that this famous saint, originally a poor shepherd, was called to the church by an extraordinary vision; in consequence of which he was received into the abbey of Melross, whence, after a probation of fifteen years, he was promoted to the dignity of prior of Lindisfarne; which office he so irreproachably executed for twelve years, as frequently to provoke the devil to an attempt to vex him by some of those unlucky tricks with which he likewise persecuted St. Anthony, St. Dunstan, &c. One of these attacks is thus recorded:—"At a time when the saint was preaching to a crowded audience, the alarm was given that there was one of the cottages on fire. This drew a number of people from the sermon to extinguish it, which was just what Satan designed. The more water they threw on it the more fiercely it seemed to burn, and all efforts to put it out were ineffectual. The saint, missing so many of his auditors, inquired the cause; when repairing to the spot, he perceived it was all illusion, and ordering a few drops of holy water to be sprinkled on it, the devil sneaked off, and the fire disappeared." At the expiration of twelve years, St. Cuthbert resigned his office, as he thought it withheld him too much from prayer and meditation. He then retired to the Farne-island, where he erected a hermitage. In this solitude he remained several years, during which he had various combats with the devil, the prints of whose

The devil's
tricks.

Fire put out
by a few
drops of holy
water.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu lation.
4	Farnborough.....pa	Berks.....	East Isley...4	Wantage...5	Lambourne...8	58	229		
21	Farnborough.....pa	Kent.....	Bromley...4	Farningham 7	Westerham...6	14	638		
16	Farnborough.....pa	Hants.....	Hartford Br. 6	Odiham...9	Farnham...6	31	334		
39	Farnborough.....pa	Warwick..	Kinerton...6	Southam...8	Shipston...14	74	365		
14	Farnbridge.....pa	Essex.....	Rochford...5	Malden...7	Chelmsford 10	45	....	
14	Farnbridge, South..pa	Essex.....	.....4	.....8	.....11	44	....	
46	Farndale, East Side, to	E. R. York	K. Moorside 4	Middleton...7	Gisborough 12	229	405		
43	Farndale, High Qtr., to	N. R. York	.....4	.....6	Helmsley...8	228	289		
43	Farndale, Low Qtr., to	N. R. York	.....6	Gisborough 10	.....10	230	185		
3	Farndish.....pa	Bedford...	High. Ferrers 4	Harold...6	Bedford...13	58	81		
28	Farndon.....ham	Northamp..	Daventry...9	Banbury...7	Towcester...8	69	....	
28	Farndon, East.....pa	Northamp..	M. Harboro' 2	Welford...6	Rothwell...6	82	250		
30	Farndon.....pa	Nottingham	Newark...2	Bingham...9	Southwell...3	133	570		
7	Farndon on the Dee *pa & to }	Chester....	Chester.....8	Malpas.....7	Tarporley...10	171	1287		

feet (it is said) are to be seen in many places. The sanctity of his life becoming famous, he was, in 664, elected Bishop of Lindisfarne, which dignity he was with much difficulty prevailed on to accept. This, however, he enjoyed only two years; after which he resigned it, and returned to his hermitage there ending his life. He left a will, in which he directed that he should be buried in his oratory, in a stone coffin given him by the holy Tuda, and wrapped up in a sheet presented him by Virea, abbess of Tynemouth, which, out of reverence to that holy woman, he had never used; and lastly, if the island should be invaded by Pagans, he ordered the monks to flee, and to carry his bones away with them. But instead of these directions being complied with, his body was carried to Lindisfarne, where, in St. Peter's church, it was solemnly laid in a tomb of stone; but the monks left behind them the coffin for which he expressed such a regard, which still continues to be shown to the curious. St. Cuthbert had been dead eleven years, when the monks, opening his sepulchre, in order to deposit his bones among their reliques, found to their great astonishment his body entire, his joints flexible, and his face unaltered, bearing rather the semblance of sleep than death: his garments were likewise whole and unsullied. After being gratified with the sight of him, they placed the body in a new shrine. In 793, Holy Island being invaded by the Pagans, the monks fled, taking with them the saint's body, which, after several journies and miracles, was deposited in the old church at Durham. The truth of the entire state of Cuthbert's body, as before-mentioned, had been handed down to future ages; but still it was doubted, and that even by some prelates; in consequence of which, in the year 1104, when the new church at Durham was nearly finished (into which it was to be removed), the sepulchre was opened, and the body (says tradition), with all things about it, found whole, sound, and flexible. After this inspection, it was carried round the church in procession, and reverently placed in the new church, in a sumptuous sepulchre prepared for the purpose. A light-house has been erected on this island, and another on Staples' Island, about three miles to the east. Ships may sail between these islands, but there lies in the middle of the channel, a cluster of rocks called the Oxscar.

* FARNDON on the Dee, is a little village on the river Dee, over which a bridge of ten arches connects it with Holt, in Denbighshire. It is nine miles distant from Chester. The church has some beautiful specimens of painted glass in its windows, representing a commander in his tent, with a truncheon in his hand, and surrounded with warlike implements, around which are sixteen figures of different ranks of soldiery, with coats of arms over the head of the officers, which are apparently intended to represent the several Cheshire gentlemen who defended the cause of Charles I., during the siege of the city of Chester. Among the arms are those of Sir Francis Gamal, Bart. the then mayor of Chester, Roger Grosvenor, William Barnardiston of Chirton, and Sir William

FARN ISLANDS.

Buried in a sheet presented by the abbess of Tynemouth.

His body unchanged after being buried eleven years

Placed in a sumptuous sepulchre.

Beautiful specimens of painted glass.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu-</i>
<i>London.</i>						<i>lation.</i>	
50	Farnesfield	pa Nottingham	Southwell .. 7	Mansfield .. 8	Nottingham 13	137	....
12	Farnham, or Fernham, p	Dorset	Cranborne .. 8	Shaftsbury .. 8	B. Forum ... 8	91	314
14	Farnham	Essex	Stansted Mo. 3	B. Stortford . 3	Dunmow .. 10	33	148
39	Farnham	Northumb.	Rothbury ... 6	Elsdon	Alnwick .. 15	306	47
36	Farnham	pa Suffolk	Saxmundham 4	Framlingham 6	Aldborough . 8	85	216
37	Farnham	hun Surrey	Godalming .. 9	Haslemere . 10	Guildford .. 10	38	8228
27	Farnham * ... m t & pa	Surrey					9000

FARNDON
ON THE
DEE.

John Speed
a tailor.

Lived fifty-
seven years
with one
wife, and
had eighteen
children.

Mainwaring. Over Marsh, an extra-parochial tract of land, adjoining to Farndon, was formerly one of the spots set apart for the reception of fugitives. Farndon was the birth-place of John Speed the historian and antiquary, who was born here in the year 1555. He was the son of a tailor, and passed the early years of his life in the exercise of that humble calling; but his talents having introduced him to the notice of Sir Fulke Greville, he was enabled by the liberality of that gentleman, to pursue those studies to which his genius and inclination were most adapted. His first publication was entitled "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain," which is a collection of maps, presenting an exact geography of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and remarkable for being the first ever published with the hundreds distinguished from each other. His greatest work, which was the labour of fourteen years, is the history of Great Britain, under the conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans, &c., folio, in which he received considerable assistance from Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Spelman, and other antiquarians of his day. He was also author of "A Cloud of Witnesses, or the Genealogies of Scripture," prefixed to the translation of the Bible in 1611. This useful and industrious compiler died at the age of seventy-four, having lived fifty-seven years with one wife, by whom he had twelve sons and six daughters.

* FARNHAM is pleasantly situated on the river Wey, and consists of one principal street. It was formerly remarkable for its cloth **manu-**factories, which, on the introduction of hops, rapidly declined, and are now almost discontinued. Nearly 1000 acres are occupied in the culture of this useful bitter, for which Farnham has become famous. Farnham hops are preferred for the paleness of colour, and delicate flavour which they give to malt liquor; and, on this account, they are commonly sold at a price, one-third greater than that paid for the hops of any other district. The castle, situated on a hill, was built by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester, and was twice destroyed in the civil wars of this kingdom. After the restoration, it was rebuilt by Bishop Morley, in a style neither handsome nor convenient; however, it contains a fine library, and some good paintings. There are some remains of the ancient keep, surrounded by a strong wall, and a dry ditch now planted with oaks. Adjoining the park, is Jay's-tower, on the summit of which is a kitchen and fruit garden containing one rood, eight perches, and about four feet depth of soil. The church is a spacious edifice, erected about three centuries ago, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. The town has a free-school and a good charity-school. Nicholas de Farnham, physician to Henry III., was a native of this place. He was made Bishop of Chester, and afterwards of Durham, but spent the last four years of his life in retirement, and died in 1257. Moor-park was the seat of Sir William Temple, who died here, and directed his heart to be inclosed in a silver box, and buried under the sun-dial in his garden. Near this mansion is a cavern, known by the name of Mother Ludlam's Hole, through which flows a fine stream of clear water; the greatest height is twelve feet, and its breadth twenty; its precise depth is unknown, but it is supposed to be very considerable. The remains of Waverley Abbey, consisting of the

Sir William
Temple's
heart buried
in his
garden.

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THE RUINS OF EARNHAM CASTLE

NEW YORK

Published by J. H. R. & Co. 100 N. 3rd St. N. Y.





Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
45	Farnham pa & to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .2	Boro'bridge .4	Ripley .....3	204	783
6	Farnham Royal *	Buckingham	Eton .....3	Beaconsfield .5	Usbridge . . .7	24	1193
12	Farnham Tollard	Dorset	Cranborne .1	Shaftsbury .8	B. Forum . . .8	94	220
45	Farnhill to	W. R. York	Skipton . . .4	Clitheroe . .14	Keighly4	215	1567
38	Farnhurst pa	Sussex	Haslemere .3	Midhurst . . .5	Petworth . . .7	45	769
21	Farningham pa	Kent	Foots Cray .6	Gravesend . .9	Westerham .10	17	701
29	Farnlaws to	Northumb.	Elsdon . . .6	Hexham . . .13	Morpeth . . .14	296	16
45	Farnley to & chap	W. R. York	Otley2	Wetherley . .11	Addingham .7	207	196
45	Farnley to & chap	W. R. York	Leeds5	Wakefield . .4	Bradford . . .7	186	1332
45	Farnley Tyas to	W. R. York	Huddersfield 3	. . . . .10	Barnsley . . .9	186	849
30	Farnsfield pa	Nottingham	Mansfield .7	Nottingham 13	Ollerton . . .7	137	1010
22	Farnworth . . . to & chap	Lancaster . .	Bolton . . .3	Bury5	Manchester .7	189	2928
22	Farnworth . . . to & chap	Lancaster . .	Warrington .5	Liverpool . .12	Newton . . .8	190	
22	Farrington to	Lancaster . .	Preston . . .3	Blackburn . .9	Chorley . . .5	213	672
34	Farrington ham	Somerset . .	Cas. Cary .4	Somerton . .7	Ilchester . .7	117	
34	Farrington Gourney, pa	Somerset . .	Wells9	Pensford . .4	Axbridge . .10	118	568
45	Farsley to	W. R. York	Bradford . .4	Otley4	Keighly . . .9	201	
28	Farthinghoe pa	Northamp.	Brackley . .4	Banbury . . .7	Towcester .12	69	456
28	Farthingstone pa	Northamp.	Towcester .7	Daventry . .7	Northamp. .10	65	293
11	Farway pa	Devon	Honiton . .3	Axminster . .8	Colyton . . .7	155	360
9	Faugh to	Cumberland	Carlisle . .8	Ald. Moor . .14	Brampton . .7	299	333
43	Faucather vil	York	Otley4	Halifax . . .9	Addingham .5	202	
35	Fauld to	Stafford . . .	Uttoxeter .6	Burton . . .7	Abb. Bromley3	129	45
14	Faulkbourn pa	Essex	Witham . . .2	Braintree . .5	Coggeshall . .5	39	91
21	Faversham hun	Kent					8739

refectory, dormitory, and cloisters, extend, in detached portions, over an area of three or four acres, and are overgrown with venerable ivy. A modern mansion has been erected near the ruins of this religious foundation, and bears its name. The town is governed by twelve burgesses, out of which number two bailiffs are annually chosen, who act as magistrates under the Bishop of Winchester, to whom they pay an acknowledgement of twelve-pence annually, and receive all profits arising from the fairs and markets. The wheat markets formerly held here were the largest in England, the tolls alone amounting to £200 a year; but it is of late years much diminished, the produce of Hampshire, Sussex, &c. being now sent by water carriage to the London-markets. From Michaelmas to Christmas there is still a good market for oats. Farnham-castle was garrisoned for King Charles, in the civil war, by Sir John Denham, high-sheriff of the county, but after having suffered greatly in a siege, was taken by the parliamentary forces, under Sir William Waller, who blew up and dismantled all the parts that remained entire. The petty sessions are held here, and the bailiffs also hold a court every three weeks, at which they have power to try and determine all actions under the amount of forty shillings.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday and June 24th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and November 13th, for horses and cattle.—*Mail* arrives 0.1 morning, departs 0.2 morning.—*Bankers*, Knighton and Co., draw on Lubbock and Co.—*Inns*, Bush, Lion and Lamb, and Goat's Head.

* **FARNHAM ROYAL.** This manor was formerly held on condition of fitting the right-hand of the king with a glove on his coronation day, and supporting his right-arm while he held the sceptre. The ancestors of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom this manor belonged, exchanged it with Henry VIII., but it is said, reserved this privilege to themselves and their posterity. Among other curious records in the church, is the following:—"David Saltre gave seventeen pound per annum to buy loaves and white herrings for the poor, and two shillings for a pair of white kid gloves for the rector on the first Sunday in Lent, as long as the world shall last." In this church lies Dr. Chandler, Bishop of Durham, without any memorial. This learned prelate was the son of Samuel Chandler, Esq., of the city of Dublin. He was appointed Bishop of Lichfield in 1730, and some years after, was translated to the see of Durham. He wrote a "Defence of Christianity," in answer to Collins's scheme of literal prophecy. He was also author of "Letters on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Language," of a volume of sermons, and other works. He died 1750.

FARNHAM.

Formerly the largest wheat market in England.

Curious tenure of the manor

Singular bequest.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
21	Faversham *... mt & pa	Kent	Canterbury . . 3	Milton 7	Maidstone . . 17		47	4429
29	Favinley to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . 8	Elsdon 11	Rothbury . . 10		305	15

Parliament
held here in
930.

Navigation
of the creek
greatly
improved.

Gunpowder
manufac-
tories.

* **FAVERSHAM**, or Feversham. This town is of very great antiquity, and was denominated the King's-town as early as the year 811. It is supposed that the Saxon kings had a palace here, and that a market and other privileges had been granted before the conquest. In the year 892, King Alfred gave title to the hundred in which it is situated; and in the year 930, King Athelstan and his great council of parliament, archbishops, bishops, &c., met here to enact laws, and to constitute methods for the future observance of them, which shews the town to have been a place of considerable traffic and resort. Stephen, his queen, and family, were so pleased with this town, that they built here an abbey, where their royal remains might be interred, in the year 1147, and dedicated it to our Saviour. None of the extensive buildings of this abbey now remain entire; its two gates were sometime since taken down, after many fruitless attempts to preserve them. The external walls are nearly all that are left. Faversham is situated on a navigable arm of the Swale, into which runs a beautiful rivulet rising in the parish of Ospringe, which affords a necessary back-water to the haven. The town principally consists of four streets, of considerable length, spacious, and well-paved, somewhat in the form of an irregular cross, in the centre whereof stands the market-place. "Faversham" says Leland, "is included in one paroch, but that ys very large. Ther cummeth a creke to the town that bareth vessels of xx tunnes; and a myle fro thens north-east, is a great key, called Thorn, to discharge bygge vessels. The creke is fedd with bakke water that cummeth from Ospringe." The quay, mentioned by Leland, called the Thorn, has been out of use many years; but three new quays, or wharfs, have been made close to the town, where all the shipping belonging to the port, take in and discharge their cargoes. The navigation of the creek has also been greatly improved; and vessels of 100 tons burthen, can now come up to the town at common tides; whilst, at spring tides, the channel is deep enough for ships drawing eight feet of water. The management and preservation of the navigation are vested in the corporation, the expenses being paid out of certain port-dues. Upwards of 40,000 quarters of corn are shipped here annually for the London markets; considerable quantities of hops, fruit, wool, oysters, &c., are also sent from this port, to which thirty or forty coasting-vessels belong, besides fishing-vessels, of from 40 to 150 tons burthen each; the imports are principally coals, and fir-timber, iron, tar, &c., from Sweden and Norway. The oyster-fishery here is a very extensive concern; the number of families wholly supported by it, are upwards of 100. As at Milton and Rochester, the native broods are far inferior to the consumption; and vast quantities of spat are annually collected from the different parts of the surrounding seas, even as distant as the Land's-end in Cornwall, and the coasts of Scotland and France, and placed in the beds belonging to this fishery, there to increase and fatten. The company of the "Free Fishermen, and Free Dredgermen, of the Hundred and Manor of Faversham," are under the immediate protection and jurisdiction of the lord of the manor, as tenants of the same; and he appoints a steward to hold two courts, called admiralty-courts, or water-courts, annually, where all the necessary regulations for the benefit of the fishery are made. In the time of peace, great quantities of Faversham oysters are exported to Holland, to the yearly amount of between 3,000 and £4,000. Gunpowder is the only manufacture carried on in the vicinity of Faversham, and during the last war, gave employment to nearly 400 persons. It is under the superintendence of a branch of the ordnance established here. The various mills, store-houses, &c., are chiefly situated on the stream that flows from Ospringe, and forms several

FAVER-
SHAM.Dreadful
explosion
of gun-
powder.Four men
blown to
pieces.Expenses of
royal
visitors.Handsome
and spa-
cious
church.

small islands in its course to the Faversham creek. This manufacture is supposed to have been established here before the reign of Elizabeth; but it continued in private hands till about the year 1760, when the respective works were purchased by government, and within a few years afterwards, were rebuilt in a more substantial and safe manner. A dreadful explosion occurred in April, 1781, when the corning-mill, and dusting-house, were torn to atoms by the blowing up of about 7,000 pounds weight of powder, which, by its explosion, so impregnated the air with sulphur, for many miles round, as greatly to affect respiration. The noise was heard at twenty miles distance; even at Canterbury eleven miles off, it gave the sensation of an earthquake; and the pillar of flame and smoke caused by it, ascended to such a height in the air, before it expanded, that it was seen in the Isle of Thanet. All the surrounding buildings were in a great measure destroyed; the boughs of large trees were torn off, and the trunks left bare; and the ground itself was so furrowed, as to have the appearance of being fresh ploughed. The houses in the westernmost part of the town suffered most; and it was supposed that the whole would have been destroyed, if the wind had set directly towards it. The sufferers were afterwards relieved by parliament; and under the provisions of an act, passed for the greater safety of the powder works, the stoves were removed into the marsh, at a considerable distance below the town. Another dreadful explosion, however, the third that had happened within seven years, occurred in the month of January, 1810. Of the six men employed in the building at the time, four were blown to pieces, and their bodies and limbs were scattered to a distance of upwards of 100 yards from the site of the building. One of the arms was found upon the top of a high elm-tree. The fifth man was taken up alive. The sixth, the foreman of the work, singular to relate, was found alive also, sitting in the midst of the smoking ruins, with his clothes burning, but he was otherwise not much injured. At the door of the corning-house was standing a tumbril, or covered waggon, with two horses and a driver. The waggon was blown to pieces, and the driver and horses were killed. Of three horses employed within the building, two perished. Mary, Queen of France, sister of Henry VIII. passed through Faversham, in May, 1515: and the expense of the "brede and wine" given to her, are stated at 7s. 4d. Henry VIII. and his queen, Catherine of Arragon, were here in 1519, with Cardinal Wolsey, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, when the "spiced brede and wine" for the latter, came to 5s. 4d.; the "spiced brede, wine, and capons," for my Lord Cardinal, to 18s. 9d.; and the "spiced brede, wine, beer, and ale," to the king and queen, to £1 6s. 5½d. Henry was again at Faversham in 1522, with the emperor, whom he was conducting to Greenwich, and a numerous retinue, when the expenses of his entertainment were entered at £1 3s. 3d. exclusive of a "gallon of wine" to the lord archbishop, which cost one shilling! In 1545, Henry was once more in this town, where he lay one night, and was presented with "two dozen of capons, two dozen of cheikins, and a seive of cherries," all of which are recorded at £1 15s. 4d. In 1573, "Queen Elizabeth came here, and lay two nights in the town, which cost the town £44 19s. 8d. including a silver cup presented to her, which cost £27 2s. 0d." Another item in the chamberlain's accounts states, that Charles II. visited, and dined with the mayor here, in 1660, and that the "expenses of his entertainment was £56 6s. 0d." Faversham church is a spacious and handsome fabric, built of flint, in the form of a cross, and quoined with stone. It has a light tower at the west end, ornamented with pinnacles, and terminated by an octagonal spire, seventy-three feet high. The outer walls are sustained by strong buttresses, and appear of the age of Edward II., or III.; but the interior parts of the west were rebuilt in the year 1735, from the designs of the late George Dance, Esq. at the expense of about £2,500. The organ, built at the charge of the corporation, cost

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
40	Fawcett Forest . . . to	Westmorland	Kendal 6	Orton 6	Ambleside . . 10	268	61
43	Fawdington to	N. R. York.	Boro'bridge . 5	Thirsk 5	Masham . . . 10	211	48
29	Fawdon * to	Northumb.	Newcastle . 3	N. Shields . . 6	Morpeth . . . 12	277	707
29	Fawdon to	Northumb.	Wooler . . . 10	New Bewick . 5	Alnwick . . . 8	309	67
13	Fawlees ham	Durham . . .	Stanhope . . 4	Wolsingham . 1	M. Teesdale . 12	257	...
21	Fawkham pa	Kent	Dartford . . . 5	Farningham . 4	Gravesend . . 6	20	204
31	Fawley ham	Oxford . . .	Witney 5	Woodstock . . 3	Oxford 10	61	147
4	Fawley pa & ti	Berks	Wantage . . . 4	E. Ilsley . . . 9	Lambourne . . 4	64	212
5	Fawley pa	Buckingham	Henley on T. 7	Watlington . . 7	Gt. Marlow . . 7	38	254
16	Fawley hun	Hants	Southampton 6	Titchfield . . . 6	Lymington . . 11	75	23471
16	Fawley pa	Hants	Ross 8	Hereford . . . 4	Ledbury . . . 12	131	1839
17	Fawley chap	Hereford . .	Hexham . . . 15	Elsdon 6	Bellingham . 13	296	...
29	Fawns to	Northumb.					7

FAVER-
SHAM.

upwards of £400. Here is a free grammar school, founded in 1575, and endowed with certain lands in possession of the crown, the annual produce of the endowments is about ninety pounds; the whole of which, after deducting the expense of repairs, &c., is paid to the master. Here are also two small charity schools, established in 1716, for the instruction and clothing of poor boys and girls. The market-house, or guildhall, was built in the year 1594, of timber, having an open space between the pillars beneath. At a little distance from the bridge, at the bottom of West-street, is a strong chalybeate spring. Faversham has been greatly improved within the last forty or fifty years. In 1773 it was laid open to the high London road, by a spacious avenue; and all the contiguous roads have been since widened and improved. The streets also were paved and lighted under the provisions of an act of parliament, obtained in 1789. Many of the houses are large and handsome; and the inhabitants have an assembly-room and a theatre. Faversham was the scene of a shocking murder, which was committed in the reign of Edward VI., on a gentleman of the name of Arden, who according to the chronicles of the times, "was most wickedly murdered, by the means of his disloyall and wanton wife, who, for the love she bore to one Mosebie, hyred two desperate ruffians, Black Will and Shagbag to kill him." He was murdered while playing at tables, a game then in fashion; Mosebie had agreed with his accomplices to give them a signal, which he did accordingly, by uttering the words "now I take you," in allusion to the moves of the game, upon which the two ruffians, who had stolen in behind Arden, threw a scarf over his head with the intent to strangle him, but being unable to accomplish that, Mosebie came to their assistance, and despatched him with a dagger. They then carried the body out, and laid it behind the abbey wall, where it was soon after discovered, and the traces of feet in a slight snow which fell at the time, led to the discovery of the murderers, who were all apprehended and suffered the punishment due to their crimes. A play founded on this melancholy story, called "Arden of Feversham," was written by George Lillo, the author of the natural and affecting tragedy of "George Barnwell," it was left imperfect by Lillo, and finished by Dr. John Hoadly, the celebrated author of the "Suspicious Husband," a comedy which still keeps possession of the stage. It was first performed at Drury-lane, on July 12th, 1759, and continues a popular drama to this day.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 25th and August 12th, for linen, woollen drapery, and toys.—*Mail* arrives 0.2 morning, departs 0.12 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Wright and Co., draw on Grote and Prescott.—*Inn*, the Ship.

* **FAWDON**. This township, in 1801, contained only twenty-six persons, but in consequence of the establishment of some extensive coal-works, the population is now greatly increased. In sinking one of the coal-pits, a mineralized tree was discovered. There is a methodist school here, which is attended every Sunday by more than 200 children, belonging to the village. The Fawdon and Clinch estates are the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

A chaly-
beate springScene of a
shocking
murder.Discovery of
the mur-
derer.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.	
28	Fawsley *	hun	Northamp.				14157	
28	Fawsley	pa	Northamp.	Daventry . . . 4	Banbury . . 12	Northamp. 14	68	22
46	Faxfleet	to	E. R. York	S. Cave . . . 7	Howden . . . 4	Snaith . . . 10	179	177
28	Faxton	ham & chap	Northamp.	Kettering . . 6	Rothwell . . 5	M. Harboro' 9	74	103
22	Fazakerley	to	Lancaster	Liverpool . . 4	Preston . . . 5	Ormskirk . . 8	202	497
35	Fazeley	to	Stafford	Tamworth . . 1	Litchfield . . 8	Sut. Coldfield 6	114	1139
14	Fearby	to	N. R. York	Masham . . . 2	Bedale 6	Ripon 8	219	219
22	Fearnhead	to	Lancaster	Warrington . 2	Preston . . . 11	Wigan . . . 10	186	631
29	Featherstone	to	Northumb.	Hexham . . . 17	Haltwhistle . 6	Ald. Moor . . 7	279	274
35	Featherstone, to & {	chap }	Stafford	Wolverhampt 1	Dudley 6	Walsall 6	122	34
45	Featherstone			pa & to	W. R. York	Pontefract . . 2	Wakefield . . 5	Barnsley . . . 9	181	1273
42	Feckenham †	pa	Worcester	Droitwich . . 7	Alcester . . . 6	Bromsgrove . 7	109	2762
14	Felstead	pa	Essex	Gt. Dunmow . 4	Baintree . . . 6	Chelmsford . 9	35	524
14	Feiring	pa	Essex	Kelvedon . . 3	Coggleshall . 3	Colchester . 10	41	161
45	Feizer	ham	W. R. York	Settle 3	Ingleton . . . 6	Hawes . . . 13	238	
21	Felborough	hun	Kent					3053

* **FAWSLEY.** This parish, which gives name to the hundred, consists principally of the demesne and park belonging to Fawsley-house, the ancient seat of the Knightly family, who have been lords of the manor ever since the reign of Henry III. The house stands in a charming situation in the midst of an extensive park, and exhibits various styles of building, the oldest parts of which, enable us to form some idea of the mode of living of our ancient barons. The chimney of the kitchen consists of two funnels, and on each side of the partition are enormous fire-places; one fifteen feet wide, and the other twelve and a half feet, placed back to back, and having double-arched mantle pieces of stone. The great hall is fifty-two feet in length, is very lofty, and has a curiously carved roof. The grand bow window is richly ornamented with stone tracery, and sculptured decorations. The other windows each contain stained glass, on which are emblazoned the arms of the family, &c. The chimney is very large and of admirable workmanship; the smoke is carried up by two funnels inside the collateral buttresses of the fire-place, and by this contrivance, affords room for a large handsome window immediately over the fire, making an uniformity in the windows, which, according to the fashion of the times, are all placed at a great height from the floor. In the church are many monuments of the Knightly family, among which is one to Sir Richard Knightly and Jane his wife, dated 1616. Sir Richard was a zealous partizan of the puritans, and expended large sums of money in printing incendiary productions against the establishment, for which offence he was cited in the Court of Star-chamber, and heavily fined and imprisoned. The celebrated mathematician and divine, Dr. John Wilkins, was a native of Fawsley. In 1638 he published a curious work, entitled "The Discovery of a New World in the Moon," in which he treats of the possible means of forming a communication with the lunar inhabitants. He was also the author of "Natural Magic," and various religious and other tracts. He died November 19th, 1672.

Ancient
style of
building.

Dr. John
Wilkins.

† **FECKENHAM.** In this parish the manufacture of needles is carried on to a very considerable extent. The church is a neat structure, containing many ancient monuments. There is a charity-school here for children of both sexes, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., the founder of Worcester-college, Oxford. Feckenham was the birth-place of John de Feckenham, an English Catholic divine of the sixteenth century, who was born near the forest of Feckenham, from which place he derived his surname, that of his family being Howman. He was educated in the monastery of Evesham, which institution placed him at Gloucester-college, Oxford. In 1543 he became chaplain to Bonner, Bishop of London, and when that prelate was deprived by the Reformers, Feckenham was committed prisoner to the Tower of London. On the accession of Mary he again became chaplain to Bonner, now returned to his diocese.

Memoir of
John de
Feckenham.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
27	Felbridge * pa	Norfolk	Cromer 3	Holt 7	Aylsham 8		126	155

FECKEN-
HAM.

He, however, in no respect resembled that brutal and intolerant prelate in temper, but on the contrary, was honourably distinguished during the whole of that gloomy reign, by his good offices to the afflicted Protestants of every rank. Two days before the execution of Lady Jane Grey, he held a conference with that unfortunate lady, who remained as much unmoved by his arguments as Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, against whom he disputed at Oxford. In the year 1556 queen Mary, who had restored the monastic foundation of Westminster, appointed him mitred abbot of the same, in which capacity he sat in the house of Peers, and was the last of that rank who did so. On the accession of Elizabeth, in whose behalf he had always earnestly interfered with her sister, he might have looked to the highest preferment in the church, could he have reconciled his conscience to the intended settlement; but on the contrary, he spoke with great determination, both in and out of parliament, against the bills abolishing the papal jurisdiction. It is no honour to his opponents that they imprisoned him for his sincerity; and that after being released once or twice, he was finally committed prisoner to the castle of Wisbeach, where he died in 1585. There was formerly a very extensive forest here, but it has long disappeared, the timber having been cut down for the consumption of Droitwich salt-works, before the introduction of coal.

Fairs, March 26th and September 30th, for cattle.

Seat of
the Right
Hon. Wm.
Wyndham.

* FELBRIDGE or Felbrigge, three miles from Cromer, was the seat of the late Right Honourable William Wyndham, M. P. It stands at the eastern extremity of a high tract of land, called Felbridge and Sherringham-heaths; and is ranked amongst the first situations in Norfolk. The house, which is partially of the time of Henry VIII., has been considerably enlarged by the Wyndham family at different periods; and by the improvements of the late possessor, it was rendered a convenient, and in some respects an elegant mansion. The library contains a selection of valuable books, with a fine collection of prints, &c.; and among the paintings, are some by Rembrandt, Bergham, Vandervelt, and other eminent masters. The park possesses the advantage of having several old standing woods; and Mr. Wyndham progressively added many plantations. His improvements were not confined merely to his own demesne. They extended much further; Felbridge particularly experienced their beneficial effects. The common-field-land; was enclosed, and converted into arable or wood-lands; by which means the property and the population of the district were considerably increased. Mr. Wyndham was born in London in 1750, and educated at Eton, whence he was removed first to the university of Glasgow, and subsequently to University-college, Oxford. He came into parliament in 1782, as member for Norwich, at which time he was secretary to the Earl of Northington, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He sided with the opposition, until the celebrated secession from the whig party in 1793, when he followed the lead of Mr. Burke, and was appointed secretary of war, with a seat in the cabinet. This office he retained until the resignation of Mr. Pitt, in 1801, and he much distinguished himself by his opposition to the ephemeral treaty of Amiens. On Mr. Addington's being driven from the helm in 1805, a new administration was again formed by Mr. Pitt, which was terminated by his death in 1806, when Lord Grenville, in conjunction with Mr. Fox, made up the administration so well known by the designation of "All the Talents." In this short-lived cabinet Mr. Wyndham held the post of secretary of war and colonies, in which capacity he carried into law his bill for limited service in the regular army. His death took place May

His politi-
cal life.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
44	Feliskirk * pa	N. R. York	Thirsk 3	N. Allerton . . 8	Bedale 12	226	911
36	Felixstow † pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 11	Woodbridge . 8	Harwich 7	72	363

17th, 1810, in consequence of a contusion of the hip, produced by a fall while exerting himself to save the library of his friend Mr. North from the flames. Felbridge church, situated in the park, is a pleasing object, particularly from the house, where the trees of a fine avenue of oaks and beeches grace the fore-ground. The interior of the church will repay the curiosity of the traveller and the antiquary. Here is a large marble stone, with a fine brass, representing the figure, in complete armour, of Sir Simon de Felbrigge, Knight of the Garter, who lived in the time of Henry VI. On the south side of the altar is a plain but elegant mural monument to the memory of the late illustrious owner of the domain, erected in the year 1816. It was executed by Nollekins in his best style. On the plinth, but supported by lions' feet, rests a cenotaph; on the top of which is placed a finely sculptured bust of this profound scholar, accomplished orator, and distinguished statesman; it is also so admirable a likeness of him, as to arrest the attention of every beholder, and especially of those who were honoured with his friendship, and who knew his worth. The inscription is in English, and occupies the whole front of the cenotaph:—

FELBRIDGE

Fine avenue
of oaks and
beeches.

Sacred to the Memory of the
Right Honourable WILLIAM WYNDHAM,
of Felbridge, in this county;
Born the 14th of May, O.S., 1750,
Died the 4th of June, N.S., 1810.
He was the only son of William Wyndham, Esq.,
by Sarah, relict of Robert Lukin, Esq.
He married, in 1798, Cecilia, third daughter of the
late Commodore Forest,
who erects this Monument in grateful and
tender remembrance of him.
During a period of twenty-six years,
He distinguished himself in Parliament by his
eloquence and talents,
And was repeatedly called to the highest Offices of
the State.

Monumen-
tal inscrip-
tion.

His views and councils
were directed more to raising the glory than in-
creasing the wealth of his country.
He was, above all things, anxious to
preserve untainted, the National Character,
and even those National Manners
which long habit had associated with that character.

As a Statesman,
He laboured to exalt the courage,
to improve the comforts,
and ennoble the profession of a Soldier.
As an individual,
He exhibited a model of those qualities which denote
the most accomplished and enlightened mind.

Frank, generous, unassuming,
intrepid, compassionate, and pious.
He was so highly respected, even by those from
whom he most differed in opinion,
that though
much of his life had passed in political contention,
He was accompanied to the grave
by the sincere and unqualified regret of his
Sovereign and his Country.

Two miles from Felbridge, in a sequestered spot, stand the dilapidated remains of Beckam old church; which constitute a peculiarly interesting and picturesque object.

* FELISKIRK. There was formerly here a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, upon the site of which, now stands a seat, called Mount St. John, the property of the Elsley family.

Knights of
St. John.

† FELIXSTOW. This place is said to have derived its name from Felix the Burgundian, the first Bishop of Dunwich, who lauded here on

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
13	Felkington.....to	Durham	Wooler...11	Berwick...3	Coldstream..11	337	
45	Felkirk.....pa	W. R. York	Barnesley...4	Wakefield...5	Pontefract...7	177	1156
30	Felley.....ham	Nottingham	Mansfield...8	Nottingham...7	Southwell...14	131	67
45	Felliscliffe.....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro'..8	Ripley...6	Ripon...12	213	351
9	Fellside.....ham	Cumberland	Wigton...8	H. Newmark..4	Ireby...3	301	
3	Felmersham...pa & to	Bedford	Bedford...7	Harold...3	Bromham...4	57	448
27	Felmingham.....pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham..2	Cromer...9	Aylsham...5	123	394
38	Felpham.....pa	Sussex	Arundel...6	Chichester...5	Petworth...10	57	588
36	Felsham.....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket..7	Bury St. Ed..8	Bildeston...7	68	401
25	Feltham *.....pa	Middlesex	Hounslow...4	Staines...4	Kingston...6	14	924
27	Felthorpe.....pa	Norfolk	Norwich...7	Reepham...6	Aylsham...6	116	502
17	Felton.....pa	Hereford	Hereford...8	Leominster...9	Bromyard...7	143	122
29	Felton †.....pa & to	Northumb.	Alnwick...8	Rothbury...8	Morpeth...9	297	2229
33	Felton.....pa	Salop	Oswestry...5	Shrewsbury..12	Ellesmere...8	165	1093
29	Felton, Old.....to	Northumb.	Alnwick...8			296	91
34	Felton.....ham	Somerset	Bristol...7	Axbridge...13	Pensford...12	121	
27	Feltwell, St. Mary & St. Nicholas...vil	Norfolk	Brandon...5	Methwold...3	Stoke Ferry..6	81	1231
24	Fenby...ham & chap	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby..7	Castor...10	M. Raisin...13	159	
43	Fencoat, Great and Little.....hams	N. R. York	Catterick...4	Middleham...5	Bedale...5	229	
31	Fencoat & Murcot, ham	Oxford	Bicester...4	Woodstock...7	Oxford...7	58	300
17	Fencott.....to	Hereford	Bromyard...4	Leominster...8	Tenbury...7	129	
10	Fenderon.....to	Derby	Burton...6	Derby...5	Utttoxeter...14	121	410
6	Fen Ditton.....pa	Cambridge	Cambridge...2	Caxton...12	Newmarket...9	53	528
6	Fen Drayton.....pa	Cambridge	St. Ives...2	Huntingdon...6	Caxton...6	57	319
19	Fen Stanton.....pa	Huntingdon		Needlingwort..3	Hilton...3	61	
29	Fenham I.....to	Northumb.	Newcas on T..1	Morpeth...15	N. Shields...5	275	

FELINTOW.
Formerly a
king's re-
sidence.

his first arrival in the county. Here was formerly a priory dedicated to him, no remains of which, are now discoverable. Edward III. resided here for some time previously to his expedition to France.

* FELTHAM or Feldham, signifying a "Field-village," or "Village in a Field," is a pretty rural place, in the neighbourhood of which are many ornamental dwellings. The manor in 1537 belonged to Henry VIII., and afterwards came into the possession of the Vere family, by whom it was disposed of to Mr. Fish. The church is a new structure, built upon the site of an old one taken down in 1800. Here is also a small meeting-house for dissenters.

† FELTON. This parish is most delightfully situated on a steep declivity, rising from the north side of the river Coquet, over which there is a good stone bridge of three arches. Nothing can exceed the beautifully romantic scenery of the neighbourhood, and its beauty is greatly heightened by the windings of the river, on every side of which, lies a rich and well cultivated country. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on a delightful spot to the west of the village. Felton-hall, a pleasant mansion, was built by the Widdrington family. It is said that the barons of Northumberland did homage here to Alexander, King of Scots, 1215, which so enraged King John, that he set fire to, and destroyed the village and all the surrounding neighbourhood.

‡ FENHAM. This manor belonged to the Knights Templars, which, with the other property, was granted in the reign of Edward II. to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. Fenham-hall is a handsome structure, surrounded by spacious gardens, pleasure-grounds, and plantations. From its east front is a fine open prospect of the Tyne to the haven of Shields, and the ruins of Tyncmouth priory. About the beginning of the last century, this place was menaced with destruction by a singular occurrence. A coal mine at a considerable distance took fire, at a candle, and continued burning nearly thirty years. At first, its progress was slow, but by degrees it acquired such strength, as to spread into Fenham-grounds, where it burst out like a volcano in twenty different places. It covered the furze around with flowers of sulphur, and cast up pieces of sal ammoniac six inches in breadth.

The village
burnt by
King John.

A coal-mine
burning for
thirty years.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
11	Feniton pa	Devon	Collumpton. .7	Honiton.3	Topsham . . .11	159	343
3	Fenlake, or F. Barns, to Fenny Stratford * . . }	Bedford	Bedford1	Harold9	Elstow2	51	....
4	. . . . . mt & chap }	Bucks	New Pagnell 7	Woburn5	L. Buzzard . .8	45	632

* FENNY STRATFORD is a small decayed town, having had from time immemorial a market on Mondays, which was confirmed by charter in 1609. In 1605 Fenny Stratford suffered considerably in its population by the plague, of which 139 persons died. The inns were shut up, and the roads through the town, for some time, were turned into another direction. This misfortune proved fatal to the market, which has never flourished since, and has now been for many years unattended, and nearly discontinued. The chief manufacture of the town and its vicinity is white bone lace. The soil is excellent for all sorts of grain, and there are some very rich grazing lands in the neighbourhood. The small river Lowfield, which runs at the bottom of the town, is well supplied with fish. It is deserving of remark, that the Swan Inn, in Fenny Stratford, had the same name as far back as the year 1474. Anciently there was a guild or fraternity at Fenny Stratford, dedicated to St. Margaret and Catherine, which was founded in 1494, by Roger and John Hebbes. It consisted of an alderman, two wardens, and an indefinite number of brethren and sisters. The brotherhood house is now the Bull Inn. St. Martin's chapel, in Fenny Stratford, stands in the parish of Bletchley. Having fallen to decay, ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was rebuilt by subscription, principally promoted and procured by the exertions of Mr. Browne Willis. The first stone was laid by this gentleman in 1724, on St. Martin's-day; and the chapel was dedicated by him to that saint, for the whimsical reason, that his grandfather died on St. Martin's-day, in St. Martin's-lane. When the chapel was finished, Mr. Willis caused an engraved portrait of his grandfather to be hung at the entrance, with the following inscription :

In honour of thy memory, blessed shade,
Was the foundation of this chapel laid;
Purchas'd by thee, thy son and present heir
Owe these three manors to thy art and care;
For this may all thy race thanks ever pay,
And yearly celebrate St. Martin's-day.

The arms of the nobility and gentry who subscribed towards the building are emblazoned on the ceiling. Within the railing of the communion-table are deposited the remains of the celebrated antiquary, who may justly be considered as the founder; and on his tomb is the following inscription:—"Here lies Browne Willis, antiquary, to the eternal memory of whose illustrious grandfather, Thomas Willis, the most celebrated physician of Europe, who died on St. Martin's day, A.D., 1675, this little chapel is a monument: he died on the 5th of February, 1760, in the 78th year of his age. O Christ, the Saviour, and the Judge, be thou merciful and propitious to him, the chief of sinners." This distinguished antiquary was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in the year 1682, and prosecuted his studies at Westminster school and Oxford university, whither he removed in 1690, and was admitted a gentleman commoner of Christ-church. Having taken his degrees, he continued his studies under Dr. W. Wotton. When he came into the possession of the family estate in Buckinghamshire, he was returned a member of parliament for that county in 1705. He seems, however, to have taken but little interest in public affairs, devoting himself to the investigation of the constitutional and ecclesiastical antiquities of his native country. In 1715 he published the first part of his "Notitia Parliamentaria, or a History of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs in England and Wales;" the second part appeared in 1716; and the conclusion not till 1750. He became in 1717, a fellow of the newly revived Society of Antiquaries; and he devoted his time and fortune to the promotion of the objects of that association.

The town nearly depopulated by the plague.

Chapel dedicated to St. Martin.

Monument to the memory of Browne Willis.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Fenny Compton	pa Warwick . . .	Southam . . . 6	Warwick . . . 15	Kineton . . . 6	77	565
11	Fen-Ottery	pa Devon . . .	St. M. Ottery 3	Exeter . . . 7	Sidmouth . . . 8	167	120
10	Fennile	to Derby . . .	Tideswell . . 6	Hathersage . . 3	Sheffield . . 12	166	422
29	Fenrother	to Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . 4	Elsdon . . . 13	Rothbury . . 11	292	90
19	Fenstanton	pa Huntingdon . .	St. Ives . . . 2	Hilton . . . 3	Huntingdon . 6	59	776
9	Fenton	to Cumberland .	Carlisle . . . 8	Brampton . . 4	K. Oswald . . 9	301	331
19	Fenton	ham Huntingdon .	St. Ives . . . 5	Warboys . . . 2	Ramsey . . . 5	73	...
24	Fenton	pa Lincoln . . .	Newark . . . 6	Grantham . . 11	Lincoln . . . 14	119	162
24	Fenton	ham Lincoln . . .	Lincoln . . . 9	Gainsboro' . 12	Spittal . . . 13	142	226
30	Fenton	ham Nottingham .	East Retford 6	Sheffield . . 5	Tuxford . . . 9	144	...
35	Fenton, Great	ham Stafford . . .	Newcas un L 3	Cheadle . . . 7	Stone . . . 7	152	...
35	Fenton, Little	ham Stafford . . .	Stafford . . . 2	Stafford . . . 8	Stafford . . . 5	151	...
29	Fenton	to Northumb . .	Wooler . . . 4	Berwick . . . 11	Coldstream . 9	324	...
43	Fenton, South	to York . . .	Selby . . . 6	Tadcaster . . 4	Abberford . . 5	185	...
35	Fenton Calvert	to Stafford . . .	Newcastle . . 2	Cheadle . . . 8	Stone . . . 7	152	2708
46	Fenton Kirk	pa & to W. R. York . .	Tadcaster . . 5	York . . . 6	Selby . . . 7	185	1109
46	Fenton, Little	to W. R. York . .	Stafford . . . 6	Snaith . . . 8	Stafford . . . 6	179	113
35	Fenton Vivian	to Stafford . . .	Newcastle . . 2	Cheadle . . . 8	Stone . . . 7	152	1002
29	Fenwick	to Northumb . .	Newcas on T 13	Hexham . . . 11	Corbridge . . 8	293	80
46	Fenwick	to W. R. York . .	Snaith . . . 5	Selby . . . 9	Thorne . . . 8	173	286
13	Fenwick	vil Durham . . .	Belford . . . 5	Walsingham 14	Sunderland 13	265	...
11	Fenyon	pa Devon . . .	Honiton . . . 4	St. M. Ottery 3	Axminster . 13	162	321
8	Feock	pa Cornwall . . .	Truro . . . 6	Penryn . . . 5	Falmouth . .	266	1210
44	Ferensby	to W. R. York . .	Knaresboro' 2	Aldbrough 3	Ripley . . .	205	133
37	Ferncombe	ham Surrey . . .	Godalming . 1	Guildford . . 3	Haslemere . . 9	32	...
4	Fernham, or Farnham } } ham }	Berks	Gt Faringdon 2	Wantage . . . 7	Lambourne . 9	67	239
46	Ferriby, North, pa & to } pa }	E. R. York . . .	Hull 6	South Cave . 5	Beverley . . 8	168	1168
24	Ferriby, South	pa Lincoln . . .	Barton on H. 4	Burton 8	Glan Bridge 10	166	500
38	Ferring, East and } } pa }	Sussex	Worthing . . 4	Arundel . . . 6	Steyning . . . 8	58	258
34	Ferris Norton	hun Somerset . . .					5092
24	Ferry, East	ham Lincoln . . .	Gainsboro' . 10	G. Bridge . . 10	Kirton 8	158	141
45	Ferry Bridge *	to W. R. York . .	Pontefract . . 3	Wakefield . . 9	Leeds 12	180	...
45	Ferry Fryston	pa W. R. York . .				179	833
3	Ferry Hill	to Durham . . .	Rushy Ford . 3	Durham 6	Sedgefield . . 6	253	591
27	Fersfield	pa Norfolk . . .	Diss 4	E. Harling . . 5	Buckenham . 5	88	292
55	Festiniog †	vil Merioneth . .	Tan-y-Bwlch 3	Bala 15	Harlech . . . 10	217	1643

FENNY
STRATFORDA fine
cabinet of
English
coins.

Among his literary productions are "Surveys of the Four Welsh Cathedrals;" a "History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbeys, and Conventual Cathedral churches;" and "The History and Antiquities of Buckingham." He collected a fine cabinet of English coins, which in 1741 he presented to the university of Oxford, where he was honoured with the degree of LL.D. He died at his seat at Whaddon-hall, February 5th, 1760. The south-east entrance to this town has been greatly improved of late years, and its trade increased by the proximity of the Grand Junction canal.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, April 19th, July 18th, October 10th, and November 28th, for cattle.

* FERRY-BRIDGE, a large and handsome village, two miles from Pontefract, north-eastward, and on the great north road, is often mentioned in history, on account of its importance as a pass over the Aire; and the discovery of bones, weapons, and other remains, confirms the relation of events said to have occurred here. At Byram, in the vicinity, is the seat of Sir John Ramsden, Bart.

Waterfalls
and gro-
tesque rocks

† FESTINIOG. The romantic village of Festiniog, is situated in a vale near the meeting of the rivers Cynfaet and Dwyryd; the waterfalls, grotesque rocks, and general river scenery have not unaptly been compared to the falls of Tivoli. From the middle of the torrent rises a columnar rock called Hugh Lloyds' Pulpit, the place, tradition says, where a magician of that name performed his midnight incantations. The beauties of this scene of wonder and delight, have frequently afforded subjects for the pencil of the artist, and called forth the admiration of poets. "With the woman one loves, the friend of one's heart, and a good study of books," says Lord Lyttleton, "one might pass an age in this vale and think it a day." In the hamlet are two inns, and a cheap and comfortable boarding-house for visitors who come here to enjoy the beauties of nature. Here is also a cold spring, efficacious in rheumatic complaints. The population are chiefly employed in the slate quarries on Lord

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
37	Fetcham	pa Surrey	Leatherhead .1	Chertsey .11	Epsom .11	19	384	
17	Feverleige... anc prio	Hereford	Ludlow .7	Presteign .8	Leominster .10	147	....
31	Fewcott	pa Oxford	Bicester .5	Deddington .5	Woodstock .10	68	198	
44	Fewston	pa & to W. R. York	Otley .6	Knarlesboro' .8	Ripley .6	203	2718	
15	Fiddington.....	ti Gloucester	Tewkesbury .1	Pershore .8	Winchcombe .9	104	166	
34	Fiddington.....	pa Somerset	Bridgewater .7	Axbridge .9	Wells .16	140	210	
35	Field	to Stafford	Uttoxeter .4	Cheadle .6	Stone .7	139	82	
27	Field-Dalling	pa Norfolk	Walsingham .5	Cley .4	Wells .6	119	400	
12	Fifehead Magdalen, pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury .6	Stur. Newton .5	Stalbridge .5	106	241	
12	Fifehead Neville.....	pa Dorset	B. Forum .10	Stalbridge .5	B. Forum .10	112	101	
31	Fineld	ham Oxford	Wallingford .2	Watlington .5	Oxford .10	48	13	
31	Fineld	pa Oxford	Burford .4	Witney .10	Shipston .3	76	163	
41	Finfield Bayant	pa Wilts	Wilton .6	Hindon .7	Shaftesbury .7	103	49	
41	Fingeldean	pa Wilts	Amesbury .4	E. Lavington .10	Ludgershall .8	78	531	
27	Filby	pa Norfolk	Caistor .3	Norwich .3	Worstead .13	121	464	
21	Finglesham.....	ham Kent	Deal .15	Sandwich .3	Canterbury .11	66	....
46	Filey *	to & pa E. R. York	Scarborough .7	Whitby .10	Pickering .9	235	1192	
2	Filegrave.....	pa Buckingham	N. Pagnel .4	Olney .2	S. Stratford .8	56	....
31	Filkins	ham Oxford	Burford .5	Bampton .6	Witney .9	76	473	
39	Fillangley	pa Warwick	Coleshill .5	Nuneaton .6	Coventry .7	98	981	
11	Filleigh	pa Devon	South Molton .3	Barnstable .7	Bideford .11	184	329	
24	Fillingham	pa Lincoln	Lincoln .10	Gainsborough .6	Spital .7	143	308	
39	Fillougley	pa Warwick	Coventry .6	Nuneaton .6	Coleshill .6	97	980	
39	Fillougley, Old	ham Warwick	..... .6	..... .8	..... .5	97	....
15	Filton	pa Gloucester	Bristol .4	Thornbury .8	Sodbury .8	117	217	
34	Filton orWhitchurch	pa } Somerset	Pensford .1	Bristol .5	Bath .8	114	403	
46	Fimber	chap E. R. York	GreatDriffeld .8	N. Malton .9	York .17	197	139	
36	Fimborough, Great, pa	Suffolk	Stow Market .3	Bury St. Ed. .11	Ixworth .10	70	421	
36	Fimborough, Little, pa	Suffolk	Stow Market .4	Needham .5	Bildeston .4	68	73	
13	Finchdale	to Durham	Durham .4	Newcastle .11	Sunderland .10	263	....
16	Finch Dean.....	hun Hants	Down Market .7	Swaffham .7	Stoke Ferry .5	91	756	
27	Finchham	val Norfolk	Wokingham .4	Bagshot .9	Reading .10	33	575	
4	Finchhamstead	pa Berks	Thaxted .5	Haverhill .8	Clare .9	46	1788	
14	Finchingfield	pa Essex	Chip. Barnet .4	Hornsey .3	Highgate .3	8	3210	
25	Finchley †	pa Middlesex	Derby .4	Asby de laZ11	Burton .7	131	....
10	Findern	to & chap Derby	Worthing .5	Steining .5	Arundel .7	33	544	
38	Findon I.....	pa Sussex						

Newborough's estate. Here are the remains of a Roman camp called Tommyn-y-mwr, a mount within the wall. The Sarn Helen joins the camp, and passes on to Rhya-yr-Helen in the same parish. Many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found here.

FESTINIOG.

* FILEY. The little fishing-town of Filey is situated in the bosom of a spacious bay, and is resorted to by many for its profound retirement, its smooth, firm, and extensive beach, and the romantic beauty of the surrounding scenery. The church is divided from the village by a ravine, twenty or thirty yards deep. From the northern extremity of the bay a singular ridge of rocks called Filey-bridge, projects nearly half a mile into the sea, and at low water is perfectly dry. These rocks afford great protection to the bay in stormy weather. The inhabitants of Filey are mostly engaged in fishing, and the place is particularly noted for lobsters. It has of late years been much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Singular ridge of rocks.

† FINCHLEY is a very pleasant respectable village, and numerous handsome villas and seats are scattered in different parts of the parish. By the enclosure of Finchley-common, the greatest part of 1,000 acres of waste land have been brought into cultivation. The church is a neat structure with a substantial embattled tower. It contains many monuments, among which is one to William Seward, Esq., author of "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons," and a sequel to it, under the title of "Biographiana." In this village General Monk drew up his forces in 1660, when on his way to the metropolis to effect the restoration.

Enclosure of the common

‡ FINDON. In this pleasant village and its neighbourhood are several handsome mansions, surrounded with extensive and tasteful plantations of trees and shrubs.

Fairs, Holy Thursday, for pedler's ware, and September 14th, for sheep.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
28	Finedon, or Thingdon } pa }	Northam. . .	Wellingboro' 2	Kettering . . . 6	Thrapston . . . 8	60	1292
28	Fineshade pa	Northam. . .	Arundel . . . 8	Stamford . . . 4	Peterboro' . . 13	85	68
5	Fingest pa	Bucks . . .	Great Marlow 5	Watlington . . 7	Prin Risboro' 8	36	340
43	Finghall pa & to	N. R. York	Middleham . . 4	Richmond . . 3	Bedale 6	231	587
9	Fingland to	Cumberland	Wigton . . . 6	Carlisle . . . 9	Longtown . . 10	310	194
14	Fingrinhoe pa	Essex . . .	Colchester . . 4	Manningtree 10	Coggleshall . 12	52	735
31	Finmere pa	Oxford . . .	Bicester . . . 8	Aynhoe . . . 8	Banbury . . . 14	59	373
36	Finningham pa	Suffolk . . .	Eye 6	Ixworth . . . 9	Botesdale . . . 6	86	497
30	Finningley * . . . pa & to	Nottingham	Bawtry . . . 4	Tickhill . . . 6	Blyth 10	157	962
22	Finsthwaite, to & chap	Lancaster . .	Cartmel . . . 5	Hawkshead . 7	Ulverston . . 8	260	.....
31	Finstock ham	Oxford . . .	Witney . . . 4	Chip. Norton 10	Burford . . . 9	71	519
40	Firbank to & chap	Westmorlnd	K. Lonsdale 11	Sedbergh . . 5	Kendal 7	255	190
45	Firbeck pa & to	W. R. York	Bawtry . . . 7	Workshop . . 7	Tickhill . . . 4	153	178
46	Firby to	E. R. York	New Malton 4	York 11	Stedmere . . 11	212	44
43	Firby to	N. R. York	Bedale . . . 1	Thirsk 9	N. Allerton . 6	222	76
38	Firle, West pa	Sussex . . .	Lewes . . . 5	Seaford . . . 7	Brighton . . 6	55	644
24	Firsby pa	Lincoln . . .	Spilsby . . . 5	Wainfleet . . 4	Burgh 3	131	142
24	Firsby, East pa	Lincoln . . .	M. Raisin . . 6	Spittal . . . 3	Lincoln . . . 10	143	29
24	Firsby, West pa	Lincoln . . .	.....	.....	.....	9	142
38	Fishbourne, New . . . pa	Sussex . . .	Chichester . 1	Arundel . . . 11	Midhurst . . 13	63	291
13	Fishburn to	Durham . . .	Durham . . . 9	Sedgefield . 4	Darlington . 8	249	212
38	Fishergate hun	Sussex . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	6700
41	Fisherton pa	Wilts . . .	Salisbury . . 1	Shaftesbury 18	Wilton . . . 3	82	1496
41	Fisherton de la Mere, pa	Wilts . . .	Amesbury . 10	Warminster 10	Hindon . . . 8	87	309
35	Fisherwick to	Stafford . . .	Lichfield . . 4	Tamworth . . 4	Burton . . . 11	117	96
57	Fishguard † to	Pembroke	Newport . . . 7	St. Davids . 16	Marthree . . . 4	257	1990

Attempt to
discover the
north-west
passage.

* **FINNINGLEY.** The village of Finningley is situated on a small tongue of this county, which runs between York and Lincolnshire. It has a small charity-school for the clothing and education of eight boys. The lordship was anciently the property of the Frobishers, ancestors of Martin Frobisher, who was sent out, by Queen Elizabeth, with three ships, in 1567, in hopes of discovering a north-west passage to India. Having proceeded as far as Labrador, he was stopped by the approach of winter, but returned with a quantity of gold marcasite, or pyrites aureas, which tempted the members of the "Society for Promoting Discovery" to send out three other ships, in 1577, under Frobisher's command. In this second voyage he discovered the Straits, now known by his name, but was again stopped by the ice; and having taken on board more of the substance, then supposed to be gold, he returned to England. Soon after this, Queen Elizabeth determined to form a settlement in these countries, and a fleet of fifteen small vessels, with men and necessaries, was again sent out under Frobisher's command; but he could not get so far as he had gone in the preceding voyages, so that they soon after returned, and Frobisher seems to have given up all further attempts at discovery.

Extensive
fisheries.

† **FISHGUARD** or Aber-Gwayne. This sea-port town, situated at the mouth of the river Gwayne, is divided into two parts, called the upper and lower; the former containing the church, a mean structure, the principal inns, the market-place, and many respectable shops. The lower division is adjacent to the quay, and exhibits an animated scene of trade and industry. The port of Fishguard, which is constructed by a bar or sand-bank, is capable of containing 100 sail of merchantmen. Ship building and repairing are extensively carried on here, and about 100 vessels belong to the port, which are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. The principal exports are oats and butter, and the imports consist of culm from Milford-haven, coals from various places, and the usual luxuries and necessaries of life. There is a valuable fishing-ground near the bay, in which turbot and John Dory are taken in great quantities by the small craft from Liverpool, the inhabitants of Fishguard confining themselves principally to the salmon and herring fisheries. The neighbourhood contains some curious remains of antiquity, indicative of an early settlement, comprising the ruins of buildings and sepulchral tumuli. A mineral

spring was discovered here some years ago, and near it a stone, bearing an inscription in Greek characters. In this place tradition fixes the birth-place of Dyfrig, or St. Dubricius the first bishop of Llandaff. On Good-wich-beach, a few miles southward from the town, a French force landed under General Tate. On the 22nd of February, 1797, some French frigates and a lugger were seen off Lundy-island, in the Bristol channel, and had created some alarm. The above ships proceeded farther up the Channel, and landed a body of troops at Fishguard on the evening of that day consisting of about 1,200 men, but without field pieces. Every exertion was made by the lord-lieutenant and gentlemen of the county and its neighbourhood, for taking the proper steps on this occasion, and the greatest zeal and loyalty were shown by all ranks of people. Immediately on the account being received at Plymouth of this force having appeared in the Bristol channel, frigates were despatched from that port in quest of them. The circumstances of this miserable attempt were so incomprehensible, that, though the force was insignificant, the public mind was tortured with its own imaginations. No rational motive could be conceived for the landing of a set of troops without artillery or provisions, in a barren spot, so strong by nature as to render their escape impossible. The first idea that presented itself to every military mind was, that it was the preface to some real attack in another quarter, and that this was to be viewed as a mere feint to distract the attention, and waste the spirits of the country. A little reflection, however, exposed the fallacy of this conjecture. It was too contemptible a manœuvre for a feint. They could not flatter themselves that the appearance of three or four frigates on the Welsh coast could lead ministers into the folly of exposing the British fleet to the danger of being locked up by a west wind in St. George's channel, when a few frigates might secure us against any insults they could offer. It was impossible therefore to account for the enterprise in any satisfactory manner, and ingenuity racked itself in vain speculations. It was, however, some consolation, that on this occasion, great alacrity was displayed. In consequence of information that a small squadron, answering the description of this, had sailed from Brest, a squadron of frigates was directed to cruize in the Bristol channel, and a lugger was stationed in Milford-haven. This lugger gave the alarm. The commander sent one lieutenant to announce the news to the frigates in the Bristol channel, and another was despatched express to London, with letters to the admiralty, while he himself sailed to Cork to apprise Admiral Kingsmill. It was pleasing to hear of the zeal with which the natives poured down from the mountains to resist this inroad. It appears that above 3,000 countrymen and miners assembled, armed with scythes, forks, and other ready weapons, besides the militia, and volunteers of Pembroke and Cardigan. Lord Cawdor took the command, but not being a military man, he submitted to the directions of Captain Mansell, who put the little fort at Fishguard into a state of defence, and took such judicious positions as soon convinced the French that they had no choice left but to lay down their arms, the French vessels having disappeared off the coast. The only difficulty he found, was to restrain the impetuosity of the mountaineers, who fell upon the French without order indeed, but with irresistible fury. Some few were killed by this irregular attack, but on the arrival of the militia and volunteers, the invaders surrendered prisoners of war. The French frigates which conveyed these troops, first attempted a landing in the Bristol channel, but found it impracticable; and after landing them near Fishguard, with only two days' provisions, they proceeded to sea, notwithstanding several signals were made by the troops on shore, who finding they could not penetrate into the country, wished to re-embark, but the commander of the frigates, contrary, as they say, to his promise, sailed away, leaving them to their fate. The expedition was ready at the time the French fleet sailed to Bantry-bay, and

FISHGUARD

A French
force landed
here.

Courageous
defence by
the moun-
taineers.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
45	Fishlake pa & to	W. R. York	Thorne 2	Doncaster . . . 7	Snaith 6	167	2051	
27	Fishley pa	Norfolk	Acle 1	Norwich . . . 9	Worsted . . . 10	118	.....
24	Fishtoft pa	Lincoln	Boston 3	Donnington . 10	Swinehead . . 9	119	463	
22	Fishwick pa	Lancaster	Preston 2	Blackburn . . 7	Chorley 7	217	759	
24	Fiskerton pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 4	Horncastle . 15	M. Raisin . . 12	135	330	
30	Fiskerton on Trent * } pa }	Nottingham	Southwell . . 3	Newark . . . 3	Bingham . . . 9	127	314	
46	Fitting to	E. R. York	Hull 11	Hornsea . . . 10	Patrington . . 6	185	103	
41	Fittleton pa	Wilts	Ludgershall . 8	E. Lavington 9	Amesbury . . 7	78	331	
38	Fittleworth pa	Sussex	Petworth . . . 3	Arundel . . . 8	Midhurst . . . 9	52	668	
33	Fitz pa	Salop	Shrewsbury 5	Ellesmere . . 12	Wem 8	158	211	
34	Fitzhead pa	Somerset	Wiveliscomb 3	Wellington . . 6	Taunton . . . 8	149	311	
34	Fivehead pa	Somerset	Langport . . . 5	Somerton . . . 9	..... 9	132	387
45	Fixby to	W. R. York	Huddersfield 3	Halifax . . . 3	Bradford . . . 6	191	348	
42	Fladbury † pa & to	Worcester	Pershore . . . 1	Evesham . . . 6	Tewkesbury . 9	106	1407	
38	Fishbourne, Old . . ham	Sussex	Chichester . . 2	Arundel . . . 12	Singleton . . . 6	64	.....
6	Fitton ham	Cambridge	Witch-beach . 2	Newton . . . 1	March 10	91	.....
5	Flackwell Heath, ham	Buckingham	H. Wycombe 2	Gt. Marlow . . 3	Beaconsfield . 4	27	.....
10	Flagg to	Derby	Bakewell . . . 6	Tideswell . . 5	Longnor . . . 5	159	232	
46	Flamborough † pa & to	E. R. York	Bridlington . 4	Hunmanby . . 8	Scarborough 16	212	975	

FISHGUARD

Plunder of
some farm-
houses.Solemn
thanks-
giving.

these troops were to have been landed in some part of Ireland, to have made a diversion as soon as an account had been received of the landing of the first body of troops. The only mischief which they did in Wales was the plundering of two or three farm-houses, to the possessors of which, a compensation for their losses was made by government. On the 24th of February, 1798, the anniversary was kept on Goodie-lands, near Fishguard, where the French invaders laid down their arms. A very large congregation, calculated to amount to 20,000, assembled by ten in the morning; a convenient pulpit having been erected for that purpose, the service was begun by the Rev. Mr. Jones, vicar of St. Dogmeal's; and the first sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. David Jones, rector of Llangau, in Glamorganshire, from the 76th Psalm, and latter part of the 5th verse; and the second by the Rev. Mr. David Griffith, rector of Nevern, in that neighbourhood, from the 3rd of Lamentations, and verse 22. They were both present at the alarming invasion, and acknowledged obligations from all to the military, who were anxious to risk their lives for their king and country, hundreds of whom were present, but above all, the necessity of admiring the Lord's interference that the enemy's hands were weakened to prevent the shedding of blood, and that to his mercies alone was our preservation to be ascribed. The great solemnity observed on this occasion by the whole of the congregation may be more easily conceived than expressed.

Fairs, February 5th, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and November 17th.

* **FISKERTON UPON TRENT.** This parish is situated upon the river Trent, over which there is a ferry to Stoke. Here was anciently a cell of Austin-friars, which was one of the very few houses granted to the laity in the time of Philip and Mary.

Picturesque
scenery.

† **FLADBURY.** This township is situated near the river Avon, in a most delightful and picturesque part of the county. In the church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, are many old monuments, and the steeple forms a pleasing object from many of the adjacent parts of the village.

‡ **FLAMBOROUGH.** The ancient town of Flamborough, situated in a hollow, near the centre of the promontory, is, at present, reduced to a large village, the population of which consists, for the greater part, of fishermen, who are distinguished as much for their spirit and adventurous activity, as their profession is for its dangers. They confine themselves, however, chiefly to their own coasts; seldom sending more than four boats to the Yarmouth herring-fishery. The name has been variously derived: by Camden from the *flame* of a watch tower; by others from

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
18	Flamstead * pa	Hertford	Redburn 3	Dunstable . . . 6	St. Albans . . . 6	27	1462
41	Flampton rec	Wilts	Wilton 7	Warminster 10	Hindon 5	92	....
17	Flanesford pri	Hereford	Rose 5	Monmouth . . . 7	Hereford 18	129	....
45	Flashby to	W. R. York . . .	Skipton 5	Clitheroe . . . 10	Ch. Marton . . . 2	223	143
35	Flashbrook to	Stafford	Eccleshall . . . 4	Drayton 7	Newport 6	145	99
13	Flas ham	Durham	Durham 7	Walsingham 6	Stanhope 11	266	....
34	Flat Holmes Island †	Somerset	Cardiff 9	Bristol 25	Axbridge 14	139	....
18	Flaunden . ham & chap	Hertford	K. Langley . . . 4	Amersham . . . 4	Berkhamstd . . 7	22	297
42	Flavell Flyford pa	Worcester	Worcester 8	Alcester 7	Droitwich . . . 7	110	154
30	Flawborough ham	Nottingham . . .	Newark 7	Bingham 6	Nottingham 13	119	80
30	Flawford	Nottingham . . .	Nottingham . . . 5	..... 6	Owthorpe . . . 2	119	....
43	Flawith to	N. R. York . . .	Easingwold . . . 4	Aldborough . . 3	Thirsk 8	211	94
34	Flaxburton pa	Somerset	Bristol 5	Axbridge 11	Pensford 8	119	219
44	Flaxby to	W. R. York . . .	Knareboro' . . 3	Aldborough . . 3	Ripon 8	205	96

the town Flansburg, in Angloen of the Jutes. Harold, the last of our Saxon kings, possessed the manor; after the conquest, it was given to William le Gros, who founded Scarborough-castle; and, in later times, it belonged to the Constables, who flourished here during several centuries. One member of this family, Sir Marmaduke Constable, who was present at the battle of Brankiston-field, is commemorated, in the church, by a curious monumental inscription, which bears this notice. But the battle could be no other than Flodden-field; for the inscription declares that there "the King of Scottys was slain;" and it is known that Sir Marmaduke commanded the left wing in that engagement. The church is ancient; and, at the west end of the town, stands a ruin called the Danish tower, of uncertain origin and history. A beacon called the new light-house, stands at 400 yards from the extreme point of the promontory; near the only spot where a boat can land. It is distinguished by three revolving faces, each of seven reflectors, and one painted red: thus increasing each alternate interval of exhibition, in hazy weather, from two to four minutes; and distinguishing this from any other light in the kingdom. Nor is Flamborough-head the least remarkable object in this neighbourhood. Rising in perpendicular cliffs to a height of 100 or 150 yards, its grandeur, assisted by the snowy whiteness of its hue, is, in few places exceeded. At its base, it is perforated by the violence of the waves in several directions. Several of these excavations have names; as Dove-cote, from the immense flocks of rock pigeons which it shelters; Kirk-hole, said to extend as far as beneath the church; and Robin Lyth's-hole, from its having been the retreat of a pirate of that name. The last has an opening on the land side, and presents within, some of the most rugged and stupendous features in nature. In summer the cliffs are the rendezvous and the breeding-place of myriads of sea-fowl, which contribute to the wild effect of the scene. In a word, the vicinity of Flamborough is a range of scenery, in which the stupendous and picturesque in nature are finely blended, and often as strikingly contrasted.

* FLAMSTEAD. This town, anciently called Verlamstedt, from its situation on the river Vere, is said to have been once a market-town, but is now a place of little note, except for its antiquity. In the reign of the Conqueror it was so infested by robbers, who were herded in the woods adjacent, that the manor was granted by the king to three valliant knights, on condition that they defended the town, and surrounding country from future depredations.

† FLAT-HOLMES-ISLAND. This small island is about a mile and a half in circumference. There are one or two sheep farms on the island, the grass offering excellent pasturage. In the summer the island is the resort of many visitors, for the delightful prospects of the channel and coast for many miles. A light-house, eighty feet in height, stands here for the guidance of ships coming up the Channel. The tide rises at this island to the height of thirty-six feet.

FLAM-BOROUGH.

Curious
monumental
inscription.

Cliffs of
immense
height.

Excellent
pasturage
for sheep.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
15	Flaxley * pa	Gloucester..	Newnham . . 2	Mitch. Dean 2	Gloucester . 11	118	186
43	Flaxton on the Moor, to	N. R. York	York 8	N. Malton . . 8	Leavingham . 4	208	355
24	Flaxwell hun	Lincoln . . .					6015
7	Flaxgards ham	Chester . . .	Chester . . . 11	Tarporley . . 3	Nantwich . . 7	176	....
29	Fleatham to	Northumb..	Belford . . . 6	N. Bewick . 13	Wooler . . . 14	319	93
39	Flechamsted Nether } ham }	Warwick . .	Coventry . . 2	Birmingham 15	Kenilworth . 5	93	....
39	Flechamsted Over, . ha	Warwick . .	Coventry . . 3	Warwick . . . 6	. 4	94	....
23	Fleckney pa	Leicester . .	M. Harboro' . 7	Leicester . . 8	Lutterworth 10	90	514
39	Flecknoe to	Warwick . .	Southam . . 6	Coventry . . 11	Rugby 4	79	....
30	Fledborough pa	Nottingham	Tuxford . . . 5	E. Retford . 11	Normanton . 3	138	86
12	Fleet pa	Dorset . . .	Weymouth . 4	Abbotsbury . 6	Dorchester . 9	128	122
24	Fleet pa	Lincoln . .	Holbeach . . 2	Croyland . . 13	Spalding . . 10	107	794
27	Flegg, East & West † hu	Norfolk . .				2	7210
54	Flemingstone pa	Glamorgan .	Cowbridge . . 3	Bridgend . . 10	Gileston . . . 1	175	73
36	Flempton pa	Suffolk . .	Bury St. Ed. 5	Mildenhall . 9	Thetford . . 11	76	188
6	Flendish hun	Cambridge .				....	2778
38	Fletching ‡ pa	Sussex . . .	Uckfield . . . 4	Cuckfield . . 8	E. Grinstead 10	38	1870
19	Fletton pa	Huntingdon	Peterborough 1	Chesterton . 4	Farcett 2	80	189
38	Flexborough hun	Sussex . . .				....	1305
9	Flimby pa	Cumberland	Workington . 3	Mary Port . . 2	Cockermouth 7	312	404
38	Flimwell ham	Sussex . . .	Lamberhurst 4	Rye 13	Battle 10	50	....
53	Flint § co					....	60012

An abbey
for Cister-
cian monks.

* **FLAXLEY.** At this little village, Roger Fitz-Milo, second Earl of Hereford, in the reign of King Stephen, built an abbey for Cistercian monks, on the spot where his brother had been accidentally killed by an arrow, while hunting. Henry II. was a great benefactor to this abbey, granting to it several neighbouring manors, together with an iron forge in the forest of Dean, and two oaks weekly, to supply it with fuel. The manufactory is still carried on, and the iron esteemed particularly good, which is attributed to the practice of working the furnace and forges with charcoal, without any admixture of pit coal. The scenery around Flaxley is strikingly picturesque.

† **FLEGG (East and West).** These are two hundreds situated on the eastern part of the coast, the former containing eight, the latter twelve parishes. They were incorporated for parochial purposes in 1784, and a house of industry for the poor of both erected at Rollesby. The higher lands of these hundreds are in a good state of cultivation, and the marshes are well drained.

‡ **FLETCHING.** In this parish is situated Sheffield-place, which with the estate, has belonged to many noble persons, beginning with the celebrated Earl Godwin, and ending with the Earl of Sheffield, the present noble proprietor. It is a handsome Gothic mansion, but has received so many additions and alterations, that scarcely any thing of the original is now standing. In the church are several monuments to distinguished persons, among which is one to Edward Gibbon, Esq., the celebrated historian, with a Latin inscription by the Rev. Dr. Parr.

Fair, Monday before Whit-Sunday, for pedlery.

Earl
Godwin's
estate.

The
smallest
county in
Wales.

§ **FLINTSHIRE,** the smallest county in the principality, is bounded northward by the Irish Sea, north-eastward by the Dee estuary, eastward by Cheshire, and southward by Denbighshire. In figure, it is a narrow slip of land, running from north-west to south-east, about twenty-seven miles in length, and ten in breadth; with a detached member, ten miles long and eight broad, on the southern side of the Dee. Its whole area is not more than 160,000 acres, of which 110,000 are in pasture, 20,000 arable, and the remainder waste. It is divided into five hundreds; and contains one city, St. Asaph; one borough, Flint; three market-towns, Mold, Caerwis, and Holywell; and twenty-eight parishes. It is subject to the sees of Chester and St. Asaph, and is included in the rovince of Canterbury; and for juridical government, it is visited by the chief-justice

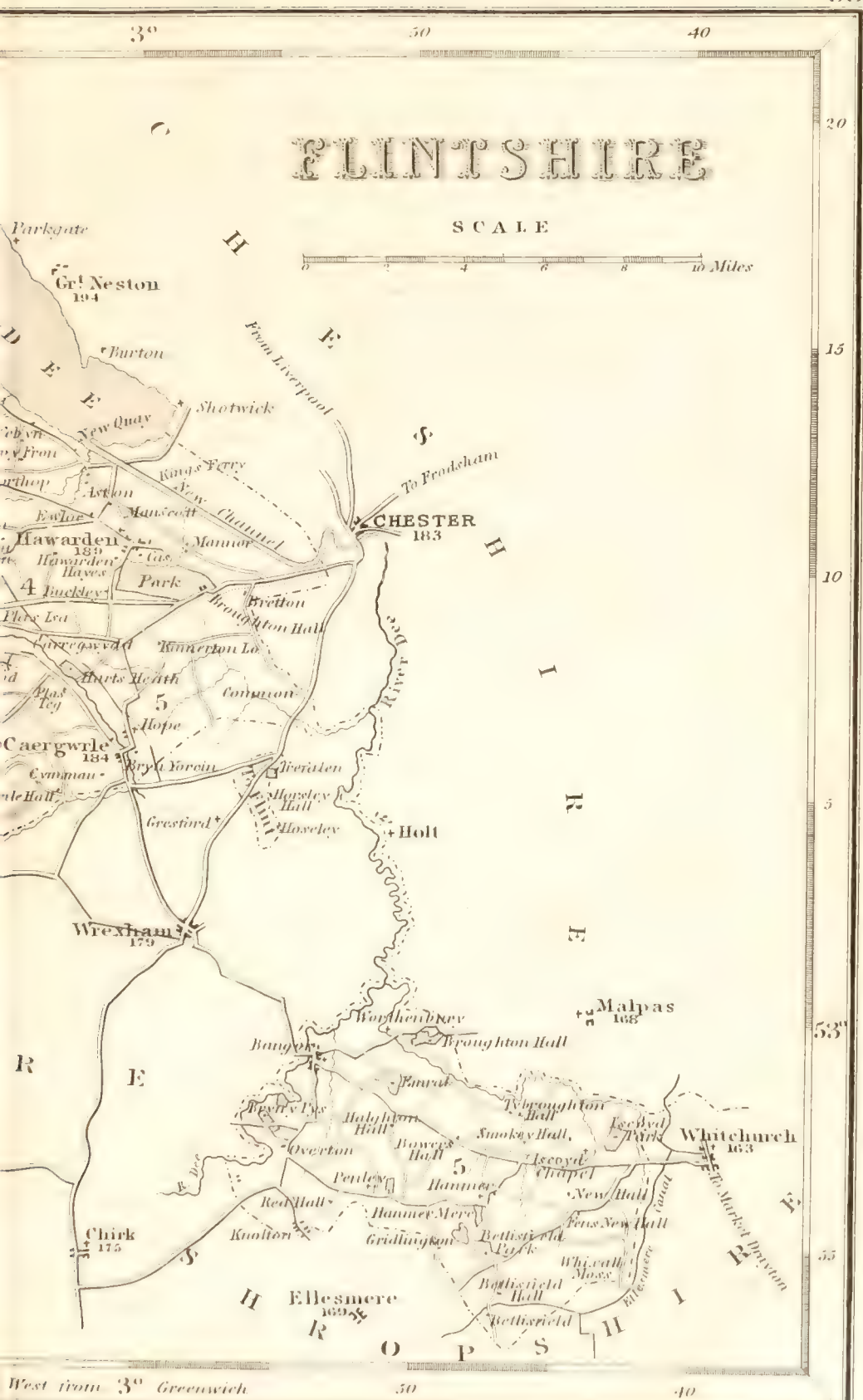


EXPLANATION

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| City as | ST ASAPH |
| County Town | FLINT |
| Market Towns | Hawarden |
| Villages Hamlets &c | Whitford |
| Seats & Parks | |
| Canals | |
| Turnpike Roads | |
| Cross Roads | |
| Rivers & Watercourses | |
| Woods & Plantations | |
| Religious Places | + |
| Boundary of Boroughs | ..... |
| Do. Hundreds | ---- |
| Do. County | ---- |
| Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London | |

HUNDREDS

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Prestatyn | 1 |
| Rhyddlan | 2 |
| Colleshill | 3 |
| Mold | 4 |
| Maxter | 5 |



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
30	Flintham * pa	Nottingham	Newark . . . 6	Hingham . . . 4	Southwell . . . 7	128	545	
46	Flinton to	E. R. York	Hull 9	Hedon 7	Hornsea 5	183	121	
7	Flitcham pa	Norfolk . . .	Castle Rising 4	Burn. Market 11	Lynn Regis . 8	104	323	
3	Flitt hun	Bedford . . .					12171	
3	Flitton † pa & to	Bedford . . .	Silsoe 1	Amphill . . . 2	Woburn 8	40	1642	

TOWN OF FLINT.

Curious anecdote of King Richard's grey-hound.

Gallant defence of the castle.

Miserly clergyman.

arisen respecting the period of its erection. Camden mentions this work as begun by Henry II. and finished by Edward I.; while Leland ascribes it entirely to the latter monarch. In 1280, an order was issued for the custody of the gate, when probably the castle was first garrisoned; and the constable of the town was appointed governor, with a yearly salary of £10; Edward III. granted it to the Black Prince; and Richard II. to Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who requited his favours by inveigling him to the fortress, where he resigned him into the hands of the invading Duke of Lancaster. Froissart records an incident, on this occasion, quite characteristic of his usual manner:—"And as it was enfourmed me, Kyng Richarde had a grayhounde called Mathe who always wayted upon the kynge, and would knowe no man else. For when so ever the kynge did ryde, he that kepte the grayhounde dyd lette hym lose, and he wolde streyght runne to the kynge and fawne uppon him, and leape with his fore fete upon the kynges shoulders. And as the kynge and the Erle of Derby talked togyder in the courte, the grayhounde, who was wont to leape upon the kynge, left the kynge and came to the Erle of Derby, Duke of Lancastre, and made to hym the same friendly countinaunce and chere as he was wonte to do the kynge. The duke, who knewe not the grayhounde, demaunded of the kynge what the grayhounde wolde do. 'Cosyn,' quod the kynge, 'it is a great good token to you, and an evil sygne to me.' 'Sir, howe knowe you that?' quod the duke. 'I knowe it well,' quod the kynge. 'The grayhounde maketh you chere thisdaye as kynge of Englande, as ye shall be, and I shall be deposed: the grayhounde hath this knowledge naturallye: therefore take hym to you; he wyll folowe you and forsake mee.' The duke understoode well those wordes, and cheryshed the grayhounde, who wolde never after followe Kynge Richarde, but followed the Duke of Lancastre." In the civil war of the reign of Charles I. the castle was put in a state of defence, and garrisoned by Sir Roger Mostyn, a gentleman of ancient family, large possessions, and influence so great, that in twelve hours he raised 1,500 men for the king. In the year 1643, it was attacked, and suffered a long siege by Sir William Brereton and Sir T. Myddleton, and after a gallant defence by the governor, was surrendered on honourable terms. But it was retaken by the royalists, and was a second time besieged in 1646, when it was again given up to the parliamentarians, under Mytton; and in the following year it was dismantled under a general order of the Commons. None of the public buildings are above mediocrity; if we except the new gaol, which was completed in 1785, and which is constructed with a considerable degree of attention to the comfort of its unfortunate inmates. This borough returns one member to parliament.

Fairs, February 14th., June 24th, August 10th, and November 30th.—*Inns*, the Royal Oak, and the Ship.

* FLINTHAM. Flintham church contains a cross-legged figure of the fourteenth century, in a very mutilated state. A former incumbent of this parish saved upwards of £1,500 by the most penurious and beggarly conduct. He once went to Newark, with a letter, for twopence; and he has been known to assist the thatchers, to obtain a penny! Flintham-hall is a handsome modern building, occupying the site of an ancient mansion of the Husseys, since the reign of Edward III.

† FLITTON. The church of Flitton is an ancient Gothic structure, chiefly remarkable for the monuments of the noble family of Grey.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
3	Flitwick pa	Bedford . . .	Amphill . . . 3	Woburn . . . 6	Toddington . 4	41	636
24	Flivborough pa	Lincoln . . .	Glandford B. 10	Burton . . . 3	Frodingham . 2	165	210
26	Flixton pa & to	Lancaster . .	Manchester . . 7	Newton . . . 10	Warrington . 10	189	3492
36	Flixton * pa	Suffolk . . .	Lowestoff . . 3	Yarmouth . . 9	Beccles . . . 7	117	39
36	Flixton pa	Suffolk . . .	Bungay . . . 3	Harlestone . . 8	Halesworth . . 9	106	206
43	Flixton to	E. R. York . .	Scarborough . 6	Hunmanby . . 2	Bridlington . 10	214	251
45	Flockton . . . to & chap	W. R. York .	Huddersfield . 6	Wakefield . . 6	Barnsley . . . 7	179	995
45	Flockton Over . . . to	York	Wakefield . . 6	Wakefield . . 6	Barnsley . . . 7	179	995
22	Flookborough † ham & chap	York	Wakefield . . 6	Wakefield . . 6	Barnsley . . . 7	179	995
29	Flodden, or F. Field . . .	Lancaster . .	Ulverston . . 5	Cartmel . . . 3	Dalton . . . 10	271	....
28	Flodden, or F. Field . . .	Northumb. .	Wooler . . . 8	Coldstream . . 5	Berwick . . . 12	329	....
29	Floore pa	Northamp. .	Northampton 7	Daventry . . . 5	Towcester . . 9	67	955
27	Flordon pa	Norfolk . . .	St. M. Strat. 3	Wymondham 5	Attleborough 8	102	164
47	Florence, St. pa	Pembroke . .	Tenby 5	Pembroke . . 7	Narbeth . . . 6	264	350
53	Flotmanby ham	York	Scarborough 6	Flamborough 9	Bridlington . 8	214	....
29	Flotterton to	Northumb. .	Rothbury . . 5	Alnwick . . . 14	N. Bewick . . 12	308	95
36	Flawton pa	Suffolk . . .	Ipswich . . . 6	Bideston . . . 7	Hadleigh . . 5	75	185
30	Flyxthorpe ham	Nottingham .	Workshop . . 4	Bawry 6	E. Retford . . 6	148	....
35	Foal to	Stafford . .	Uttoxeter . . 4	Cheadle . . . 4	Ashborne . . . 9	139	....
14	Fobbing pa	Essex	Horndon on H 3	G. Thurrock 8	Billericay . . 8	31	2101
46	Fockerby to	W. R. York .	Hawden . . . 7	Adlingfleet . 3	Thorne 8	174	106
46	Foggathorpe to	E. R. York . .	Workshop . . 4	Bawry 6	E. Retford . . 6	148	....
39	Foleshill pa	Warwick . . .	Coventry . . . 2	Bedworth . . 3	Coleshill . . . 12	93	6969
12	Folke pa	Dorset	Sherborne . . 3	Stalbridge . . 7	Dorchester . 15	116	281
38	Folkington pa	Sussex . . .	Hailsham . . 4	Lewes 11	Seaford 4	61	168
21	Folkstone hun	Kent . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	7714
21	Folkstone † . . m t & pa	Kent	Dover 6	Hythe 4	Canterbury 17	72	4296

whose burial place it has been since the reign of Henry VIII. In the chancel is a record of an uncommon instance of longevity in Thomas Hill, who died in 1601, aged 128. He was receiver general to three Earls of Kent, and was a most charitable and beneficent character. Here is also a monument to Henry, fifth Earl of Kent, who sat in judgement on Mary Queen of Scots.

* FLIXTON. This parish is said to have derived its name from Felix, the first bishop of the East Angles, it having been originally called Felix-town. The church here is in ruins, its roof having been blown off in the great storm, November 27th, 1703. The walls have been applied to the building of stables, and the font having been split asunder, supports the two ends of a hog-trough.

† FLOOKBOROUGH. This was formerly a market-town, but is now reduced to a small village. Near it is a famous spa called Holywell, the water of which is recommended in cutaneous disorders.

‡ FOLKSTONE. This is a market and sea-port town, and parish, being a member of the Cinque-port of Dover. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, and consists principally of three irregularly built streets. The market was granted by King John, but is fallen greatly into disuse. The harbour here is extensive and convenient, capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons burden. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. They are engaged during the season in catching mackerel for the London markets, and at Michaelmas turn their attention to the herring fishery on the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts. Soles, whiting, conger-eels, and other fish are obtained here in the highest perfection. The cliffs of Folkstone command very fine sea views, and in clear weather the French coast is distinctly visible. From the salubrity of the air and its delightful scenery, this place is much frequented by respectable company in the season for sea-bathing. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eanswide, is seated on the most elevated part of the cliffs, towards the sea, and is the only one remaining of the five which this town is said to have possessed, the others with a nunnery founded by King Ethelbert, having been swept away by the encroachments of the sea. Besides the Established church, the Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists, have each a place of worship here.

FLITTON.

An instance of uncommon longevity.

Church destroyed by storm.

Four churches swept away by the sea.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
19	Folkesworth.....pa	Huntingdon	Stilton.....2	Peterborough 6	Elton5	71	195	
43	Folktonpa & to	E. R. York	Scarborough 5	Hunmanby .3	Rudstone....7	210	659	
45	Follyfootto	W. R. York	Wetherby..5	Otley8	Leeds.....11	206	293	
34	Fontenoyham	Somerset....	Yeovil.....3	Sherborne..8	Crewkerne..5	125	...	
41	Fonthill Gifford * ..pa	Wilts.....	Hindon.....2	Shaftesbury .6	Mere.....7	97	442	

FOLKSTONE

Dr. William
Harvey born
here.

His charita-
ble bequests

About a mile and a half from the town, on the summit of a hill, called Castle-hill, is an ancient camp, containing about two acres, in the centre of which, it is said, there was anciently a castle built by King Ethelbert. Dr. William Harvey immortalized by his discovery of the circulation of the blood, was a native of Folkstone. He was born of respectable parents, April 2nd, 1578. Having settled in London, in 1604 he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians, and three years after, a fellow. He was also chosen physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1615 he was appointed to read lectures at the college, on anatomy and surgery; and in the course of this undertaking he developed the discovery which has immortalized his name. It speedily excited the attention of anatomists in every European school of medicine; and the theory of Harvey having been triumphantly defended against all objections, attempts were made to invalidate his claim to the discovery. To the famous father Paul of Venice, to the Spanish physician, Servetus, whom Calvin had burnt for heresy, and even to Hippocrates, attempts were made to transfer the honour of the discovery. The reputation of our countryman, however, has not been diminished by such attacks; and it is now admitted, that whatever hints may be found in the writings of his predecessors, Harvey first clearly demonstrated the system of sanguineous circulation, and thus produced one of the greatest revolutions in medical science. Harvey was appointed physician extraordinary to James I., and in 1632, physician in ordinary to King Charles, by whom he was much esteemed. Adhering to the court party, on the occurrence of hostilities, he attended his majesty on his removal from London. He was with him at the battle of Edge-hill, and afterwards at Oxford, where, in 1642, he was incorporated M.D. He died 1657, in his 80th year. By his will he left £200 to be bestowed according to the direction of his brother, Sir Eliab Harvey, on the poor of this his native place. To his bequest Sir Eliab added the gift of a farm, called Coom, in the parish of Lympre, with which he endowed a school for twenty boys; the overplus money arising from the rent of the farm, is expended in boats, nets, &c., and distributed among the poor fishermen, at the discretion of the trustees. There is a Court of Requests here, in which debts above two and under forty shillings are recoverable.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, June 28th, for pedlery.

William
Beckford,
Lord Mayor
of London.

* FONTHILL GIFFORD. In this parish was situated the celebrated and magnificent seat of Fonthill Abbey, built by William Beckford, Esq., the son of that public spirited Lord Mayor of London, whose statue now stands in Guildhall, with a copy of the memorable speech and remonstrance which he addressed to George III., in 1770. This splendid mansion, which some years ago occupied so much of the public attention and curiosity, is thus described by a writer of that day:—"Fonthill Abbey is situated near to the great western road from London, and stands nearly due west from Salisbury spire. The inner grounds of the Park in which it stands are about seven miles in circumference; and these are so ingeniously laid out, that a ride of seven and twenty miles may be enjoyed without retracing a single path or walk into which they are arranged; each with characteristic differences of tree, shrub, and flower, from the hardiest plant to the rarest exotic. Even the swans, ducks, and other aquatic birds, as well as the peacocks, turkeys, &c., are all of a choice and superior order, which admirably combines with the taste that is displayed in the grounds. The Abbey itself is in that style of architecture, form,

and appearance, which its name well authorizes, and stands upon a most commanding eminence; it has been erected from a design of the late Mr. Wyatt, aided by the refined taste of the proprietor, Mr. Beckford, and has already cost upwards of £400,000. Its internal parts are not entirely finished; and before they are, should the same mighty hand direct and command them, there can be no doubt that a sum nearly equal to the before mentioned, will be required in their completion. The principal or western entrance into this noble mansion, is really a triumph of architecture—a glorious specimen of Mr. Wyatt's abilities, and of the style termed Modern Gothic. There is no point of view in which its exquisite proportions do not please, and whether contemplated from under its fine pointed arch, or from any rising part of the avenue which extends from it, it is equally an object of delight and admiration. This entrance leads into a hall (sixty-eight feet by twenty-eight feet, height seventy-eight feet) worthy of its style and beauty. This interior view of the hall is certainly one of the most striking at the abbey, and visitors will do well to remember the old advice, and pause upon the threshold. On the left of the hall, are three recesses hung with crimson curtains corresponding with the windows on the other side; in the centre recess, stands a marble statue of the late Alderman Beckford, holding in his right hand a copy of the great charter, and decked with the robes of office, as Lord Mayor of London. In the inside of the hall, immediately above the western entrance, is a music gallery, with an appropriate screen-work of stone, extending quite across the hall. From the hall, by the before-mentioned steps, and under an arch corresponding with the west entrance, is entered the centre of attraction, even at this fairy palace, the great octagon. Words are inadequate to describe the sublime beauty of the scene presented to view in this glorious apartment; the very colour which is thrown from the painted windows, and the crimson curtains of the recesses, add to the magic of its appearance. Between piers, which are composed of clustered columns bearing eight lofty arches, are four pointed windows of beautifully painted glass, copied from those of the celebrated monastery of Batalha, in Portugal: the other four arches that support the tower, are the openings of the galleries, the entrance to the great hall, and another arch built up; this latter is reserved for the entrance of the chapel intended to be erected on the eastern side of the abbey. The same entrance also leads to a suit of other rooms; on the left is St. Michael's, and on the right King Edward III. gallery, two of the most stately and interesting apartments that can be conceived or imagined; the former filled with the choicest books and many articles of *virtu*; the latter also employed as a library, but enriched with a much greater number of choice and curious productions, and terminating in an oratory, unique for its elegant proportions, and characteristic consistency. The oratory is approached by a short vaulted gallery, called the sanctuary, (a continuation of King Edward's gallery) which is wainscoted with oak, and ribbed with deep mouldings, partly gilded and partly painted; the floor is covered with a Persian carpet of extraordinary size and beauty, as to pattern and texture. The oratory itself is formed of five sides of an octagon; the roof is entirely gilt, of a grained pattern, which renders it wonderfully rich, without being unappropriately gaudy. A golden lamp is suspended from the centre, and external light is sparingly admitted by two lancet-headed windows of stained glass. It would much exceed our limits to describe the gallery, the library, or the various other rooms of this mansion. We must not, however, omit to notice the tower, which is still unfinished, high above the highest terrestrial object in view, standing upon the almost highest spot of ground in its vicinity, and being in itself 276 feet above the surface. The view from this elevated point is of amazing extent including several counties in its circumference, and many objects of great

FONTHILL
GIFFORD.Magnificent
interior of
the hall.Beautiful
windows of
painted
glass.

Lofty tower

**FONTHILL
GIFFORD.**

Extensive
and sublime
prospects.

Workmen
employed
day and
night.

Rare and
costly ar-
ticles lot-
ted for sale.

local interest; among the most conspicuous of which, is the terrace adjoining Wardour-castle, the property and now the residence of Lord Arundel. The fine range of woodland here carries the eye of the beholder to Salisbury-plain, containing that most wonderful of all remains of antiquity in this county, Druidical Stonehenge. Salisbury cathedral spire is also seen, and more westward appear the grounds of Stourhead, the residence of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. A distant prospect into Dorsetshire, and also into Somersetshire, as far as the towers of Glastonbury. On one occasion, whilst the tower was rearing its lofty crest towards Heaven, an elevated part of it caught fire, and was destroyed. The sight was sublime; it was a spectacle, it is said, which the owner of the mansion enjoyed with as much composure as if the flames had not been devouring what it would have cost a fortune to repair. This occasioned but small delay in its re-erection, as the building was carried on by Mr. Beckford with an energy and enthusiasm, of which duller minds can form but a poor conception. At one period, it is said, every cart and waggon in the district were pressed into the service, though all the agricultural labours of the country stood still. At another, even the royal works of St. George's chapel, Windsor, were abandoned, that 460 men might be employed night and day on Fonthill abbey. These men relieved each other by regular watches, and during the longest and darkest nights of winter, the astonished traveller might see the tower rising under their hands, the trowel and torch being associated for that purpose. This must have had a very extraordinary appearance, and it is said, was another of those exhibitions which Mr. Beckford was fond of contemplating. He is represented as surveying the work thus expedited, the busy levy of the masons, the high and giddy dancing of the lights, and the strange effects produced on the woods and architecture below, from one of those eminences in the walks, of which there are several; and wasting the coldest hours of December's darkness, in feasting his sense with this display of almost super-human power. These traits of character will not surprise those who have made mankind their study: the minds most nearly allied to genius, are the most apt to plunge into extremes, and no man at present in existence, can make higher pretensions to a mind of this cast, than the founder of Fonthill abbey. From the description of Fonthill it will be seen, that it presented attractions sufficient to draw the public attention when it was announced for sale; but a still greater excitement was the treasures which it contained, combining all the riches of art that taste could collect and unbounded wealth purchase. Of these, 1,004 were lotted for sale. To describe these would fill a dozen numbers of our work, full as our pages are; we can, therefore, only state, that they consisted of cabinet and other articles of *virtu* of the greatest rarity, furniture the most costly, pictures of the old masters of inestimable value, and such a collection of curious china, as never before was collected. Here are cups of sardonyx, agate, rock-crystal, lapis lazuli, oriental calcedony, cabinets of rare gold, Japan cabinets of ebony and tortoise-shell; in short, every species of ornamental work that ingenuity could devise, when aided by money at command. Mr. Farquhar having completed the purchase of this magnificent seat, for £330,000, which cost upwards of a million, he is now down there, making out a catalogue of the varieties, preparatory to a sale by auction. We hear that it is the intention of Mr. Farquhar to sell the estate, and that there are three bidders in the market; indeed, we may add, a fourth, namely, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grosvenor, Mrs. Coutts, and the Marquis of Hertford. The latter nobleman, when he saw it, said, 'The king ought to occupy this place, for no subject could live in it.'" This splendid pile has since been pulled down, and the materials of which have been sold. The treasures of luxury and art which it contained were also scattered into innumerable hands, having been sold by auction.

Mp.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
12	Fontmell Magna...pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury .4	Stalbridge ..8	Bland Forum 8		102	743
10	Fowlow.....ham	Derby	Tideswell ..3	Hope.....4	Eyam.....2		159	248
35	Fotherley.....ham	Stafford	Lichfield ..4	Tamworth ..7	S. Coldfield. 4		114	....
17	Foothog.....to	Hereford	Abergavenn.10	Hay.....12	Hereford ..21		156	87
43	Forcett.....pa & to	N. R. York	Richmond ..8	Ber. Castle. 8	Darlington ..6		243	522
5	Ford.....ham	Buckingham	Aylesbury ..4	Thame.....6	Wendover ..6		40	....
7	Ford.....to	Chester	Gt. Neston ..8	Frodsham ..6	Chester ..7		190	....
11	Ford*.....ham	Devon.....	Oakhampton 6	Exeter.....10	Crediton...10		183	....
10	Ford.....ham	Derby.....	Chesterfield. 4	Bolsover ..5	Alfreton ..7		146	....
15	Ford.....ham	Gloucester	Winchcombe 4	Campden...7	Evesham ..9		92	....
34	Ford.....ham	Somerset	Axbridge ..2	Wells.....9	Pensford...12		129	....
22	Ford.....to	Lancaster	Liverpool ..5	Ormskirk ..10	Preston ....11		209	217
29	Ford†.....pa	Northumb.	Wooler.....7	Coldstream .7	Belford...11		327	2110
33	Ford.....hun	Salop.....						6898
33	Ford.....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury. 4	Oswestry ..13	Montgomery 16		157	263
38	Ford.....pa	Sussex.....	Arundel ..2	Chichester ..9	Petworth ..13		62	81
41	Ford.....ham	Wilts.....	Salisbury ..2	Amesbury ..7	Downton ..7		79	....
41	Ford.....ti	Wilts.....			Wilton ..7		79	48
11	Ford-Abbey †.....ham	Somerset	Beaminster .9	Axbridge...15	Bristol ....9		123	....

* FORD. In this hamlet is situated a mansion which was built in the reign of James I., by Sir Richard Reynell, a lawyer of considerable reputation. In the year 1625, Charles I. visited at this mansion, and, during his stay, knighted Richard Reynell and his brother Thomas. The heiress of Sir Richard married Waller, general of the parliamentary army; and their daughter and heiress was united to Sir William Courtenay. The house stands on a lawn, at a short distance from the road, and has a deer park fronting it. Lady Lucy, the wife of Sir Richard Reynell, founded a charitable institution near Ford, for four clergymen's widows, with an annual sum of five pounds each; but the feoffees have altered the institution, and admit only two widows, who have an annuity of ten pounds. In Wilborough church a pew is allotted to these matrons, over which the rules entitling them to the benefaction are placed; the following is a specimen: "They shall be noe gadders, gossuppers, tatlers, talebearers, nor given to reproachful words, nor abusers of anye. And noe man may be lodged in anye of ye said houses; nor anye beare, ale, or wyne, be found in anye of ye said houses." The house in which they reside is called the Widow's House, and on its front is the following inscription:

1st strange a Prophet's Widowe poor shoulde be!
If strange, then is the Scripture strange to thee.

Institution
for clergy-
mens'
widows.

Curious
inscription.

† FORD. This is an extensive parish, situated on an eminence rising from the east margin of the river Till, over which there is a good stone bridge. The land contains here many valuable veins of coal, slate, free-stone, and limestone. Besides the established church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, there are three places of worship for Dissenters. Here is a school attended by about seventy children, of whom thirteen boys and thirteen girls are clothed and educated by the bounty of the Marquis of Waterford. Ford-castle, the occasional residence of the marquis, was built in 1287; and in 1385, was demolished by the Scots, under the Earls of Fife, March, and Douglas. It was also taken by King James' army previously to the battle of Flodden. Two old towers are the only remains of the original structure, which are retained in the present one, but its ancient style is well preserved in the modern erections. A court leet and baron is held here annually, about Easter, before the lord of the manor's steward, for the recovery of small debts.

Castle taken
by King
James.

‡ FORD ABBEY. In this hamlet is situated the abbey from which it derives its name. It was originally founded, in 1140, for monks of the Cistercian order, but the only part remaining of the original structure, is a cloister containing eight windows. The following observations upon Ford Abbey are extracted from Gilpin. "The ruin is patched up into an awkward dwelling; old parts and new are blended together, to the mutual dis-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
13	Ford, High and Low, } to & chap	Durham	Sunderland .3	Newcastle .8	Durham .11		270	911
56	Forden pa	Montgomery	Montgomery 2	Welch Pool .4	Llanfair .9		169	856
21	Ford Forstal . . . ham	Kent	Folkstone .1	Hythe .5	Dover .6		72	....
39	Fordhall to	Warwick	Warwick .6	Coventry .8	Solihull .7		96	....
6	Fordham * pa	Cambridge	Newmarket .5	Ely .8	Mildenhall .5		66	1325
14	Fordham pa	Essex	Colchester .5	Neyland .5	Coggleshall .6		50	542
27	Fordham pa	Norfolk	Downham M.3	Stoke Ferry .6	Methwold .8		81	133
16	Fordingbridge . . . hun	Hants					....	4093
16	Fordingbridge m t & pa	Hants	Ringwood .6	Salisbury .10	Romsey .15		94	2611
12	Fordington lib	Dorset					....	1940
12	Fordington † . . . pa	Dorset	Dorchester .1	Mel. Regis .8	Bere Regis .12		120	2030
24	Fordington ham	Lincoln	Barton on H. 7	Burton .5	Glandford Br 8		164	....

**FORD
ABBEY.**

grace of both. The elegant cloister is still left, but it is completely repaired, white-washed, and converted into a green-house. The hall too is modernized, and in every other part sash-windows glare over the pointed arches, and the Gothic walls are adorned with Indian paper."

* **FORDHAM.** This place was anciently the seat of a small priory, founded in the reign of Henry III. At the dissolution, its possessions were granted to Philip Paris, Esq., and his wife. In the reign of Charles II. this manor was the property of William Russel, Esq. (a younger branch of the Russels of Chippenham), who married a grand-daughter of Henry Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and had a numerous family (all now extinct), some of whom he left in great pecuniary distress. About the beginning of the last century, the estate was purchased by Admiral Sir Charles Wager, who rebuilt the manor-house, which he sold soon afterwards to Governor Harrison, whose daughter conveyed it by marriage to the late Viscount Townsend. James Metcalfe, Esq. the late possessor, sold it to Francis Noble, who pulled it down for the materials; and built a brick house, which occupies the site of the offices.

† **FORDINGBRIDGE.** This market town is situated on the borders of the new forest, and north-west side of the river Avon, over which there is a good stone bridge of seven arches. The town was formerly much larger than at present, having suffered severely by fires at different periods. On an eminence called Godshill, about two miles from the town, are the remains of an ancient encampment, defended on one side by a double trench and ramparts, on the other by the natural steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks. The town is governed by a constable chosen at the criminal court-leet, held by the lord of the manor.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, September 9th, for pedlery and forest colts.

‡ **FORDINGTON.** The large and populous village of Fordington lies half a mile east-south-east from Dorchester. In the reign of Edward III. the manor was held by Isabella, the queen dowager, who had a grant of a weekly market, and an annual fair of three days. Subsequently it was granted to various persons, but it now belongs to the principality of Wales, in which it was vested by James I. Fordington church is an ancient edifice, built in the form of a cross, and situated on a rising ground. In the south aisle are two pointed arches supported by round Saxon pillars. Over the porch of the south entrance is the effigy of St. George on horseback, and behind him two figures in a kneeling position. The east end of this village is always called the "Icen Town;" probably from the Icenning-way passing so near it. The road which leads to it passes through a moor, and was formerly, in the wet season, very dangerous. But in the year 1747, Mrs. Lora Pitt, of Kingston-house, formed, at the expense of £1,500, a new causeway, 1,980 feet long, and thirty-six broad. This public spirited lady also erected a bridge of three arches over a branch of the Frome. In forming the causeway, some Roman relics were discovered; and about the same time, more than 200 skeletons, lying at the depth of

Effigy of
St. George.

Remains of
an ancient
encamp-
ment.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
36	Fordley.....pa	Suffolk.....	Saxmundham 4	Dunwich....4	Aldborough..7	93	....
46	Fordon....ham & chap	E. R. York..	G. Driffeld 10	Hunmanby..3	Bridlington..9	206	....
33	Fords.....ham	Salop.....	Oswestry...4	Elsmere....4	Wem.....10	180	....
17	Ford's Bridge...ex pa	Hereford....	Leominster..4	Bromyard...7	Hereford...12	133	33
14	Ford Street.....ham	Essex.....	Colchester..5	Sudbury....9	Manningtree..9	55	....
41	Fordton.....ham	Devon.....	Crediton...1	Exeter.....6	Bow.....6	181	....
21	Fordwich *.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury..2	Deal.....13	Wingham...4	57	287
35	Forebridge.....to	Stafford....	Stafford....1	Gnosall.....5	Eccleshall...7	141	....
27	Forehoe.....hun	Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	....	13838
10	Foremark.....pa & to	Derby.....	Derby.....7	A de la Zouch6	Burton.....6	122	....
12	Forehill, East...ham	Dorset.....	Wareham...7	Dorchester..11	Bere Regis...8	120	203
49	Forest.....ham	Carmarthen..	Llandovery..4	Llangadog..7	Llan. Vawr..15	187	206
13	Forest and Frith † ..to	Durham.....	Middleton...4	Stanhope...7	Harwood...7	258	706
31	Forest Hill †.....pa	Oxford.....	Oxford.....5	Bicester...7	Woodstock..6	56	142
38	Forest Row.....ham	Sussex.....	E. Grinstead 2	Tunb. Wells 10	Cuckfield...11	31	....

four or five feet in the ground. The following account of some skeletons subsequently found is related by Mr. Hutchins: "In the autumn of 1799 five skeletons were dug up about a quarter of a mile from the spot where Frome Whitfield-church stood, or as some call it Hollis' farm, in a field called Pond-close. Some men were digging the ground to plant firs and shrubs, and the pick-axes struck against a stone repeatedly. The men, from curiosity, removed the earth to take up the stone, and underneath found a skeleton; and searching further, they discovered in all five skeletons, laid in exact order, the heads to the west, lower than the feet; owing, perhaps, to the situation of the ground, and enclosed in stone coffins in the following manner: a large stone set up edgewise at the head and feet; a stone placed in the same manner between each skeleton, and a broad one of the same kind laid flat on the top to cover them; but on a stone at the bottom, the soil, gravel, and larger earth mixed. They were about five feet ten inches long, perhaps one inch difference."

FORDING-
TON.

Discovery
of skeletons.

* FORDWICH. This is a member of the town and port of Sandwich, and enjoys the same privileges as the cinque ports. The mayor, who is coroner by virtue of his office, and the jurats, who are justices within these liberties, exclusive of all others, hold a general sessions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record. The River Stour is navigable for small vessels up to the town, and the mouth of the river is noted for its excellent trout.

Noted for
excellent
trout.

† FOREST AND FRITH. This township is situated near the mouth of the river Tees. There are several lead mines, and the scenery, from the numerous cascades, formed by the river, is the most romantic and picturesque in the county. The Marquis of Cleveland has a sporting-seat here, called Grass-hall.

‡ FOREST HILL. At Forest-hill, five miles east-north-east from Oxford, Milton married his first wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Powell. Some parts of Mr. Powell's house are still remaining. Many cottages in this little village are adorned with vines and honey-suckles. The church, near the summit of the hill, is rendered picturesque by the yew-trees in the yard, and the ivy which overhangs the walls. The stone font is protected by a handsome wooden cover: on it are inscribed the names of several young men, who effected the purchase with the money collected at a Whitsun-ale, in 1710. At a short distance stands Shotover-house, a spacious modern mansion, of stone, surrounded by woodland, built by Geo. Schutz, Esq. William Julius Mickle, the translator of "The Lusiad," resided some time in this neighbourhood, and died here. He was the son of a presbyterian clergyman, and was born at Langholm in the county of Dumfries, in Scotland, in 1734. He received his education at Edinburgh, and in the first instance engaged in business as a brewer, but not succeeding, he devoted himself to literature, and removing to London, he

Milton's
first wife.

William
Mickle.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
42	Forfield ham	Worcester . .	Bromsgrove . 3	Kiddermin. . 8	Stourbridge . 6		119	....
43	Foss in Wensley Dale } ham }	York	Middleham 10	Ber. Castle . 11	Askrigg . . . 5		251	....
22	Formby to & chap	Lancaster . .	Ormskirk . . 8	Liverpool . . 13	Bickdale . . . 5		217	1312
27	Forncet, St. Mary . . pa	Norfolk . . .	St. M. Strat. 3	Attleborough 8	Buckenham . 6		97	288
27	Forncet, St. Peter * pa	Norfolk . . .					96	727
36	Fornham, All Saints† pa	Suffolk . . .	Bury St. Ed. 3	Newmarket 14	Thetford . . 11		74	305
36	Fornham, St. Geneve† p	Suffolk . . .		Ixworth . . . 5			75	144
36	Fornham, St. Martin, p	Suffolk . . .					76	276
8	Forrabury pa	Cornwall . .	Bossiney . . 3	Camelford . . 6	Stratton . . 13		230	358
35	Forsbrook to	Stafford . .	Cheadle . . . 3	Newcastle . . 8	Burslem . . . 8		142	754
28	Forster's Booth . . ham	Northamp . .	Towcester . . 4	Northampton 6	Daventry . . 10		65	....
34	Forscote pa	Somerset . .	Bath 7	Frome 7	Wells 10		111	102
12	Forston ti	Dorset . . .	Dorchester . 2	Cerne Abbas 4	Frampton . . 4		117	....
15	Forthampton . . . pa	Gloucester .	Tewkesbury 3	Upton 5	Ledbury . . 10		106	459
22	Forton to	Lancaster . .	Garstang . . 4	Clitheroe . . 17	Lancaster . . 6		234	662
16	Forton § ham	Hants	Whitchurch 3	Andover . . . 5	Stockbridge . 7		59	....

FOREST HILL.

A knight's court held here.

Sermon against popery.

Church destroyed by fire.

was noticed by Lord Lyttleton. In 1765 he was employed as corrector of the press in the Clarendon printing-office at Oxford, where he published a poem, entitled "The Concubine," in imitation of Spenser, republished with the title of "Sir Martyn." He afterwards edited what is called "Pearch's Collection of Poems," 4 vols. supplementary to that of Dodsley, and he appears to have furnished many valuable contributions to the collection of "Old Ballads," by Evans, the bookseller. In 1775 appeared his principal production, a translation of "The Lusiad" of Camoens; it was published by subscription, in a quarto volume, with a dedication to the Duke of Buccleugh, in whose family the author's father had been chaplain. Prefixed to the poem is an historical and critical introduction, including a life of Camoens; and the work itself is executed in a manner highly creditable to the talents of the translator. In 1778, Mr. Mickle, accompanied Commodore Johnson, as his secretary, on a mission to Lisbon; and after his return home, he resided at Forest-hill, where he died, October 5th, 1788. His poetical works were published collectively, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1807, with a biographical memoir.

* FORNCET. A village, including several berwicks or hamlets, has a claim to notice for having been the property of Roger Bigod, first Earl of Norfolk, in which noble family it has descended, as standing at the head of the honour of Norfolk. The Knight's court was usually held here every three weeks, to which were attached five different officers, viz. an auditor, a feodary, a collector, a sergeant, and a bailiff. All the heads of the several manors, lands, or tenements, of the Norfolk honour, were obliged to attend in this court, either in person or by their clerks, to do suit and service, and commute for castle guard service of the earl's castle at Norwich.

† FORNHAM (All Saints). Near this parish a battle was fought between Edward, son of King Alfred, and Ethelwold his cousin, in which the former gained a complete victory. Out of lands in this neighbourhood, Penelope, Countess of Rivers gave a rent-charge of £8 per annum, that a sermon might be preached four times a-year against popery.

‡ FORNHAM (St. Geneve). This parish is famous as having been the scene of the decisive victory gained by Robert de Lacy, Chief Justice of England, at the head of the army of Henry II., over the Earl of Leicester, who commanded the foreign troops employed by the king's rebellious sons. Seven tumuli, near Rymer-house, are supposed to be the places of interment of the officers slain on this occasion. The church here was destroyed by fire, having been ignited by a gun discharged by a man who was shooting jackdaws.

§ FORTON. In this pleasant and populous hamlet formerly was an extensive prison for French prisoners. Near Forton-lake, a creek of Ports-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Forton ham	Somerset ...	Chard... ..1	Crewkerne...6	Ilminster...5	137	....
35	Forton pa	Stafford... ..	Newport...2	Eccleshall...6	Stafford...11	141	904
5	Forty Green ham	Bucks... ..	Beaconsfield.2	H. Wycombe3	Gt. Marlow...6	26	....
28	Fossote ham	Northamp... ..	Towcester...2	Davertry...12	Northamp...11	62	....
24	Fossdyke * pa	Lincoln... ..	Holbeach...8	Boston... ..7	Donnington...8	102	401
24	Fosse nunnery	Lincoln... ..	Gainsboro'...7	Lincoln...10	Spittal... ..9	143	....
46	Fossham ham	E. R. York... ..	Hornsea... ..9	Kingston...5	Hedon... ..2	179	....
10	Foston † to	Derby... ..	Derby... ..11	Burton... ..8	Uttoxeter...7	132	....
23	Foston pa	Leicester... ..	Leicester...6	Lutterworth...8	Hinckley...12	90	32
24	Foston pa	Lincoln... ..	Grantham...6	Newark... ..8	Lincoln...16	116	441
43	Foston pa & to	N. R. York... ..	York... ..10	New Malton6	Helmsley...11	210	361
46	Foston upon the... } Wolds... pa & to }	E. R. York... ..	Gr. Driffield5	Bridlington...9	Rudstone...7	199	1023
24	Fotherby pa	Lincoln... ..	Louth... ..4	Saltfleet...11	M. Raisin...16	152	207
28	Fotheringay † pa	Northamp... ..	Oundle... ..3	Elton... ..3	Duddington...8	80	280
29	Fotherley, High... to	Northumb... ..	Corbridge...3	Bywell... ..1	Hexham... ..8	279	105

mouth-harbour, is the military hospital connected with the establishment at Portsmouth. On the north side of the lake is the magazine, where nearly all the powder is stored for the service of that port: it is bomb-proof, and strongly arched. Not far hence are the ruins of an ancient castle, called Borough-castle, which tradition ascribes to King Stephen.

FORTON.

Powder Magazine.

* FOSSDYKE. A beautiful stone bridge, constructed in this parish by Mr. Rennie, was opened here in 1814, and affords a safe passage over the Fossdyke, which is an artificial trench, about seven miles in length, from the great marsh near Lincoln to the Trent, in the vicinity of Torksey, and was made by Henry I., for the purpose of bringing vessels from the Trent to the city, as well as for a general drain to the adjacent level.

† FOSTON. The village of Foston, situated in the parish of Scropton-upon-Dove, in the hundred of Appletree, eleven miles and a half west by south from Derby, is entitled to notice chiefly on account of the following curious statement, given by Gough, in his "Additions to Camden:"—"At Foston," says he, "was born, 1540, Arthur Agard, forty-five years deputy chamberlain of the Exchequer, who died in 1651. Mr. Camden calls him Antiquarius Insignis. Walter Achard, or Agard, claimed to hold, by inheritance, the office of escheator, and coroner of the whole honour of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, and of the bailiwick of Leyke, for which he produced no other evidence than a white hunting-horn, adorned with silver gilt in the middle, and at each end with a belt of black silk, set with silver gilt buckles, and the arms of Edmund, second son of Henry III. This horn is now in the possession of Mr. Foxlowe, of Staveley, in this county, who enjoys the posts of feodary, or bailiff in fee, escheator, coroner, and clerk of the market of Tutbury-honour, by this tenure, and by virtue of his being in possession of this horn, which he purchased of Christopher Stanhope, of Elvaston, Esq., in whose family it came by a marriage with the heiress of Agard."

Curious tenure of an office.

‡ FOTHERINGAY, or Fordringhay. This parish, formerly a market town, is pleasantly situated on the river Nen, and is famous for its castle, which has been the scene of many important events. It was originally founded by Simon St. Liz, second Earl of Northampton, in the time of William the Conqueror. This fortress was rebuilt by Edmund, Duke of York, son of Edward III. The keep was built in the form of a fetterlock, which, with the addition of a falcon in the centre, was the emblem of the family of York. Edward IV., after having quelled the insurrection of the northern men, met the queen here on his return, and took up his residence in the castle, when Alexander, King of Scotland, had an audience and swore to do fealty and homage to the King of England. The honour of Fotheringay was settled by Henry VIII. on his first queen, Catharine. In this castle, Richard III. was born; but the event which will long render Fotheringay noted in history, is connected with the fate of the unfortu-

Birth-place of Richard III.

<i>Mop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
29	Foubrey.....ham	Northumb.	Bedford.....6	N. Bewick...7	Alnwick....8		316	....
45	Foulby.....ham	York.....	Wakefield...5	Barnsley...3	Huddersfield12		175	....
27	Fouldon.....pa	Norfolk....	Stoke Ferry...5	Swaffham...7	Methwold...3		87	500
22	Fouldrey *.....isl	Lancaster..	Ulverston...10	Cartmell...10	Lancaster...12		252	....

FOTHERING-
GAY.
Mary Queen
of Scots
executed.

nate Mary, Queen of Scots, who, after a long imprisonment within the walls of the castle, was tried and condemned in the hall, in the year 1586, and shortly afterwards executed. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, was built in the reign of Henry V. by Edward, Duke of York, whose body was brought from Agincourt, in France, where he was slain, and interred here. Richard, Duke of York, and Cecilia Neville, his wife, are also buried in this church; the former was first interred at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, but was afterwards taken up and brought hither. Magnificent monuments were erected here to all these distinguished personages, by Queen Elixabeth, which were afterwards thrown down and ruined, together with the upper part of the church. Here is a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with £20 per annum, to be paid out of the Exchequer, for the maintenance of a master, who has a house in the churchyard and other advantages.

Furness-
abbey, a
magnificent
ruin.

Dangerous
passage
over the
sands.

* FOULDREY, or The Pile of Fouldrey. This is a small rocky island in the parish of Dalton, in Furness, north of the sands. The name Pile signifies a castle, and Fouldrey an island of fowls, it being the resort of innumerable aquatic birds. The castle, which was formerly strong and spacious, is said to have been built by the Abbot of Furness Abbey, in the reign of Edward III., as a retreat for the monks, in the event of the Scots renewing their incursions, so fearfully experienced in the preceding reign. This fortress is now a picturesque ruin, which is seen many miles out at sea. Furness abbey, now a magnificent ruin, was dedicated to St. Mary, and originally inhabited by a colony of monks, from the monastery of Savigny in Normandy, who were called Grey monks, from their wearing that colour, until they became Cistercians, and with the severe rules of St. Bernard, adopted a white habit, which they retained until the dissolution of of the monastic orders in England. Like the monks of La Trappe, they were distinguished for extensive charities, and liberal hospitality, for travellers were so scrupulously entertained at the abbey, that it was not till the dissolution that an inn was thought necessary in Furness; when one was opened expressly because the monastery could no longer receive travellers. The district called Furness is separated by water, from Westmorland, Cumberland, and the rest of Lancashire; and was, for that reason, called by the abbot, an island. The liberty of the lordship of Furness extends itself over all the said tract of land and islands called Furness. At three miles from Lancaster is Hestbank, where the traveller who visits Furness must forsake the firm beaten road for trackless sands, which are fordable at low water, from Hestbank to a spot called the Carter, or Guide's-house, about nine miles distant. It has been the custom to have a regular sort of guide, called the Carter, to attend and conduct strangers across this roadless desert. He is maintained by the public, and is obliged, in all weathers, to attend here from sun-rise to sun-set. The priory of Cartmel was under the necessity of providing a proper person for this charge, and received synodals and Peter-pence to reimburse their expenses; but, since the dissolution, the duchy of Lancaster grants it, by patent, to a trusty man, whose yearly allowance is £20. His salary, however, has been further increased by a small donation left by a gentleman of Cartmel. For want of this guide, many obstinate and careless people have lost their way, and perished: for, in cases of darkness, fog, or unexpected tides, this situation is dreadful, and the horrors of an overwhelming grave affright and confound the bewildered traveller. In the midst of these sands, is the channel of the Ken, or Kent river; and, in other places, are

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
7	Foulk Stapleford . . . to	Chester . . .	Overton . . . 7	Tarvin 1	Tarporley . . 6	178	241	
6	Foulmire pa	Cambridge . .	Royston . . . 5	Cambridge . . 8	Linton 8	43	547	
14	Foulness Island *, . pa	Essex	Rochford . . . 9	Sheerness . . 13	Chelmsford . 21	49	391	
22	Foulney Isle ham	Lancaster . .	Ulverstone . 10	Cartmell . . . 10	Lancaster . . 12	252	.....
22	Foulridge to	Lancaster . .	Colne 2	Clitheroe . . 10	Burnley . . . 9	220	1418	
27	Foulsham † . . mt & pa	Norfolk . . .	Reepham . . . 5	Fakenham . . 7	Holt 9	110	958	
45	Foulstone to	W. R. York	Huddersfield 4	Barnsley . . . 8	Holme 6	176	1573	
14	Foulton ham	Essex	Harwich . . . 3	Manningtree 8	Colchester . 15	68	.....
41	Fountain's Earth . . to	W. R. York	Ripon 4	Masham . . . 8	Ripley 5	220	413	
41	Fovant pa	Wilts	Wilton . . . 6	Hindon 6	Shaftesbury 8	91	553	
29	Fowberry to	Northumb . .	Wooler . . . 3	Belford 5	N. Bewick . . 6	320	.....
8	Fowey ‡ bo, m, & s p t	Cornwall . .	West Looe . . 9	L. Withiel . . 6	St. Austle . . 6	239	1767	

several smaller rivulets, abounding with the flat fish called flook, salmon, &c. For a certain distance from shore, the right of fishing in these streams belongs to the Earl of Derby; but, beyond his bounds, the sands and fords are common property. These sands, with another similar plain, occupy a space, which, in Ptolemy's time, bore the name of Moricambe, and is now called Morecambe-bay. This is formed by the Irish sea to the south, and the irriguous shores of Lower Furness to the north and west, with a part of Lancashire to the east. There is no certain evidence of any Roman station in this part of the county, nor does it clearly appear, that the paved roads, which West describes as Roman, were really made by that people. In the Domesday survey, the name of Furness does not occur, yet almost every village in Low Furness is mentioned, with the land-owners, and the quantity of arable land belonging to each. From this document it appears, that this place was provided with "Sixty-six ploughs, exclusive of those which belonged to the lords of the particular manors, and to their tenants."

FOULDREY.

Abounding
with fish.Number of
ploughs.

* FOULNESS ISLAND. This is the principal one of a group of islands on the coast of Essex. It is upwards of twenty miles in circumference, and contains 5,000 acres, divided into farms. Corn, clover, mustard and cole-seed, are grown upon the higher parts; sheep, cattle, and horses are fed upon the lower. A small church, originally built as a chapel of ease, in consequence of the floods having frequently prevented the inhabitants from attending the different places of worship on the main land, stands nearly in the centre of the island. The best oysters in England are taken here from the mouth of the river Crouch.

† FOULSHAM. This small market-town was, in 1770, almost totally destroyed by fire. It was afterwards rebuilt on a much more respectable and convenient plan than it had been previous to that catastrophe. The church, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, was rebuilt at the same period as the town. In the church-yard is an ancient altar tomb, bearing a singular inscription in Saxon letters, which has excited considerable attention. The words run thus:—"ROB ART COL LES CECILY HIS VIF," and each word is surmounted by a coronet. They are in memory of Robert Colles, and his wife, of whom nothing is known except that he was witness to a deed in the reign of Henry VII., which is still in existence.

An ancient
tomb.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, for petty chapmen, and first Tuesday in May.

‡ FOWEY. This sea-port town is situated on the western banks of the river Fowey, which here expands into a secure and spacious harbour, capable of containing vessels of a 1,000 tons at all times of the tide. On the rocks upon the sides of the harbour, opposite to the town, are the remains of two square stone towers, erected for the protection of the entrance, in the reign of Henry IV. Both towers were provided with port-holes and cannon, and the walls are six feet in thickness. Between these forts a chain also extended, as an additional security to the harbour. It is now protected by two small batteries of modern erection, and St.

FOWEY.

Charitable
institutions.Curious
grotto and
museum.Pilchard
fishery.A curious
letter by
Lord Crom-
well.

Catharine's fort, built by the townsmen, in the reign of Henry VIII. The latter fortress stands on the summit of a steep and magnificent pass of rocks, bordering on one of the creeks of the river. The houses are built chiefly of stone, and extend more than a mile along the banks of the river. The streets are so narrow and full of angles, that it is with difficulty a carriage of any description passes through them. The principal charitable institutions of this town are two good free-schools, and an alms-house for eight decayed widows. Fowey was famous for its exploits and piracies, so early as the reign of Edward I.; and having become rich in its number of vessels, turned its attention to trading in all parts of the world. In the reign of Edward III. it furnished forty-seven vessels for assisting in the wars, a greater proportion than was supplied by any other port in the kingdom. During the same reign, it was made a member of the cinque ports, and from its successful attacks on the vessels of Rye and Winchelsea, occasioned by refusing to strike colours when passing those places, it obtained the appellation of the Gallants of Fowey, and the corporation afterwards bore their arms, mixed with those of these two cinque ports. Menabilly, long the seat of the Rashleighs, the great supporters of the commerce of the town, is a handsome stone building, standing on an eminence near the sea, and commanding a fine view of the British channel. Here is a very curious grotto, built by Philip Rashleigh, Esq., containing a most extensive and valuable collection of fossils, minerals, ores, &c. In this cabinet also, are contained two links of the ancient chain that crossed the harbour, which were picked up by some fishermen in 1776. The iron is much corroded and incrustured with shells, and corals. The scenery from the various rocks and eminences of Fowey, is of the most beautiful and sublime description. Fowey has been aptly denominated a colony of Fishermen; as, though it contains many respectable inhabitants, most of them are concerned either immediately, or remotely, with some branch of the pilchard fishery, which employs many vessels belonging to this town. Upwards of 28,000 hogsheads of fish are generally brought into this port every season. The refuse of the salt and broken fish are commonly sold at about half a guinea the cart load. When the pilchards are expected, people, called Heuers, are frequently stationed on the rocks, to watch the course of the shoals, and give notice to the fishermen. Sail-boats are likewise employed for the same purpose. The market-house is spacious; over it is the town-hall, erected some years ago, by Philip Rashleigh, Esq., and Lord Viscount Valletort. The manor of Fowey, in the time of the conqueror, was the property of Robert, Earl of Mortaigne; but in the reign of Richard I. was possessed by Robert Cardinham, who bestowed it on the priory of Trewardreth, who claimed manorial rights in Fowey, under this grant, in the reign of Edward I. On the subject of this claim, a curious letter is preserved in the British Museum, written by Lord Cromwell, to the prior. In the reign of Edward II. the priory obtained for the town a grant of a weekly market, and two annual fairs. The original patron saint of Fowey church was St. Barre, supposed to have been St. Barrus, or Trimbarrus, the first Bishop of Cork, who, according to William of Worcester, was buried here. In the year 1336, the church was rebuilt, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. About 1466, it was again rebuilt, or considerably altered. At that time its present handsome tower was erected. Altogether, this church is a spacious and lofty fabric, having one large and two smaller aisles. The town is decorated with many carved ornaments, and strengthened by buttresses terminating in purfled pinnacles. This edifice, from its style of architecture, and the rose observable on the key-stones of several arches, seems, as just mentioned, to have been raised about the reign of Edward IV. In the inside are various monuments of the Treffry, Rashleigh, and Graham families. There was formerly a chapel in this town, dedicated to St. Catharine, which gave name to St. Catharine's-hill and bay. Northward

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
4	Fowlescote ham	Berks	Wallingford . . 4	East Ilsley . . 5	Harwell . . . 4	50	....
17	Fownhone * pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . . 7	Ross 8	Ledbury . . . 10	130	1006	
5	Foxcote pa	Bucks	Buckingham . 2	S. Stratford . 6	Winsloe . . . 7	57	107	
15	Foxcot ham	Gloucester . .	Cheltenham . 6	Stow 10	North Leach . 7	92	....
39	Foxcote ham	Warwick . . .	Ship. on S. . . 4	Stratford . . . 8	Kineton . . . 10	86	....
16	Foxcott, or Foscott, cha	Hants.	Andover . . . 2	Ludgershall . 6	Stockbridge . 8	65	96	
38	Foxearle hun	Sussex . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	....	3076	
14	Foxearth pa	Essex	Sudbury . . . 3	Clare 5	Haltstead . . 10	57	727	
36	Foxhall pa	Suffolk	Ipswich . . . 4	Woodbridge . 4	Debenham . 14	73	190	
41	Foxham . . ham & chap	Wilts.	Chippenham . 4	Wot. Basset . 7	Malmstbury . 7	89	....
43	Foxholes pa & to	E. R. York . .	Gt. Driffield 11	New Malton 13	Scarborough . 5	212	454	
44	Foxhope ham	York	Settle 10	Hawes 6	Middleham . 13	245	....
27	Foxley pa	Norfolk	Reepham . . 4	Fakenham . . 9	E. Dereham . 8	108	274	
41	Foxley pa	Wilts	Malmstbury . 2	Chippenham . 9	Tetbury . . . 5	97	67	
28	Foxley 3 houses	Northamp . .	Towcester . . 6	Daventry . . 7	Banbury . . . 13	66	....
35	Foxt ham	Stafford . . .	Cheadle . . . 4	Ashborn . . . 8	Leek 8	149	....
6	Foxton pa	Cambridge . .	Cambridge . . 8	Royston . . . 4	Caxton 9	42	408	
13	Foxton to	Durham	Stockton on T 6	Sedgefield . . 5	Darlington . 6	247	73	
23	Foxton pa	Leicester . . .	Mk Harboro' . 3	Leicester . . 12	Lutterworth 12	86	346	
17	Foy pa	Hereford . . .	Ross 3	Hereford . . . 10	Ledbury . . . 10	127	230	
8	Fradden ham	Cornwall . . .	St. Col. Maj. . 3	St. Austle . . 8	Grampound . . 8	246	....
35	Fradley to	Stafford . . .	Lichfield . . 4	Burton 8	Rugeley . . . 8	123	382	
35	Fradsell . . . to & chap	Stafford . . .	Stone 6	Uttoxeter . . 7	Cheadle . . . 9	142	199	
38	Framfield pa	Sussex	Uckfield . . . 2	Mayfield . . 7	Lewes 9	42	1468	
23	Framland hun	Leicester . . .	.....	.....	.....	....	17197	
36	Framlingham t m t & pa	Suffolk	Ipswich . . . 18	Saxmundham 7	Debenham . . 8	87	2445	
27	Framlingham Earls, pa	Norfolk	Norwich . . . 5	Bungay 9	Lodden 6	106	74	

of the church, and close to the burial ground, on an eminence connected with the latter by three flights of steps, is an ancient mansion, called Place, or Treffry-house, which originally belonged to the Treffry family, and was their residence for many generations. Leland mentions it in the following terms:—"The Frenchmen divers times assailed this town, and last most notably, about Henry VI. tyme, when the wife of Thomas Treury (Treffry) the II. with her men, repelled the French out of her house in her husband's absence; whereupon Thomas Treury builded a right faire and strongly embattled tower in his house, and embattling all the walls of the house, in the manner of a castelle, and unto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Fowey." Several parts of this house have since been rebuilt; but its castellated aspect still remains, though the whole is now fallen a victim to time and neglect. The hall has a flat oaken ceiling, richly carved; and other parts of the ancient building are particularly curious from the style of architecture, and sculptured ornaments. The chief entrance is from the church-yard, through a ruined gate, with a strong wicket, flanked by a lodge pierced with loop-holes. Near it, on the eminence, is a public walk, overlooking the town and harbour. Fowey and its neighbourhood were, during the wars between Charles I. and his parliament, at different times occupied by the soldiers of both parties. In 1644, Fowey, Lostwithiel, and the intermediate places, became the quarters of the troops commanded by the Earl of Essex, who, by unskilful management, was at length surrounded by the king's forces, and driven to the disgraceful expedient of abandoning his army to its fate. The earl, accompanied by Lord Robartes, and some other officers, embarked in a small vessel at Fowey, and escaped thence to Plymouth. His infantry were compelled to surrender, almost at discretion; but his cavalry effected a safe retreat. The borough of Fowey formerly sent two members to parliament, but is one of those disfranchised by the Reform Bill.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Shrove-Tuesday, May 1st, and September 10th, for cattle.—Inn, the Ship.

* FOWNHOPE. This parish is very pleasantly situated on the eastern banks of the Wye. In the neighbourhood are the remains of two ancient camps, one on Capler-hill, the summit of which commands some most beautiful and extensive prospects.

† FRAMLINGHAM. This is a pleasant market-town, seated on an eminence near the source of the river Ore, which passing through the

FOWEY.

French
driven out
by a woman

Earl of
Essex de-
feated.

FRAMLINGHAM.

Monument
to the me-
mory of the
natural son
of Henry
VIII.

The castle
of Framling-
ham.

Queen
Mary's
apartment.

town, flows southward to Orford. Framlingham is a place of great antiquity, and derives its name from the Saxon words, *Fremdling* and *ham*, signifying the habitation of strangers. The market-place is very spacious, and in the centre, formerly stood an ancient market-cross, which was taken down some years ago. The church is a large handsome structure; it has a tower ninety feet high, containing a clock, chimes, and a peal of eight bells, and is seen to great advantage from many neighbouring parts of the country. In this church are many monuments to persons of distinction, among which, is a very beautiful one to the memory of Henry Fitzroy, the natural son of Henry VIII., the early companion and friend of Henry Howard, the accomplished Earl of Surrey, whose sister he was to have married. He died in 1536, aged only seventeen. The mother of this youth was the widow of Sir Gilbert Talboys. One of the charitable institutions of Framlingham, is a free-school, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham, with a salary of £40, for the master to instruct forty of the poorest children of the parish, in reading and arithmetic; and £10 each to apprentice them. The same person, in 1645, founded an almshouse for twelve of the poorest persons in the town; to each of whom he allotted two shillings a week, and forty shillings per annum for a gown and firing. The allowance has since been augmented to four shillings a week, and an additional allowance of coals. They are to attend church morning and evening, and therefore the founder left £20 per annum for a clergyman to perform the duty, and £5 for a clerk and sexton. Another institution of the same description was founded by the trustees of Thomas Mills, of this town, who died in 1703, and left his property for this purpose. The venerable castle, with its eventful history, imparts the strongest interest to the town of Framlingham. Tradition dates its origin in the sixth century, and ascribes it to Redwald, one of the earliest Saxon monarchs. St. Edward the Martyr fled hither, in 870, and was besieged by the Danes, who took Framlingham, and held it fifty years. At the conquest, this castle was retained by the two first monarchs; but granted by Henry I. to Roger Bigod. After passing through various hands, it came into the possession of that Thomas Mowbray, who, by his quarrel with Hereford, occasioned to Richard II. the loss of his crown and life. His widow, unable to defend her possessions, exchanged her property near the sea for an equivalent in Derbyshire with Henry IV., who granted the castle to Sir Thomas Erpingham, and, afterwards, restored it to Thomas Mowbray, son of the banished duke. That nobleman, joining in a conspiracy against the king, lost his estates, and Framlingham was granted to Prince Henry, afterwards the conqueror of France, who kept his court here till the brother of the attainted duke was restored to his possession, by the merciful policy of the king. His daughter was married to Richard, Duke of York; but as she and her youthful spouse died early, her great possessions devolved to the Lords Howard and Berkeley, descended from the exiled Mowbray, the former of whom was invested by Richard III. with the title of Duke of Norfolk, and fell bravely fighting at his master's side, in the battle of Bosworth-field. For his attachment to the house of York, the Earl of Surrey was attainted, and Framlingham granted to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Surrey however being afterwards reinstated, as a reward for his valour, at the battle of Flodden-field, was created, by Henry VIII., Duke of Norfolk. By the attainder of his son and grandson, in a subsequent part of that monarch's reign, Framlingham reverted to the crown. On the death of Edward VI., his sister Mary having asserted her claim to the crown, in opposition to the partizans of Lady Jane Grey, repaired to this castle for the security of her person, and remained here, until her cause being established, she proceeded to London, to take possession of the throne. A ruinous apartment is still called Queen Mary's room. This princess restored Framlingham to the Duke of Norfolk. Thomas, the eldest son of the ill-fated Surrey, was his successor, who being convicted

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Framlingham Pigot, pa	Norfolk . . .	Norwich . . .	5	Bungay . . .	10	Loddon . . .	7 105
29	Framlington, Long * }	Northumb. .	Rothbury . .	5	Morpeth . . .	11	Alnwick . .	11 300
	..... to & chap }							1378
29	Framlington, Low, ban	Northumb. .	Morpeth . . .	10	Rothbury . .	5	.....	10 301
12	Frampton pa	Dorset	Dorchester .	5	Beaminster	12	Cerne Abbas	5 124
15	Frampton ham	Gloucester . .	Cirencester .	8	Sopperton . .	2	M. Hampton	4 96
24	Frampton pa	Lincoln . . .	Boston	3	Donnington .	7	Spalding . .	14 114
15	Frampton Cotterell, pa	Gloucester . .	Ch. Sodbury .	5	Bristol	7	Thornbury .	7 113
15	Frampton Mansell . . ti	Gloucester . .	Cirencester .	4	North Leach .	9	Gloucester .	13 94
15	Frampton on Severn, pa	Gloucester . .	Dursley . . .	6	Newnham . .	7	Berkeley . .	7 113
36	Fransden pa	Suffolk . . .	Framlingham	6	Ipswich . . .	11	Debenham .	3 80
11	France ham	Devon	Collumpton .	3	Honiton . . .	8	Exeter . . .	13 159
7	Frankby to	Chester . . .	Great Neston	7	Liverpool . .	9	Bebington .	8 201
42	Frankley pa	Worcester . .	Hales Owen .	3	Birmingham	8	Bromsgrove .	7 121
39	Frankton pa	Warwick . . .	Dunchurch .	4	Willoughby .	5	Southam . .	4 86
33	Frankton ham	Salop	Oswestry . .	3	Ellesmere . .	6	Overton . .	7 181
27	Fransham, Great . . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Swaffham . .	6	E. Dereham .	6	Watton . . .	9 100
27	Fransham, Little . . . pa	Norfolk . . .	.....	5	.....	5	.....	8 99
21	Frant, or Fant † . . . pa	Kent & Suss.	Tunb. Wells	2	Mayfield . .	6	E. Grinstead	14 38

of treasonable designs, was beheaded in 1572. Having once more reverted to the crown, Framlingham was granted to Thomas, son of the late duke, by James I. In 1635, his son sold the demesne to Sir Robert Hitcham, who gave it to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. In its present state, this fine ruin is reduced to the shell of the whole edifice, consisting of the outer walls, which are nearly circular, and forty-four feet high; and thirteen square towers, which rise fourteen feet above the rampart. Over the principal entrance, are the arms of Howard, Brotherton, Warren, Mowbray, Segrave, and Breos, quartered on one escutcheon, and in good preservation. The walls comprehend an area of 1a. 1r. 11p. in which not a vestige of a room remains. This castle was strong by nature, and so fortified by art, that it was defensible against all the various modes of attack in use before the discovery of gunpowder. The park, which lay northward from the castle, was divided, by Sir Robert Hitcham, into several rich and fertile farms.

FRAMLINGHAM.

Magnificent ruin.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Whit-Monday and October 11th, for cattle, sheep, and cloths.—Bankers, Gurney and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.

* FRAMLINGTON (Long). This township is pleasantly situated on the branch of the north road, leading by way of Coldstream to Edinburgh. A Presbyterian chapel was built here in 1739, by a congregation which has existed here since 1640. Halt-hill, in this neighbourhood, is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station. The road called the Devil's-causeway, passes very near this parish. The neighbourhood is rich in coal, limestone, and free-stone, but as each freeholder is lord of his own manor, very little of the former has been worked.

The Devil's causeway.

† FRANT. Near Frant are the ruins of Begeharn, or Bayham abbey, one of the earliest foundations for monks of the Præmonstratensian order. The edifice was erected by Sir Robert de Thumham, in 1200, and continued to be inhabited until the 17th Henry VIII. when Cardinal Wolsey obtained the revenue for the endowment of his colleges. About 1714 it was purchased by John Pratt, Esq. and from him it descended to Marquis Camden, who derives from it the title of Viscount Bayham. These remains are considerable, consisting of the gateway, the nave of the church, part of the refectory, some of the cloisters, and several cellars, or appendages to the buttery. The church is perfect in its outline, and principal walls, and contains some beautiful Gothic windows. The demesne round this venerable ruin is finely varied with wood, water, and picturesque scenery. Eridge-castle, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny, is also situated in this parish. The ancient mansion, though only a hunting seat of the Neville family, was built on a large scale in the form of a quadrangle. When Queen Elizabeth made a progress through Kent, in 1573, she was

Picturesque scenery.

Mp.	Names of Places	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
14	Frating pa	Essex	Colchester . . . 6	Harwich . . . 13	Manningtree . 7	57	636	
16	Fratton ham	Hants	Portsmouth . . 1	Hambledon . 10	Titchfield . . 9	73	...	
43	Fraysthorpe pa	E. R. York . . .	Bridlington . . 5	Rudstone . . . 5	Gt. Driffield . 8	203	91	
36	Freckenham pa	Suffolk	Mildenhall . . 5	Newmarket . . 7	B. St. Edm. . 14	66	427	
22	Freckleton to	Lancaster . . .	Kirkham . . . 2	Preston 7	Garstang . . . 12	223	964	
27	Freebridge Lynn . . . hun	Norfolk . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	...	12227
27	Freebridge Marsh-land * hun }	Norfolk . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	...	11274
23	Freeby to & chap	Leicester	M. Mowbray . 4	Waltham . . . 3	Wymondham . 3	107	120	
16	Freefolk pa	Hants	Whitchurch . . 1	Kingsclere . . 7	Basingstoke . 10	55	73	
35	Freeford ham	Stafford	Lichfield . . . 2	Tamworth . . . 5	Croxhall . . . 5	121	17	
27	Freehorpe pa	Norfolk	Acle 4	Beccles 10	Yarmouth . . . 9	118	289	
24	Freiston pa	Lincoln	Boston 5	Swinehead . . 11	Donnington . 13	115	862	
11	Freemington hun	Devon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	...	8344
11	Freemington pa	Devon	Barnstable . . 3	Ilfracombe . . 9	Bideford . . . 5	195	1180	
16	French ti	Hants	Romsey 7	Salisbury . . . 8	Stockbridge . 9	76	44	
42	French ham	Worcester	Kidderminster .	Stourbridge . . 7	Bewdly 4	127	...	
16	French Hay ham	Hants	Alton 4	Odiham 6	Farnham 4	42	...	
37	Frensham † pa	Surrey	Farnham	Alton 2	Haslemere . . 8	40	1388	
27	Frenze pa	Norfolk	Scole 1	Diss 2	Harleston . . 7	90	50	
41	Fresdon ti	Wilts	Faringdon . . . 3	Highworth . . 1	Cricklade . . . 8	76	21	
34	Freshford pa	Somerset	Bath 4	Bristol 14	Pensford . . . 13	109	666	
16	Freshwater ‡ pa	Hants	Yarmouth . . . 2	Newport . . . 10	Newton 6	95	1181	

FRANT. entertained at Eridge six days, and gave audience there to the French ambassador. The castle is at present an irregular edifice in the castellated style, embattled and flanked with round towers. The site is an eminence in the middle of a park, abounding in wood and water. In this park, which contains 2,000 acres, are the remains of a Saxon fortification, called Saxonbury-hill, and enclosing an area of two acres, with but one outlet.

* FREEBRIDGE MARSHLAND. The hundred of Freebridge Marshland is an island, comprehended between the sea and the rivers Ouse and Nene. The whole of this district is defended by artificial banks from the ravages of the ocean, which appears to have formerly spread its waters throughout all this extent of country. These banks, which stand at considerable intervals from each other, mark by what progressive steps the skill and industry of man have proceeded, in order to wrest such valuable possessions from the humid grasp of Neptune. The first, or inner rampart, is supposed to have been the work of the Romans. This hundred comprehends an area of 30,000 acres, and is ten miles in length, and about seven broad. It is intersected throughout by ditches and drains, over which are 111 bridges. The land is remarkably fertile, and is adapted equally for grain and pasturage, and within a few years, above 5,000 acres of waste and fen land towards the south have been enclosed. At the northern side a considerable tract of salt-marsh has been embanked. For these recent improvements, the country is principally indebted to the enterprising spirit of Rear Admiral Bentinck, the possessor of a considerable estate in the parish of Terrington.

† FRENSHAM. The church in this extensive parish is a low building, with a square tower, in the vestry-room of which, is a large ancient copper cauldron, concerning which many legendary tales have been told. To determine the use of this vessel, or the means by which it came there, has puzzled the antiquaries. Near this place is a large piece of water called Frensham Great Pond. Large quantities of wild fowl assemble here in the winter.

‡ FRESHWATER. The village of Freshwater is situated on the river Yar, in the Isle of Wight. Freshwater-gate is a small creek, in the centre of Freshwater-bay, separated, only by a narrow isthmus of pebbles, from the source of the Yar. On the western side, between two and three hundred yards from a convenient little inn, is an extensive natural cavern, opening to the sea; and at some distance to the eastward, about 500 yards from the shore, are two insulated rocks, through one of which the waves

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
14	Freshwell	Essex					6807
36	Fressingfield *	Suffolk	Harleston	4	Halesworth 9	Framlingham 10	1352

have formed an opening, resembling a picturesque arch. The views of this part of the coast from the sea are extremely fine. The cliffs are the resort of innumerable multitudes of marine birds. The prospect from the light-house, on the highest point of the Freshwater cliffs, is extremely magnificent, and includes a full view of the Needle-rocks. The road eastward from Freshwater, passes over a range of high downs, from 400 to 600 feet above the level of the sea; and commanding prospects of proportionable extent. The lands below these hills to the south are fertile, and well cultivated. Freshwater was the birth-place of Dr. Robert Hooke, the inventor of the pendulum spring for watches. He was born in 1635. His father was curate of the parish; but dying while his son was young, the latter was taken into the house of the Rev. Dr. Busby. There he acquired the Latin, Greek, and Oriental languages. At Christ church, Oxford, he attracted the notice of Dr. Willis, whom he frequently assisted in his chemical operations; and by him he was introduced to the Honourable Robert Boyle, who engaged him as an assistant in the mechanical and philosophical works he was then employed on. Hooke's genius contributed to the invention and construction of the air-pump. On the institution of the Royal Society, he became one of its fellows; was afterwards intrusted with the care of its repository, and made Professor of Mechanics to that body; and, about the same period, he was elected Professor of Geometry in Gresham college. After the fire of London, in 1666, he was appointed one of the city surveyors, in which employment he attained affluence; but the mechanical sciences were still the favourite objects of his pursuit. In 1691, he was created M. D. by warrant from Archbishop Tillotson; but it does not appear, that he was ever professionally engaged in the practice of physic. He died in 1702.

FRESH-
WATER.View of
the Needle-
rocks.Invention of
the air-
pump.

* FRESSINGFIELD. In this parish the learned and pious Dr. William Sancroft was born and died. He was born in 1616, and after studying at a grammar-school at St. Edmundsbury, he was admitted into Emanuel college, Cambridge, in 1633. In 1642 he obtained a fellowship, from which he was ejected in 1649 for refusing to take the covenant. He then visited France and Italy; and returning home on the restoration, he was chosen one of the university preachers, and in 1661 he assisted in revising the Liturgy. In 1664, he was made Dean of York, and towards the close of that year he was removed to the deanery of St. Paul's, London. In this station he distinguished himself by his munificent contributions towards the repair, and afterwards the rebuilding of the cathedral. In 1668, he was presented by the king to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, which preferment he resigned after he had held it two years. He was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation, which station he held in 1677, when he was unexpectedly raised to the metropolitan see of Canterbury. His conduct as primate displays a conscientious regard for the laws of his country, and the rights of the church over which he presided. In 1687 he was, with six other prelates, committed to the Tower for presenting to King James II. a remonstrance against the declaration of indulgences ordered to be read in churches; and being tried in the Court of King's Bench, the archbishop and his colleagues were acquitted. On the secession of the king, he concurred with the lords, spiritual and temporal, assembled at Guildhall, December 11th, 1688, in signing an address to the Prince of Orange, demanding a free parliament, the security of laws, liberty, and property, and recommending indulgence to Protestant dissenters. He subsequently refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. and his consort, in consequence of which he was

Dr. William
Sancroft
was born
and died
here.Archbishop
committed
to the
Tower.

<i>May.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu. lation.</i>
36	Freston	pa Suffolk	Saxmundham 3	Aldborough. 5	Orford. 8	87	466
36	Freston •	pa Suffolk	Ipswich ... 3	Neyland. ... 9	Harwich ... 8	69	183
27	Fretenham	pa Norfolk	Coltishall ... 2	Reepham ... 10	Norwich ... 7	116	269
15	Frethern	pa Gloucester ..	Stroud ... 9	Newnham. 5	Berkley ... 8	110	224
57	Freystrop.	pa Pembroke ...	Haverford W. 3	Milford ... 5	Narbeth. ... 10	265	636
45	Frickley ... to & chap	W. R. York	Barnsley ... 9	Pontefract . 4	Leeds ... 8	111	...
43	Fridaythorpe	pa E. R. York	Pocklington. 8	York ... 17	Sledmere ... 5	206	283
12	Frier Maine	ti Dorset	Dorchester . 4	Upway ... 6	Weymouth . 8	181	...
25	Frier's Place.	ham Middlesex ..	Brentford ... 6	Uxbridge ... 8	Stanmore ... 6	8	...
25	Friern Barnett.	pa Middlesex ..	Chip. Barnet 3	Enfield ... 5	Edmonton ... 5	9	615
24	Friesthorpe	pa Lincoln ...	Spittal ... 8	Wragby ... 4	M. Raisin. . 4	143	46
14	Frierning	pa Essex ...	Ingatstone . 1	Chip. Ongar 6	Chelmsford . 6	24	612
18	Friesden.	ham Hertford ...	Berkhamstd 2	Hem. Hemp. 3	Dunstable ... 8	25	...
4	Frilford ... to & chap	Berks.	Abingdon. . 4	Faringdon . 9	Bampton ... 10	60	129
34	Friggle Street ...	ham Somerset ...	Frome ... 3	Bath ... 13	Shep. Mallet 13	100	...
4	Frilsham	pa Berks.	E. Ilsley ... 6	Beedon. 5	Newbury ... 6	50	192
37	Frimley ... ham & chap	Surrey	Bagshot ... 4	Guildford ... 10	Farnham ... 8	30	1284
21	Frindsbury †	pa Kent	Rochester ... 2	Gravesend . 5	Dartford ... 10	27	1856

FRESSING-FIELD.

Charitable bequest.

removed from his high station in the church, in 1689; he then retired to Fressingfield, where he died, November, 1693. He was buried in the church-yard, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory. By his will he settled an estate in the fee-farm rents, to the amount of £52 per annum, on the vicar and his successors for ever, on condition that he should pay £10 per annum to the master of a school, which his lordship founded here, and £6 per annum to the parish clerk, for whom, and his successors for ever, he built a commodious habitation.

* FRESTON. At this place, near the banks of the Orwell, stands a strong quadrangular tower, twelve feet in length, and ten in breadth, and six stories high. The lowest rooms seem to have been designed merely to support one on the fifth story, which is different in its construction, and of sufficient elevation, to afford a fine view of the river. The top is formed by open arches, and at the angles are turrets surmounted by pinnacles.

† FRINDSBURY, anciently called Æslingham, which is now a distinct manor in Frindsbury parish, is situated two miles north-west, from Rochester, to the see of which it was given, in the eighth century, by Offa, King of Mercia. The church occupies a commanding eminence, rising from the Medway, over which the prospect is extremely fine. It has a substantial tower at the west end, from which rises an octangular spire. Upnor-castle is in this parish. It was erected by Queen Elizabeth, to defend the passage of the Medway; but it is now made use of as a powder magazine; for the security of which, there is an establishment, of a governor, store-keeper, clerk of the cheque, master gunner, &c., with an officer's guard of soldiers; the latter are lodged in barracks behind the castle; and at a little distance, is a good house, with gardens, for the store-keeper. The castle, which is environed by a moat, consists of an oblong centre building, with a round tower at each end. The only period at which this fortress proved of any utility, was in 1677, when the Dutch Admiral, de Ruyter, appeared at the mouth of the Thames, and detached his Vice-admiral, Van Ghent, to sail up the Medway, and destroy the shipping. Van Ghent took the fort of Sheerness, and made dispositions to proceed up the river. Monk, Duke of Albermarle, made every possible effort to render his attempt abortive; he sunk several ships in the channel of the river, and drew a chain across, behind which he placed three large men of war. The Dutch, who were advancing very fast, passed through the sunken ships, and broke the chain. Van Ghent continued to advance, till, with six men of war, and five fire ships, he came opposite to Upnor castle; but he here met with so warm a fire from Major Scott, commandant in the castle, and Sir Edward Spragge, who directed the batteries on the opposite shore, that he thought it best to draw off, his ships having sustained considerable damage.

The castle attacked by the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Fring *	pa	Norfolk . . .	Burnham W. 8	Dorking 4	Wells 8	119 127
31	Fringford	pa	Oxford	Bicester 4	Croughton . . . 5	Deddington 10	58 358
21	Fristead	pa	Kent	Charing 5	Milton 3	Faversham . 5	43 193
14	Frinton	pa	Essex	Maningtree 12	Harwich 8	Colchester . 18	69 466
23	Frisby	ham	Leicester . . .	Leicester . . . 8	Tugby 3	Mkt Harboro' 9	86 21
23	Frisby upon the . . . } Wreak	pa	Leicester . . .	M. Mowbray 5	Market Sorrel 7	N. Broughton 6	105 442
24	Friskney	pa	Lincoln	Boston 12	Wainfleet . . . 5	Spilsby 8	126 1457
24	Fristhorpe	pa	Lincoln	Mark. Raisin 5	Spittal 9	Lincoln . . . 10	143 45
24	Friston	ham	Lincoln	Grantham . . 9	Newark 12	Ditto 12	121
38	Friston	pa	Sussex	Hailsham . . 8	Seaford 2	Beachy Head 2	62 89
10	Fritchley	ham	Derby	Wirksworth 5	Alfreton 5	Derby 12	138
7	Frith	to	Chester	Nantwich . . 6	Malpas 5	Whitchurch 5	166
24	Frith Ville	to	Lincoln	Spilsby . . . 3	Horncastle . . 7	Alford 8	134 261
16	Frittham	ti	Hants	Bramshaw . . 6	Stockbridge 11	Salisbury . . 7	74
11	Frithelstock	pa	Devon	G. Torrington 2	Holsworthy 13	Bideford . . . 5	213 696
21	Frittendon	pa	Kent	Cranbrook . . 4	Maidstone . 10	Charing . . . 10	44 816
27	Fritton	pa	Norfolk	M. Stratton 2	Norwich . . . 10	Bungay 8	99 243
36	Fritton	pa	Suffolk	Lowestof . . 7	Yarmouth . . 7	Belton 3	117 170
31	Fritwell	pa	Oxford	Bicester . . . 6	Deddington . 5	Croughton . . 4	67 494
9	Frizinton †	to	Cumberland . .	Whitehaven 3	Egremont . . . 4	Workington 9	295
21	Frizley	ham	Kent	Cranbrooke . 1	Maidstone . 12	Charing . . . 13	48
15	Frocester †	pa	Gloucester . . .	Dursley . . . 4	Gloucester . 10	Stroud 6	108 414
16	Frobury	ti	Hants	Kingsclere . 2	Basingstoke . 8	Whitchurch 9	54
33	Frodesley	pa	Salop	M. Wenlock 7	Shrewsbury . 8	Ch. Stretton 6	164 186
24	Frodingham	pa	Lincoln	Glandford Br 9	Burton 4	Ep. Axholme 9	169 425
46	Frodingham, North §	pa & to §	E. R. York . . .	Gt. Driffield 5	Dunnington . 1	Bridlington 11	198 711
46	Frodingham, South	to	E. R. York . . .	Hull 9	Hedon 6	Patrington . 3	183 69
7	Frodsham || . . . . .	m t & pa	Chester	Warrington 10	Daresbury . . 5	Chester . . . 10	183 7293

* FRING.—*Fairs*, May 10th and December 11th, for horses.

† FRIZINTON or Frisington. In this township is a chalybeate spring, possessing the same qualities as that at Harrowgate; and surprising cures are said to have been effected by its use. Considerable quantities of iron-stone are quarried here. Frizinton-park formerly yielded large quantities of iron ore, but the mines are now discontinued.

Chalybeate spring.

‡ FROCESTER. On the left of this little village appears Camley Pike, of a volcanic shape, and the bold projecting head of Stinchcombe; in the fore-ground, two expanded reaches of the Severn; the intermediate distances between the Forest-hills, the blue mountains of Malvern, and the turrets of Gloucester, are filled up with cultivated fields, village churches, and buildings of various descriptions, among which the castle and tower of Berkeley, with their lofty battlements, are easily distinguished. The manor belongs to the Earl of Warwick. The mansion is of the age of Elizabeth; and during the progress of that sovereign through this country, in 1574, it became her residence for one night. It was then in the possession of George Huntley, Esq., whose family continued owners till 1612, when it became the property of Sir Robert Ducie, Bart. Lord Ducie is the present owner. The abbots of Gloucestershire had a sumptuous residence here; and it is said to have formerly been the site of a college of prebendaries. An ancient conventual barn, 210 feet in length, is still remaining.

Residence of Queen Elizabeth for one night

§ FRODINGHAM (North).—*Fairs*, July 10th and October 2d for toys and pedlery.

|| FRODSHAM. This market-town is very pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the foot of the hills forming the northern extremity of Delamere-forest, and near the junction of the Weever and the Mersey; over the latter, about a mile from the town, is a bridge, near which on the banks of the river, are some salt pits, which give employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants, many of whom are also employed in the cotton manufacture. The town consists principally of two long and well-paved streets, which cross each other at right angles. Formerly there was a castle at Frodsham, which, together with the town, was granted by Edward I. to David, who was at that time at variance with his brother

Salt pits.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
7	Frodsham Lord.	lordsh	Chester . . .	Chester . . . 11	Daresbury . . . 4	Warrington . . 9	184	1024
10	Froggat	to	Derby	S. Middleton 2	Dronfield . . . 8	Chesterfield . . 9	158	167
34	Frome	hun	Somerset . . .					19884
34	Frome *	m t & pa	Somerset . . .	Wells 14	Bath 11	Shep. Mallet 10	103	12240

FRODSHAM.

Execution of David for treason.

Remarkable instances of longevity.

Llewellyn, the last sovereign Prince of Wales. David afterwards broke his alliance with Edward, and having surprised the castle of Harwarden, put the garrison to the sword, and made Roger de Clifford, justiciary of Chester, prisoner. For this conduct he was punished most severely, being the first person who was executed as a traitor, according to the mode now in use. He was condemned to be drawn by a horse to the place of execution, and hanged for the murder of the Knights whom he had massacred in Harwarden-castle; his bowels were then to be taken out and burnt, and his body quartered and exposed in different parts of the kingdom. The castle stood at the west end of the town. From the Frodsham family, the manor passed to that of Savage, Earl Rivers, and is now the property of the Earl of Cholmondeley. A mansion, occupying the site of the ancient castle, was destroyed by fire, A.D. 1654, on the day that the first Earl Rivers died there. That edifice has been replaced by a handsome modern house. Frodsham has a harbour for small vessels, and a stone bridge over the Weever. At the west end of the town is an excellent cold bath, which discharges 1,700 gallons of water in a minute. The town is well supplied with many excellent springs of good water; "one in particular called Pearl of Wigan, which distils from the face of a rock drops from every vein, resembling the purest gems." On the church, which stands on a vast height above the town, in the township of Overton, in ancient times there used to be a beacon. Frodsham is remarkable for the instances of longevity, which its parish register affords. In the year 1592—3, one person was interred of the age of 104, and another of the age of 141; in 1695, one of 107; and in 1791, one of 102. There is a tablet in one of the aisles of the church, for Peter Banner, a carpenter, who died in 1749, at the age of 50, having, in less than three years, been tapped fifty-eight times for the dropsy, by which he had taken from him 1032 quarts of water. Near the church is a free-school, which was founded, by subscription, about the middle of the seventeenth century. There is a good house for the master, and a cupola on its summit for an observatory. On the hill behind the school was formerly a beacon. The brow of this eminence has been cut into a very pleasant walk, commanding a fine view of the estuary of the Dee, and of the more distant parts of Lancashire. At the foot of the hill are butts for the practice of archery, a science which is now only exercised for diversion. Great quantities of potatoes are cultivated in this parish. For many years past, the amount is said to have been not less than 100,000 bushels, of nearly one hundred weight each, annually.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 16th, 17th, and 18th, August 21st, 22d, and 23d, December, 13th, 14th, and 15th, for cattle and pedlery.

* FROME or Frome Selwood. This large and populous town is situated on several abrupt hills on the river Frome, over which, at the lower part of the town, is a good stone bridge of five arches. Its name is derived from the river which runs through it, and a wood which formerly existed here, upwards of fifteen miles in extent; the only remains of which are the woodlands at a short distance from the town, the neighbourhood of which, however, is still called Selwood forest, and where, about the middle of the last century, was the retreat of a desperate band of marauders, who were the terror of the surrounding country. The town consists of thirty-eight streets, which, with the exception of the main street of modern erection, are narrow and irregularly built. The inhabitants are for the most part engaged in the manufactory of broad cloths and

Desperate band of robbers.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
12	Frome, St. Quintin.	pa Dorset	Beaminster	9	Sherborne	10	Cerne Abbas	5 121 143
12	Frome Vauchurch	pa Dorset	Dorchester	8	Beaminster	10	.....	5 125 135
17	Fromehampton.	to Hereford	Hereford	5	Leominster	8	Bromyard.	10 141
17	Frome Haymonds, ham	Hereford	Bromyard	5	Hereford	13	Ledbury	8 128
12	Frome Whitfield, 3 far	Dorset	Dorchester	1	Cerne Abbas	5	Frampton	5 118
36	Frostenden	pa Suffolk	Southwold	5	Halesworth	7	Lowestoff	10 107 373
13	Frosterley	ham Durham	Stanhope	3	Wolsingham	3	Middleton	8 259
23	Frowlesworth	pa Leicester	Lutterworth	5	Hinckley	5	Leicester	10 86 278
16	Froxfield	pa Hants	Petersfield	4	Hambleton	8	N. Alresford	9 57 618
41	Froxfield*	pa Wilts	Hungerford	3	Gt. Bedwin	3	Marlboro'	7 67 581

kerseymeres. Here is also a considerable trade in card making for the wool combers. On the banks of the river are many mills for fulling, rolling-iron, and other manufactures. The river abounds with excellent trout and eels. Frome has long been celebrated for its ale, and at the Bull-inn is shown an immense cask, said to be capable of containing 600 puncheons. Some remains of a monastery, founded in 705, still exist, after a lapse of 1,000 years; these vestiges, yet distinguishable, are situated in that part of the town called Lower Keyford, and have been converted into apartments for poor persons. Many other remains of antiquity are remembered to have existed; which, having become dangerously ruinous, were removed some years since. The church, situated in the eastern part of the town, is a large, handsome building, with a square tower, and neat spire. The interior is adorned in an elegant and suitable manner. Three miles southward from the town stands the new church, built in 1712. There are several alms-houses and other charitable institutions at Frome, and two free-schools. The manor of Keyford was once the property of the ancient family of Twynicho, in the memoirs of which, occurs the relation of a circumstance that may be cited as an instance of the irregular and unauthorized mode of ministering justice at the period when it happened. The house of Aukerette, widow of William Twynicho, was forcibly entered by several persons, who, without warrant, seized her person, and conveyed her to Warwick, where she was confined. Her daughter, who with some relations and servants had followed her unfortunate parent, was commanded by George, Duke of Clarence, the promoter of this violence, to return home. On the third day of her detention, the unfortunate prisoner was charged with having designed and compassed the death of Isabel, wife of Clarence, by means of poison. None doubted her innocence; but the jury, intimidated by the presence and menaces of the duke and his followers, pronounced her guilty, and the justices sentenced her to die. The wretched lady was immediately dragged through the town, to the gallows, and there executed. The falsehood of the charge and the iniquity of the sentence are proved by a decree of Edward IV., reversing the process, verdict, and judgment. The neighbourhood of Frome is adorned by many handsome seats. This town, besides the advantages of its river, has the additional one of a canal, from Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire, and of a branch to Wells and Bradford.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 24th and July 22d, for cattle and cheese; September 14th, for cheese; and November 25th, for cattle and cheese.—*Bankers*, Waldren, Timbrell, and Co., draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.

* **FROXFIELD.** In this village is the celebrated alms-house which owes its foundation to the munificent bequest of Sarah, widow of John, fourth Duke of Somerset. This lady left landed property and other funds to erect a suitable building for the accommodation of thirty widows, who were to receive a certain allowance; and to be increased to fifty in number as soon as the revenues of the trust should amount to £400 per annum. This having taken place in 1775, twenty additional apartments were erected and the whole now forms an oblong quadrangle, surrounding a court with a small chapel in the interior. The persons entitled to this charity are thirty widows of clergymen and twenty widows of laity, not having an

FROME.

An enormous ale-cask.

Cruel oppression of a widow.

Unjust execution.

Alms-houses for clergymen's widows.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
16	Froyle pa	Hants	Alton 4	Odiham 6	Farnham 6	44	777
41	Frustfield hun	Wilts					1480
45	Fryston Ferry . pa & to	W. R. York	Ferrybridge . 1	Tadcaster . . 10	Pontefract . . 2	179	777
45	Fryston Monk, pa & to	W. R. York				181	1269
43	Fryton to	N. R. York	New Malton . 7	Helmsley . . . 5	K. Moorside . . 6	217	60
41	Fugglestone, St. Peter } * pa }	Wilts	Wilton 1	Old Sarum . . 2	Salisbury . . . 4	72	515
24	Fulbeck pa	Lincoln . . .	Grantham . . 10	Lincoln . . . 14	Newark . . . 10	120	650
6	Fulbourn vil	Cambridge .	Cambridge . . 5	Newmarket . . 9	Linton 6	56	1207
5	Fulbrook ham	Buckingham	Winslow . . 4	Buckingham . 9	Aylesbury . . 7	45	...
31	Fulbrook pa	Oxford . . .	Burford . . . 1	Chip. Norton 10	Witney 7	72	361
39	Fulbrook † pa	Warwick . .	Stratford . . 4	Warwick . . . 5	Henley 7	97	77
35	Fulford chap	Stafford . .	Stone 4	Cheadle . . . 4	Newcastle . . 8	145	...
46	Fulford Gate . pa & to	E. R. York	York 3	Selby 8	Pocklington 12	197	1839
11	Fulford, Great ham	Devon	Exeter 8	Bow 6	Oakhampton 11	181	...
11	Fulford, Little to	Devon	Crediton . . 1	Collumpton 11	Tiverton . . 10	180	...
34	Fulford, North ti	Somerset . .	Taunton . . 4	N. Stowey . . 6	ridgewater . 7	146	...
34	Fulford, South ham	Somerset . .				147	...
46	Fulford Water to	E. R. York	York 3	Selby 8	Pocklington 11	196	29
25	Fulham † pa	Middlesex	Hammersmith 2	Kensington . 3	Brentford . . . 6	5	17532

FROXFIELD.

income of more than £20 per annum. The original allowance was £6 per annum to each person but it has gradually been augmented to £21, which of course enables the inmates to live comfortably. The chaplain, steward, apothecary, and porter to this establishment, receive a salary; the former of £70 per annum, besides which, in pursuance of the duchess' will, he is presented on the first vacancy with the rectory of Hewish, yielding about £150 per annum.

* FUGGLESTONE (St. Peter). In this parish was formerly a hospital for poor leprous men and women, said to have been founded by Adeliza, second queen of Henry I., but which must have been of much earlier origin, if, as Leland says, Ethelbert, who died in 827, was buried in the chapel of this establishment. It is probable, therefore, that Adeliza was only the re-founder, and that she converted it from a monastery into a hospital. The institution still exists and supports a master, who must be a clergyman, and four poor people, who have a yearly allowance. The buildings, however, have all fallen to decay, with the exception of the chapel, which is converted into a few humble dwellings for the poor. In this chapel the body of Adeliza is said to have been deposited, and over the door is an inscription describing her to have been the foundress of the institution.

† FULBROOK. This place, which now consists of a few mean and scattered dwellings, was once of much greater extent, and boasted a numerous population. The manor was the property of John, Duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV.; afterwards of the Compton, and in the reign of Mary, of the Lucy family, who retained it till the beginning of the eighteenth century. It now belongs to the Fullertons. Fulbrook-park is said to have been the scene of Shakspeare's well-known exploit, which first caused his genius to emerge from obscurity.

‡ FULHAM is delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, and is nearly five miles in length from north to south, and about two miles in breadth. It is separated from Chelsea on the east by a small rivulet, and its southern boundary is formed by the Thames, whose banks are here adorned with elegant villas. On the north is Wormholt Scrubs, which divides it from Wilsdon and Kensington. The original name of this village was Fullonham, a Saxon word, signifying "the habitation of fowls." It consists of several streets, the principal of which is nearly half a mile in length. The whole parish is highly cultivated. The lands consist chiefly of gardens and nursery grounds, whose productions furnish an immense supply of fruits and vegetables to the London markets. The manor of Fulham belonged to the see of London a considerable time pre-

Ancient chapel converted into dwellings.

The habitation of fowls

viously to the conquest, to which it is still attached. In the year 879, a Danish army encamped at Fulham, where they passed the winter previous to their invasion of Flanders. During the civil war this village was occasionally the scene of warfare between the contending armies. The chief manufactory here is for stone jars, pots, &c., which is carried on to considerable extent. The fisheries are a source of great profit to this place. The principal fish furnished by the stream are salmon, smelts, eels, sturgeon, roach, dace, flounders, and shad; but the sturgeon is claimed by the Lord Mayor. The dace are chiefly valuable for their scales, which are used by the jews in the manufacture of false pearls. In the back-lane are some alms-houses, endowed in the year 1680. A school, upon the system of Dr. Bell, has been established here, by which 150 boys are educated. This school is partly on the foundation of a former gratuitous establishment. A bridge was constructed over the Thames in this place in 1729, which forms a communication with the village of Putney. It is of wood, from a plan by Surgeon Cheselden. Among the numerous respectable dwellings at Fulham we shall select the following for a short description:—Stourton-house, the late residence of W. Sharp, Esq. is an agreeable mansion, situated near the banks of the Thames, adorned by the taste of its late resident. Claybroke-house, occupied as a boarding-school, was named after the family of Claybroke, who resided here in the reign of Elizabeth. On the north of the town, leading to Hammersmith, is Colehill-house, lately the property of James Madden, Esq. The grounds attached to this mansion are extensive, and arranged with judgment and taste. Mustow or Munster-house, on the north of the Fulham-road. This mansion is said to have been a hunting seat of Charles II. Few traces, however, of its original character are to be found. The most ancient domestic structure in Fulham is the Golden Lion inn, which appears to have been erected in the time of Henry VII., and was doubtless, originally a princely residence. The interior has undergone little alteration. In a large upper room is a curious carved chimney-piece, the centre of which represents a human figure, surrounded by various devices. In the walls are two stone stair-cases, now blocked up. Tradition mentions it to have belonged to Bishop Bonner. The banks of the river in the neighbourhood of Fulham, are adorned with numerous splendid mansions, among which stands conspicuous the palace of the Bishop of London. This palace, from a very early period, has been the principal summer residence of the Bishops of London. It is of brick and appears to have undergone considerable alterations since its original construction. That portion of the building which alone exhibits marks of antiquity was erected by Bishop Fitzjames, in the reign of Henry VII., whose arms may be seen carved in stone over a gateway, and on one of the walls. Early in the year 1814, the Bishop of London commenced some important alterations in this residence. The building is surrounded by a moat, and the ground comprises about thirty-seven acres. The gardens have been long celebrated for the excellent order in which they are kept, and for the rare plants they contain. On the eastern side of the bridge are several elegant villas. The first of these, the residence of the Earl of Ranelagh, occupies an agreeable situation, and the grounds are richly ornamented with trees. At a short distance, the elegant villa of the Countess of Egremont meets the eye. The style of architecture is light, and well adapted for a summer retreat. The grounds are laid out in a manner appropriate to the character of the building, and display considerable taste. The church of Fulham is situated near the river side, and is a large stone building of irregular construction. In the window of the chancel are some armorial bearings, among which may be distinguished the arms of the see of London. The church contains numerous monuments, among which is that of Bishop Porteus. In the church-yard are the elegant altar-tombs of Bishops Louth, Sherlock, &c. Beilby Porteus was a native of York, being

FULHAM.

Seat of civil
war.Residence
of Bishop
Bonner.Extensive
gardens of
the palace

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
38	Fulking	pa Sussex	II. Pierpoint 3	Steyning 4	N. Shoreham 5	46	177
41	Follaway	ti Wilts	Devizes 4	Marlborough 9	Burbage 10	85	14
16	Fullerton	ti Hants	Stockbridge 3	Andover 4	Ludgershall 10	65	...
24	Full-thby	pa Lincoln	Horncastle . . 3	Alford 7	Louth 8	139	254
46	Full Sutton	pa E. R. York . .	Pocklington . 6	York 5	Selby 13	205	140
5	Fullmere	pa Buckingham	Beaconsfield . 4	Uxbridge 5	Upton 4	20	391
27	Fullnoldeston	pa Norfolk	Fakenham . . 5	Foulsham . . . 3	E. Dereham 10	110	391
24	Fulnethby	pa Lincoln	Wragby 3	Lincoln 9	Spital 9	142	53
45	Fulneck *	ham W. R. York	Bradford . . . 4	Otley 4	Leeds 5	198	...

FULHAM.
Bishop
Porteus.

born in that city in 1731; and, having received the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar-school of Ripon in the West Riding of the county, was admitted in the humble capacity of a sizar, at Christ's-college, Cambridge. At the university he distinguished himself by his talents and application, and at length became fellow of his college. Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, made him one of his domestic chaplains in 1762; soon after which he resigned his fellowship and married on obtaining some preferment, which he exchanged afterwards for the living of Hunton, Kent. The steady patronage of the archbishop gave him in succession a stall in Peterborough cathedral, and the valuable rectory of Lambeth, both which he held, with some other benefices of minor importance, till in 1776, he was raised to the see of Chester, at the express instance, it is said, of Charlotte, queen to George III. Eleven years after he was translated to the bishopric of London, over which diocese he continued to preside till his decease in 1808. Bishop Porteus was a man of deep erudition and considerable ability; while, in his earlier years, at least, he appears to have possessed a poetical talent much above mediocrity, as is evinced by his poem "On Death" which gained the Seatonian prize in 1759. He is also said to have assisted Mrs. Hannah More in the composition of a religious novel, entitled "Cælebs in Search of a Wife;" a report to which greater credence has been given from the close intimacy and presumed coincidence of religious bias between the parties. His graver writings are a life of his early patron, Archbishop Secker, with a variety of sermons, charges, and other devotional tracts, which have been collected and published subsequent to his decease. Thomas Sherlock was born in London in 1678, and received his education at Eton-school, and Catherine-hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He succeeded his father as master of the Temple in 1704; and ten years after, he was chosen master of Catherine-hall. He was promoted to the deanery of Chichester in 1716, after which he entered into a controversy with Bishop Hoadly, in defence of the corporation and test acts. In 1725 he published "Discourses on the Use and Intent of Prophecy," preached at the Temple church. These sermons which were intended to obviate the infidel objections of Anthony Collins, were severely animadverted on by Dr. Conyers Middleton, whose criticisms did not prevent the work from attaining a considerable degree of popularity. Dr. Sherlock, in 1728, succeeded his antagonist Hoadly in the bishopric of Bangor, and in 1734, he again replaced him at Salisbury. He was offered the primacy on the decease of Archbishop Potter in 1747, but he thought proper to refuse it; and in the following year he was translated to the see of London, where he remained till his death, which took place at Fulham, July 18th, 1761. Bishop Sherlock was the author of an ingenious tract entitled "The Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus;" and his "Sermons" are among the best specimens of English pulpit eloquence extant.

Bishop
Sherlock.

Settlement
of Moravians

* FULNECK in the parish of Calverley, is a celebrated settlement of the Moravian Brethren, and considered by them as their principal establishment in England; being also the residence of their bishop. Part of the buildings were erected in 1742; but the congregation was not completely formed, and regularly settled, till 1755: since which time a

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
39	Fulridy.....ham	Warwick ..	Shipston on S 4	Kineton.....5	Stratford ... 8	85	....
7	Fulshaw.....to	Chester.....	Macclesfield 6	Altringham .. 8	Stockport... 7	176	291
24	Fulstow.....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth 8	Gt. Grimsby 10	Salfleet 9	156	448
13	Fulwell *.....to	Durham.....	Sunderland .. 2	Newcastle... 10	S. Shields .. 5	274	158
31	Fulwell.....ham	Oxford.....	N. Enstone .. 1	Deddington .. 7	Woodstock .. 8	74	....
31	Fulwell.....man	Oxford.....	Bicester 8	.....10	Banbury 11	61	....
22	Fulwood.....to	Lancaster ..	Preston 3	Kirkham..... 8	Garstang 8	219	500
27	Fundenhall.....pa	Norfolk.....	St. M. Strat. 6	Norwich..... 10	Wymondham 4	99	394
38	Funtington.....pa	Sussex.....	Chichester .. 4	Midhurst ... 11	Petersfield .. 11	58	969
34	Furland.....ti	Somerset ..	Crewkerne .. 1	Chard 7	Ilminster 6	132	....
22	Furness Abbey...dis	Lancaster ..	Ulverstone .. 7	Lancaster ... 18	Pennington .. 7	279	....
28	Furtho.....pa	Northamp. .	S. Stratford .. 2	Towcester ... 7	Brackley 14	51	16
34	Fydoak.....ham	Somerset ..	Taunton 1	Watchet 16	Wyvelscombe 9	142	....
4	Fyfield †.....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon .. 5	Bampton 7	Oxford 8	61	402
14	Fyfield †.....pa	Essex.....	Chip. Ongar .. 3	Chelmsford .. 8	Brentwood ... 9	24	35
16	Fyfield.....pa	Hants.....	Andover..... 5	Ludgershall .. 4	Amesbury ... 7	67	211
41	Fyfield.....chap	Wilts.....	Marlborough 2	Calne 11	Swindon..... 11	76	....
41	Fyfield.....ti	Wilts.....	Ludgershall .. 9	E. Lavington 6	E. Everley ... 7	79	152

widows' house, a school, and two family houses, have been added to the original erection, consisting of a chapel and two single houses. These are finely situated; and form a village unequalled for its appearances of comfort and tranquillity. The chapel is a handsome and light structure and both the vocal and instrumental music are excellent. Many of the simple inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture; and the single women, particularly, are celebrated for their skill in working muslin in tambour. In a word, the appearance of Fulneck is such as indicates the civil, industrious, and sober character of its inhabitants; and is a practical answer to the objections of those who condemn the principle of its establishment.

FULNECK

Manufactures carried on here.

* FULWELL. On Fulwell-hill in this township, were discovered, rather more than half a century ago, a gigantic skeleton, two Roman coins, and a small urn of unbaked clay; the particulars of which were thus related by Mr. Collinson, the historian of Somersetshire, in the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1763:—"A few weeks ago, a gentleman from Durham showed me some large teeth and two Roman coins. The teeth he said, he took out of the jaw of a gigantic skeleton of a man, and the coins were found in a grave near it. The account he gives is in substance as follows:—Upon Fulwell-hills, near Monk Wearmouth, within a measured mile of the sea, there are quarries of lime, which he rents of the proprietor. In the year 1759, he removed a ridge of limestone and rubbish, upon one of these quarries which was about twenty-five yards in length from east to west, its perpendicular height about a yard and a half, its breadth at the top was near six yards, and the sides were sloping like the ruins of a rampart. In the middle of this bank was found the skeleton of a human body, which measured nine feet six inches in length; the shin-bone measuring two feet three inches from the knee to the ankle; the head lay to the west, and was defended from the superincumbent earth by four large flat stones, which the relater, a man of great probity, who was present when the skeleton was measured, and who himself took the teeth out of the jaw, saw removed. The coins were found on the south side of the skeleton, near the right hand."

A gigantic skeleton.

† FYFIELD. In this parish is a public school, founded and endowed by Dr. Walker, in 1692. Antiquities have been several times discovered here, among which were a number of Celts in 1749, and also a large quantity of metal for casting them.

Celtic antiquities.

‡ FYFIELD. In the fifteenth century, the manor of Fyfield was vested in the family of Golafre; in the sixteenth, the manor and advowson were purchased of the representatives of Lady Gordon, by Sir Thomas White, who gave them to the president and scholars of St. John's-college,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
43	Fylingdales,* pa & cha	N. R. York	Whitby 6	Scarborough 10	Pickering . . 12		240	1535
39	Fynham ham	Warwick . .	Coventry . . . 3	Kenilworth . . 3	Southam . . . 11		89	....

FYFIELD.

Oxford, which he founded in the year 1555. In the south aisle of Fyfield church, is a curious monument of Sir John Golafre, who died in the year 1442. His effigy in armour lies on an open altar tomb, beneath which is the figure of a skeleton in a shroud. The people of the village call it Gulliver's tomb, and say that the figure on the top represents him in the vigour of youth; the skeleton in his old age. Amongst several other ancient monuments, is one to the memory of Lady Gordon, who died about the year 1527. It stands under an arch in the north side of the chancel, and has a roof of rich tracery, blue and gold; over the arch is a cornice of gilt foliage. The brass plates have been removed from the tomb.

Gulliver's tomb.

* FYLINGDALES. In this parish is Raven-hill, which derived its name from the Danish general Hubba, having planted his standard there bearing the raven, after he had disembarked his troops in Dunsley-bay in 867.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
* Fal	Cornwall . .	Sea.	† Foss	Yorkshire . .	Ouze.
† Fleet	Middlesex . .	Thames.	§ Fowey	Cornwall . .	Sea.

Antiquity of the Fleet river.

* FAL (The), though but a small river in its origin, is the most considerable in the central parts of Cornwall, rising not far from St. Columb and swelling into a large expanse near Truro, to which one of its curving branches extends. These winding arms afterwards unite in a spacious basin, the town of Penryn standing on one arm, and the port of Falmouth, as its name denotes, near the mouth of the river.

† FLEET (The), now an inconsiderable stream, appears to have been formerly of much more importance. Old records and views of London represent it as navigable for boats and barges from Blackfriars, where it falls into the Thames up to Holborn-bridge, then called the Fleet-bridge, where it received the stream called Old-bourn, on the banks of which were scattered the few houses which constituted the hamlet of Old-bourn, from whence the present name of Holborn is derived. The Fleet has its rise at Caen-Wood between Hampstead and Highgate, and formed in its way to the Thames the offensive hollow of Fleet-ditch, which is now arched over for nearly its whole extent. Indeed, as a river, the Fleet has altogether disappeared in London, being now degraded into a mere sewer, or receptacle for filth of all kinds, which emerges into sight near St. Pancras old church.

‡ FOSS. This river was made navigable from Stillington to its junction with the Ouze, under the authority of acts of parliament passed in 1793, and 1801. The line extends twelve miles and a half, including a short canal which cuts off a considerable bend of the river.

§ FOWEY (The), rises in a high tract of downs between Bodmin and Launceston. It traverses some of the pleasantest parts of the county, forming a sweet valley above Lostwithiel, in which the beautiful remains of Restormel abbey finely surrounded with wood, grace a gentleman's grounds which are tastefully laid out.





